

REPORT OF THE
AMERICAN OLYMPIC
COMMITTEE



King Albert of Belgium



Queen Elizabeth of Belgium

Under whose patronage the Seventh Olympic Games were held

122

REPORT OF THE
AMERICAN OLYMPIC
COMMITTEE

SEVENTH OLYMPIC GAMES
ANTWERP, BELGIUM

1920

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The President of the United States

*Hon. Woodrow Wilson, Honorary President
of the American Olympic Committee*



*The Secretary of the Navy,
Hon. Josephus Daniels.
Honorary Vice-Presi-
dent of the American
Olympic Committee*



*The Secretary of War, Hon.
Newton D. Baker. Honorary
Vice-President of the Amer-
ican Olympic Committee*



*Gustavus Town Kirby, President of the
American Olympic Committee*



*Frederick W. Rubien,
Secretary of the
American Olympic
Committee*



*Willis H. Booth, Treasurer of the
American Olympic Committee*

A SOUVENIR

OF THE PLUCK, PERSEVERANCE

AND ATHLETIC PROWESS

WHICH WON THE

WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIP IN

SPORT FOR THE

AMERICAN OLYMPIC TEAM

IN THE

SEVENTH OLYMPIC GAMES

1920

GENERAL STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN OLYMPIC COMMITTEE

As at the First Olympic Games at Athens in 1896, the Second at Paris, in 1900, the Third at St. Louis in 1904, the Fourth at London in 1908, and the Fifth at Stockholm in 1912, so at the Seventh Olympic Games at Antwerp in 1920, the competitors representing the United States of America led the world in track and field athletics by a wide margin, scoring $201\frac{1}{2}$ points as against $121\frac{1}{2}$ for the nearest contender, Sweden.

Of the details of this splendid showing and championship achievement, the report of the Amateur Athletic Union gives evidence as well as to the performance of the swimming and diving teams, both men and women, which won championships; of the wrestling team which won the catch-as-catch-can championship; of the boxing team which won second place being defeated only by one point by Great Britain; and of the individual contestants entered in the gymnastic events.

The reports of the National Rifle Association, of the United States Revolver Association and the American Trapshooting Association likewise appended show how our shooters won these three Olympic team contests in addition to numerous individual first places.

The report of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen supplemented by that from the Naval Academy gives a vivid description of how American crews at this, their first appearance in Olympic contests, won the Olympic crew championship in the world record time of 6 m. 23.5 seconds, as well as highest individual honors.

The report of the Rugby football team tells of another unexpected championship; the report of the Amateur Fencers League of America is proof of the marked improvement in fencing in this country and of successes beyond that heretofore achieved; the report of the International Skating Union shows the hockey team of the United States placing second to our neighbor Canada, while our participants in the fancy skating won places with most creditable performances.

The report of the United States Army on the horse riding team and that of the National Cycling Association on the cycling team give good reason why United States was not successful in these respective events.

In only five (5) sports upon the program—Association football, yachting, archery, grass hockey and lawn tennis, the United States did not enter teams and did not compete.

These victories were not merely those of the members of America's Olympic Team. They were also those of thousands of men and women, boys and girls all over the United States who not only worked unstintedly to raise a fund of over \$160,000.00 to defray the expenses of America's participation, to supervise try-outs and to bring the finest athletes of the land into competition, but also to drive home down to the humblest schoolboy, the great Olympic ideal of "Sport for all and all for sport."

The problem of organization fell to the American Olympic Committee. It was a task by no means easy in this after-war year when European conditions were still chaotic, when American pockets had already been turned inside out for war service, when food was still scanty and lodgings over-crowded, when an ocean trip for a group of over four hundred athletes was no longer the smooth sailing of earlier days. And, herein, so that all who shared in the Seventh Olympiad at home or abroad may keep its memory fresh, is recorded the Committee's report—a story of obstacles overcome, of mistakes made, but of progress steadily forward.

The Olympic Games were revived in 1896 by Baron Pierre de Coubertin and his associates who had constituted themselves into an International Olympic Committee. For the purpose of arousing American interests and obtaining the participation of American athletes in the Games at Athens, American assistance was solicited of that great champion of amateur athletics (than whom there was no better organizer) the late James E. Sullivan. Mr. Sullivan with his characteristic energy, and with the consent and approval of the International Olympic Committee, organized an American Olympic Committee. He invited to become members those who were prominent as advocates, governors or financial supporters of

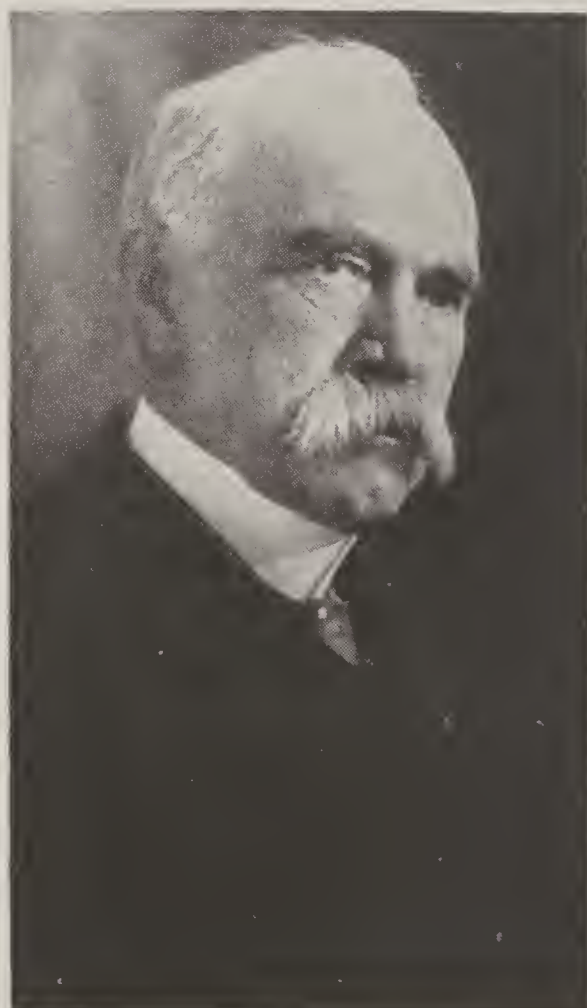
amateur sports in the country and appointed a president, vice-president and treasurer—he, himself, continuing as secretary of the Committee until the time of his death. With this type of organization the American Olympic Committee has continued, and exists today, having neither constitution, by-laws nor rules of procedure.

In 1912 after the Fifth Olympiad had been awarded to Stockholm, it was deemed necessary to have a more substantial committee financially, and at the urgent request of Mr. Sullivan and other members of the American Olympic Committee Colonel Robert M. Thompson—then President of the New York Athletic Club, and for many years a supporter of amateur sports—accepted the presidency of the American Olympic Committee, giving to it so largely of his fortune, and so generously of his time that he made possible the sending of a representative American team to Stockholm.

During the next six years Olympic activities were forced to the background and the Sixth Olympiad scheduled to be held in Berlin in 1916 was prevented by the cataclysm of the great world war. As a result such continuity as the American Olympic Committee might have had was severely strained, and for some time considerable doubts were expressed as to recognizing the existence of the American Olympic Committee formed for the Games at Stockholm in 1912, a contention which, if it had prevailed, would have meant the organization of an altogether new body for the management of America's interests in forthcoming Olympic Games.

However, several members of the American Olympic Committee who believed that the Committee should be continuous urged upon Colonel Thompson the desirability of calling a meeting of the members to pass upon the question. This, Colonel Thompson did, and on December 12, 1918, a meeting was held at the New York Athletic Club to which were invited those who, in the informal manner already referred to, had been made members of the American Olympic Committee. At this conference it was resolved:

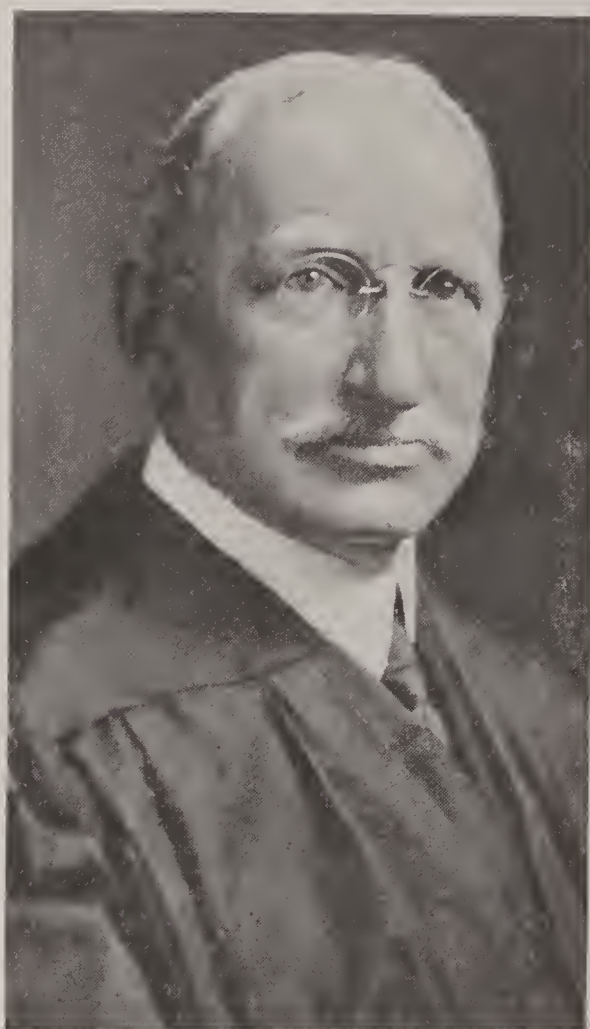
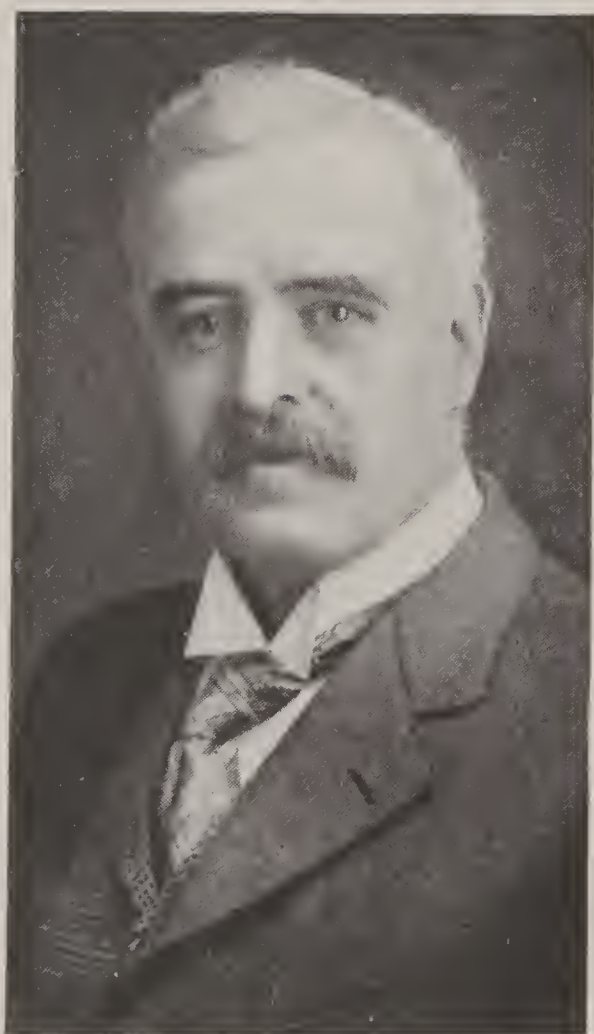
1. That the American Olympic Committee is a continuing committee representative of the various organizations interested in Olympic Games;



A. G. Spalding, Pres., 1900-04
Caspar Whitney, Pres., 1906-08

David R. Francis, Pres., 1904-06
Col. R. M. Thompson, Pres., 1912-20

Past Officers of the American Olympic Committee



F. B. Pratt, President (Temporary)
James E. Sullivan, Sec'y 1900-14

Julian W. Curtiss, Treas. 1900-20
Bartow S. Weeks, Sec'y 1914-20

Past Officers of the American Olympic Committee

2. That the various organizations represented upon the American Olympic Committee be invited either to confirm the representatives of their organizations now thereon, or appoint others in place thereof;

3. That such Committee of representatives of the various organizations interested in amateur sport in this country and Olympic Games have power to add to their number as they desire;

4. That the president appoint a committee of three to consider and report the number of organizations to be informed of this action and the number of delegates to be sent from each of the organizations;

5. That the secretary be instructed to bring to the attention of the various athletic bodies that one of these resolutions which asks them to confirm.

From these resolutions it will be seen that an effort was put forward to have at least some of the members of the American Olympic Committee represent those national organizations of the United States which, like the Amateur Athletic Union, govern the participation in sports upon the Olympic program. Acting under the authority given by these resolutions, the following organizations were invited to either confirm their representation upon the American Olympic Committee or to send other delegates:

Amateur Athletic Union

United States National Lawn Tennis Association

Intercollegiate Conference of Athletic Associations

United States Football Association

National Association of Amateur Oarsmen of America

Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America

Amateur Fencers League of America

United States Revolver Association

American Trap Shooting Association

National Cycling Association

Subsequently added to these were:

International Skating Union

National Rifle Association

United States Golf Association

National Collegiate Athletic Association

Colonel Thompson continued in office as president and Judge Bartow S. Weeks accepted temporarily the office of secretary, left vacant by the death of James E. Sullivan in 1914.

In the winter of 1918–1919, although there was still doubt as to whether the Seventh Olympiad would be held, as the war was hardly over, it was formally announced April 3, 1919, that the International Olympic Committee had decided to accept the offer of Antwerp, Belgium, for the Olympic Games of 1920. Not, however, until November 28, 1919, was another assembly of the American Olympic Committee held. At this meeting Colonel Robert M. Thompson presided as president, and delegates were present from all the national organizations named above, as well as the three Americans upon the International Olympic Committee, William Milligan Sloane, Allison V. Armour, and Bartow S. Weeks (acting Secretary of the A. O. C.) and several others who were not representatives of any organization but members by virtue of previous individual appointments in the rather indefinite manner described.

The principal business transacted was the election of officers. Colonel Robert M. Thompson presented his resignation as president, stating that by reason of advancing years and the insistence of his physicians he could no longer take an active part in many of the interests which hitherto had demanded his attention; and likewise the Honorable Bartow S. Weeks presented his resignation as secretary, by reason of his appointment as a member of the International Olympic Committee to succeed Everet Jansen Wendell (who had given his life to his country during the war). Upon the unanimous vote of all present Gustavus Town Kirby, Chairman of the Advisory Committee of the Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. was elected president, and Frederick W. Rubien, Secretary of the Amateur Athletic Union, secretary.

After the election, resolutions were passed reaffirming the position taken at the meeting of December 12, 1918, and authorizing the appointment of an Executive Committee empowered to elect sub-committees and manage Olympic matters and to consist of the president, secretary and treasurer of the American Olympic Committee, one representative from each of the organizations upon the American Olympic Committee, the American members of the International Olympic Committee and such others as from time to time should be designated.



*Charles D. Lynch, Detroit
William F. Garcelon, Boston*

*Everett C. Brown, Chicago
Robert S. Weaver, Los Angeles*

The Men Behind the Victory—Local Workers



*Samuel J. Dallas, Philadelphia
William S. Haddock, Pittsburgh*

*George A. Schneider, Cleveland
T. Morris Dunne, Portland, Ore.*

The Men Behind the Victory—Local Workers

The first difficulty encountered by the newly reorganized American Olympic Committee was delay in receiving the detailed general program of the Games from the Belgian Olympic Committee—this in spite of the fact that Colonel Leon Osterrieth, Chief of the Belgian Military Mission to the United States and a member of the Belgian Olympic Committee had himself met with the American Olympic Committee in New York and had left the Honorable James Gustavus Whiteley, Belgian Consul at Baltimore, as his “liaison officer” between the two committees for the purpose of obtaining information and instructions speedily.

Although the Seventh Olympiad had been awarded to Antwerp in April, 1919, and although the first events were scheduled to take place in April, 1920, no definite word of the sports upon the Olympic program was received until the middle of February, 1920. It was surmised that the program would be somewhat similar to that at Stockholm, and in this regard it may be said parenthetically that the schedule of events, number of entries and other details of actual competition in each of the sports upon the Olympic program was for Antwerp, as in previous Olympic Games, left to the country to which the Games had been awarded, the rules of each contest, however, being those of the international sports federation governing the same.

The Committee was handicapped therefore in starting its local work, in arranging for try-outs and in preparing for an exact number of entrants. It laid its plans, however, and the minute that definite word was received it was ready to carry these plans into effect.

At a meeting of the Committee, March 13, 1920, the organization of local committees, empowered to solicit and raise money and to cooperate with the American Olympic Committee was authorized. On the estimate that over \$200,000 would be needed to send our teams to the Games and bring them safely home—more than twice the sum required for the Stockholm Games in 1912—quotas were assigned to various cities based on prior contributions to Olympic contests and on the liveliness of interest in sport in those localities.



*(Above) George J. Turner, Baltimore. William F. Humphrey, San Francisco.
(Center) C. George Krogness, Minneapolis. (Below) John D. Larkin, Buffalo.
L. di Benedetto, New Orleans.*

The Men Behind the Victory—Local Workers

Interwoven with this problem of finance was the problem of arousing human interest in what the American Olympic Committee was endeavoring to do. To the end therefore, both of stimulating the raising of funds and of encouraging people to join, two methods were employed:

1. A junior membership was established for anyone under eighteen years, primarily school boys and girls, who gave as much as one dollar (\$1.00), the contributor receiving from the American Olympic Committee a suitably engraved certificate of membership—souvenirs, which may be added to as years go by and other Olympiads pass.

2. A contributing membership was established for any one who gave five dollars (\$5.00) or more, the contributor receiving from the American Olympic Committee a button made in the form of the distinctive red, white and blue shield, the insignia of America's victorious teams in the past, and each numbered consecutively. This class of membership was led by Colonel Robert M. Thompson to whom was presented button No. 1 in token of the first contribution to the Committee—a gift of \$5,000.

The result of these devices, together with motion picture and newspaper publicity and the distribution of posters featuring the shield insignia led people to respond, in spite of the drain upon American generosity during the war, so that America might retain her unvanquished place in an Olympiad.

In addition to individual gifts—in the raising of which the athletic clubs played a conspicuous part—the largest sums received by the Committee came from the gate receipts of try-outs, a total of some \$60,000, but in this connection it is only fair to state that in many instances—notably in Boston—many people contributed indirectly by paying for tickets or boxes sums far more than the regular price.

The program for the selection of the teams provided for local try-outs arranged for various sections of the country—Pasadena on the coast, Chicago and Saint Louis in the middle west, New Orleans in the south, Philadelphia in the east, and so on—in which the best men of the sections for the sports on the Olympic program were determined, and from which they came into national competition in final try-outs just before

sailing. Complete schedules of these try-outs are given in the reports of the various organizations appended hereto.

The selection of the team members who represented the United States at Antwerp and of the trainers and coaches was made by the American Olympic Committee through a Team Selection Committee appointed by the president under authorization of the following resolution passed March 13, 1920.

RESOLVED: That the president be, and by this resolution he hereby is, authorized to appoint a Team Selection Committee to consist of at least one representative of each of the affiliated bodies of the American Olympic Committee and of such others as to the president may seem wise and expedient.

The personnel of the Team Selection Committee was as follows:

Samuel J. Dallas

Amateur Athletic Union of the United States

Dr. Graeme M. Hammond

Amateur Fencers League of America

Jay Clark, Jr.

American Trap Shooting Association

Gustavus T. Kirby

Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. and President, A. O. C.

Avery Brundage

Intercollegiate Conference A. A.

General Palmer E. Pierce

National Collegiate Athletic Association

Cornelius Fellowes

International Skating Union

Frederick R. Fortmeyer

National Association of Amateur Oarsmen

R. F. Kelsey

National Cycling Association

Colonel William Libbey

National Rifle Association

Dr. G. Randolph Manning

United States Football Association

Howard F. Whitney

United States Golf Association

Julian S. Myrick

United States National Lawn Tennis Association

Dr. Reginald H. Sayre
United States Revolver Association
Major Wait C. Johnson
United States Army
Lieut. Comm. J. G. Ware
United States Navy
Bartow S. Weeks
International Olympic Committee
Frederick W. Rubien
Secretary, American Olympic Committee

It was determined that the teams, coaches, trainers and other necessary attendants of the various teams should be in the first instance nominated either by the affiliated bodies of the American Olympic Committee governing their respective sports or in the case of track and field athletics, where this government is divided between the Amateur Athletic Union and various collegiate associations, by a Nominating Committee composed as follows:

President Gustavus T. Kirby
Secretary Frederick W. Rubien
Bartow S. Weeks
Representative of International Olympic Committee
Matthew P. Halpin
Manager of track team
Major Wait C. Johnson
Representative of the War Department
Lieut. Comm. J. G. Ware
Representative of the Navy Department
Samuel J. Dallas
Representative of the Middle Atlantic Association, A. A. U.
George J. Turner
Representative of the Southern Atlantic Ass'n, A. A. U.
Edward E. Babb and William H. Cuddy
Representatives of the New England Ass'n, A. A. U.
Everett C. Brown and Colonel John V. Clinnin
Representatives of the Central Association, A. A. U.
William F. Haddock
Representative of the Allegheny Mountain Ass'n, A. A. U.
Robert S. Weaver
Representative of the Southern Pacific Ass'n, A. A. U.

Robert W. Dodd

Representative of the Pacific Ass'n, A. A. U.

T. Morris Dunne

Representative of the Pacific Northwest Ass'n, A. A. U.

L. Di Benedetto

Representative of the Southern Ass'n, A. A. U.

General Palmer E. Pierce

Representative of the National Collegiate Athletic Ass'n

Avery Brundage

Representative of the Intercollegiate Conference A. A.

W. J. Anderson

Representative of the Southern Intercollegiate Conference A. A.

F. W. Beyer

*Representative of the Missouri Valley Intercollegiate Conference
A. A.*

The nominations of the organizations and sub-committee were in turn presented to the Team Selection Committee which made final decision, and formally entered the contestants with the Belgian Olympic Committee. In point of fact in no instance were the selections of any organization or the sub-committee questioned, for the reason that either by confidence in the judgment of the other members of the committee or by inability or lack of desire to attend meetings, it happened that practically the same few men were present at the meetings of the Team Selection Committee as of the Nominating Committee, and thereby had to review their own original acts, which consequently they approved.

The principle, however, was sound, and it is believed that the judgment displayed, while not in all instances correct, was on the whole satisfactory. "Survival of the fittest" was always the governing principle in determining who should go and who should stay behind, the function of the committee being only to check this principle against circumstances, "luck," physical fitness and the financial ability of the American Olympic Committee to enter the full quota of candidates in each sport event.

The judgment of the organizations and committee in their selections has been well justified by the performances of the team as a whole, which in achievements as well as in numbers was the greatest to ever compete for the United States—a team comprised of 350 members (127 track and field stars alone)



Accepting with Thanks. President Kirby handing Secretary Baker an invitation to become an Honorary Vice-President of the American Olympic Committee. General Palmer E. Pierce, representative of the National Collegiate Athletic Association on the A. O. C., to the left



Secretary Daniels' Smile of Acceptance

from all parts of the country. (An alphabetical list of members, together with their homes, clubs or universities, is appended.)

By reason of the war, the Army and Navy of the United States had shown interest in sport far beyond that previous to the great conflict. The Army had held very successful inter-army contests in the Pershing Stadium at Paris in 1919, and both it and the Navy had made definite plans for intensive physical training and participation in sports. For this reason it was felt that now more than ever before the time was ripe for the active cooperation of the Army and Navy with the civilian population in preparing for the Seventh Olympiad. With this end in view, the secretaries of Army and Navy were invited, in February, 1920, to become honorary vice-presidents of the American Olympic Committee.

On February 12 both Secretary of War Baker and Secretary of Navy Daniels accepted the invitation not merely as a matter of form but with an enthusiasm which showed that they realized the value of such Olympic events in promoting health, clean living and international good will.

Immediately this professed interest of the secretaries of the Army and Navy was turned into practice by the appointment of representatives from their departments to serve upon the Executive Committee of the American Olympic Committee—Major General William M. Wright and Major Eliot V. Graves from the War Department, and Captain Harris Laning and Commander Claude B. Mayo from the Navy.

At the same time, the President of the United States, through his secretary, accepted the invitation of the Committee to become its honorary president, thus following the precedent of Presidents Roosevelt, Taft and McKinley.

If the American Olympic Committee of 1920 had accomplished nothing else, it might well have been proud of this single achievement of bringing into the Olympic cause the stalwart support of our Army and Navy. Their participation placed behind civilian activity the bulwark of two great branches of government service, enhanced the prestige of the United States among other nations competing at Antwerp, and broadened the field from which to glean our champions and in which to sow the Olympic idea.

February 12, 1920

my dear Mr. Kirby:

I accept with pleasure an honorary vice-presidency in the American Olympic Committee.

The work of the Committee both in physical education and in the cultivation of International Good feeling is of great importance, and I am happy to be associated with it.

Yours very cordially,
Woodrow Wilson

From the Secretary of War

The cooperation of the Navy resulted both in unprecedented aid from the department and in keeping in training at the Naval Academy at Annapolis (after other midshipmen had left on their annual summer cruise) the members of its splendid eight-oar crew which, first, was victorious over all other oarsmen in the rowing try-outs, held at Lake Quinsigamond, Worcester, Mass., and later at Antwerp in the Olympic contest itself won over the world, including the famous Leander crew of England. Even more significant so far as international friendship is concerned, the Navy cooperated by sending to Antwerp with navy team members on board, the armored cruiser *Frederick* which lay in the harbor of that city during the time of the main events and upon which various receptions were held and attended by the representatives of the countries assembled at Antwerp, and by the people of the city.

The part played by the Army was no less vital. A special army try-out was held for eliminations for the final try-outs in track and field; an army riding team was selected with its horses to compete at the Games; a United States army headquarters was maintained at Antwerp under General W. H. Sage, of the United States Army of Occupation, who was appointed by Secretary of War Baker to serve as Commander of the Shooting Teams, and who took charge of affairs in Antwerp during the absence of committee members. Most important of all, it was army aid which made possible the transporting of our teams to Belgium.

Since the United States Army of Occupation on the Rhine had its base at Antwerp it was necessary to transport food, clothing, munitions and other supplies on army transports plying between that port and New York on regular schedule. These transports all had a considerable number of staterooms and troopship accommodations wherein during the period of the war thousands of American soldiers had been carried to and from France and England.

Antwerp is approximately four thousand miles from New York, the boats of the Red Star Line which regularly make the trip taking from ten to fourteen days. The army transports were scheduled to take from eight days for the *Northern*

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

WASHINGTON

Feb. 12, 1920.

Mr. Gustavus T. Kirby,

President American Olympic Committee,

My Dear Mr. Kirby:

The Navy is deeply
interested in wholesome athletics and will
gladly do all that is possible to make the
American part in the Olympic games at
Antwerp a great success.

With thanks for the honor of appointing me
as an Honorary Vice President and with every
good wish for national and international de-
velopment of games testing skill and courage,

I am,

Sincerely yours,

Joseph Daniels

From the Secretary of the Navy

Pacific to sixteen or seventeen days for the *Antigone*. Information from the War Department was to the effect that so far as passengers were concerned transports were running with many staterooms and most of their troopship quarters empty.

On the other hand, the condition of trans-Atlantic shipping during all of 1920 was in a chaotic condition—steamers had been destroyed by the war, some had been removed for other trade, many were tied up by strikes, sailings were being cancelled, embargoes placed on shipping and fresh difficulties arising daily in foreign countries as well as in our own. It is interesting to note that at this time inquiries at various steamship lines disclosed the following conditions:

International Mercantile Marine	Fully booked to August 1, with waiting lists on all ships.
American	
White Star	
Red Star	Booked to capacity until August.
Cunard Line	Some 200 to 300 on waiting lists on every boat to August 1.
French Line	About 250 on waiting lists for June; 300 on waiting list for July, with all ships tied up by strikes in France and sailing lists suspended.
Holland-American Line	Overbooked 600 for June and fully sold up to August 1.
Scandinavian-American Line	All sailings cancelled until strike in Copenhagen settled and passage money returned to 10,000 persons.

By reason therefore of the regular sailings of the army boats, the time of their passage either surpassing or equaling that of the usual passenger steamers, their non-crowded condition, and the sentimental fact of their flying the American flag and really being a part of the United States, the American Olympic Committee felt that no greater service could be rendered by the Army than to furnish transportation for members of the American Olympic Team. In fact, it seemed to the Committee that the only reliable hope of having America represented as she should be with full teams in all Olympic

sports, and not only of getting the contestants to the events, but also of bringing them back, lay in obtaining passage on the army transports. A strong point in favor of their use was the saving of over \$70,000 for transportation to the American Olympic Committee, at the same time bringing no extra expense upon the Government, since the subsistence of the team was to be paid to the Government by the Committee and all required of the transports was their unused space.



American Olympic Group at War Department. A. A. U., army and navy officials at Washington arranging for use of transport space for American athletes, Feb. 12, 1920. In front, left to right: President Kirby, Major General Wm. Wright, Major Wait C. Johnson, Com. Claude B. Mayo and Secretary Frederick Rubien of the A.A.U.

Soon after the Secretary of War consented to become an honorary vice-president, the Committee approached him and asked his opinion of the possibility of procuring a transport to carry the teams to and from Antwerp. To this suggestion Secretary Baker replied that while it would be impossible to provide a special *transport*, he, himself, would be delighted to permit *transportation* on such boats as were regularly sailing provided accommodations were ample and he had the right to

grant the privilege; but that he was under a disability by reason of legal restrictions limiting the use of transports to army members and their wives, Congressmen and their wives, and others in the federal service. In answer to an inquiry as to how such disability could be removed the Secretary of War stated that it could only be done by joint resolution of Congress, and that whereas he felt the passage of a joint resolution would be difficult he would do everything in his power to further it.

The Committee thereupon instructed its president and others at the meeting of March 13, 1920, to make all possible haste to bring influence to bear on Congress and to seek help from Brigadier General Hines, Chief of Transportation Service U. S. A., Secretary Baker, the Honorable James Wadsworth of New York, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs of the Senate, and the Honorable Julius Kahn of California, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs of the House. As a result, on March 20, 1920, House Joint Bill No. 319 was introduced by Representative Sanford, and thereafter Senate Joint Bill No. 179 by Senator Wadsworth, reading after amendment as follows:

WHEREAS many of the members of the teams now planning to go to Europe to participate in the Olympic Games and international competitions are members of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps; and

WHEREAS one of the objects of these Games and competitions is to stimulate interest in marksmanship and rifle practice; and

WHEREAS there is a scarcity of shipping facilities, and it is impossible for the teams planning to go from the United States to secure passage on privately owned steamships; Therefore be it

RESOLVED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

That authority be, and is hereby, given to the Secretary of War, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, to use such army transports as may be available for the transportation of teams, individuals, and their equipment representing the United States in Olympic Games and other international competitions during the present year.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs ordered the bill out favorably and it soon passed the Senate. The House

Committee was at first reluctant to bring the matter to a vote, and acted only after repeated conferences, after pressure had been exerted by local committees of the A. O. C. and by prominent citizens, and after a final hearing was held at which appeared in behalf of the bill Secretary of War Baker; President Kirby of the American Olympic Committee; Lieutenant General Robert L. Bullard, Commanding General, Eastern Division, U. S. Army; Commander C. B. Mayo, Chief of the Morale Division, U. S. Navy; Honorable Bartow S. Weeks, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of New York; General F. H. Phillips, Secretary of the National Rifle Association; and Honorable Murray Hulbert, Commissioner of Docks, New York City.

On the floor of the House the resolution received valuable assistance from Representatives Gallivan of Massachusetts, Sanford of New York, and Kahn of California. On May 22 it finally passed, and on June 2 received the signature of the President of the United States, thus crowning with success the efforts of the American Olympic Committee, and enabling the Secretary of War to grant transportation for our Olympic Team.

The boat selected to carry the majority of team members was the *Northern Pacific*, as fine and fast as any trans-Atlantic passenger steamer, making the voyage from New York to Antwerp in seven or eight days. Its sailing was scheduled for July 20, which would land the men in Antwerp about a fortnight or more before the track and field, boxing, wrestling, fencing and swimming events started (August 15), in time for preliminary training. Upon this premise the final try-out in track and field was scheduled to be—and in fact was—held in Cambridge, Mass., July 17, so that the men might proceed directly from Boston to the transport.

Unfortunately, the *Northern Pacific* loosened a plate on her hull beneath the water line on the preceding voyage to New York, which rendered her unseaworthy and caused her to be ordered at once to dry dock, which she did not leave until September.

This most unfortunate and unforeseen happening produced a condition as serious as it was unexpected.

First of all it practically left stranded the two hundred and fifty-four (254) members of the Olympic Team who had been selected to sail on the *Northern Pacific*. In order that these athletes might not break training and be kept together it was arranged, again through the good offices of the War Depart-



U. S. Transport, Princess Matoika. The boat which carried the majority of American athletes to the Olympic Games

Daily deck scene on Cruiser Frederick which transported Navy athletes

ment, for the majority to be housed at Fort Slocum where they had the daily use of the track and field of the New York Athletic Club across the bay. Whereas this added burden taxed the resources of Fort Slocum so that such luxuries as privacy and special food were lacking, to the disgust of certain athletes who preferred to pay their own expenses in New York City—most of the men found the food adequate, the officers in charge courteous, and the accommodations as good as could be expected under the circumstances.

But far more serious than this temporary discomfort, the removal of the *Northern Pacific* left a gap in the transport sailing schedule which could not be filled. To obtain transportation on passenger steamers would have been impossible for at the best all which could be done would have been to send over the teams, a few on one boat and a few on another with many changes due to trans-shipments and the like and with practically no care nor attention from coaches or trainers, but with constant exposure to the unusual temptations of present ocean travel. It would also have entailed an expense which the funds then in the treasury of the Committee did not warrant. So that, the only solution was to use such other transports as were available.

The Army did all that it could. Brigadier General Frank Hines offered first of all the *S.S. Buford*, to sail about July 19. But after consultation the Olympic Committee agreed that inasmuch as the *Buford* would take not less than sixteen days and was too small for any training on board, it would be impossible to land the team in anything like proper physical or mental condition and that it would be better to keep the men an extra week at Fort Slocum in spite of the inconveniences.

Meantime the transport *Princess Matoika*, scheduled to sail August 5, was in mid-ocean on her way to New York. By wireless the captain was informed to make the very best speed so as to be able to return to Antwerp earlier than scheduled, and when the transport arrived in Hoboken orders were given to have her unloaded and equipped for the return voyage in the shortest possible time.

Unfortunately, the *Matoika* was not the *Northern Pacific*; one was an up-to-date, fast-going ocean steamer, the other slow and of ancient vintage. Moreover, not only did the loss of the *Northern Pacific* mean sending on the *Matoika* the members of the Olympic Team, but also placed on board her both the officers and government officials who were supposed to have sailed on the *Northern Pacific* as well as those on the *Matoika* herself, and it must be remembered that under the law, officers and their wives, federal officials and their wives *must* have stateroom accommodations. It, therefore, followed that first-class staterooms could be provided for only a very few mem-

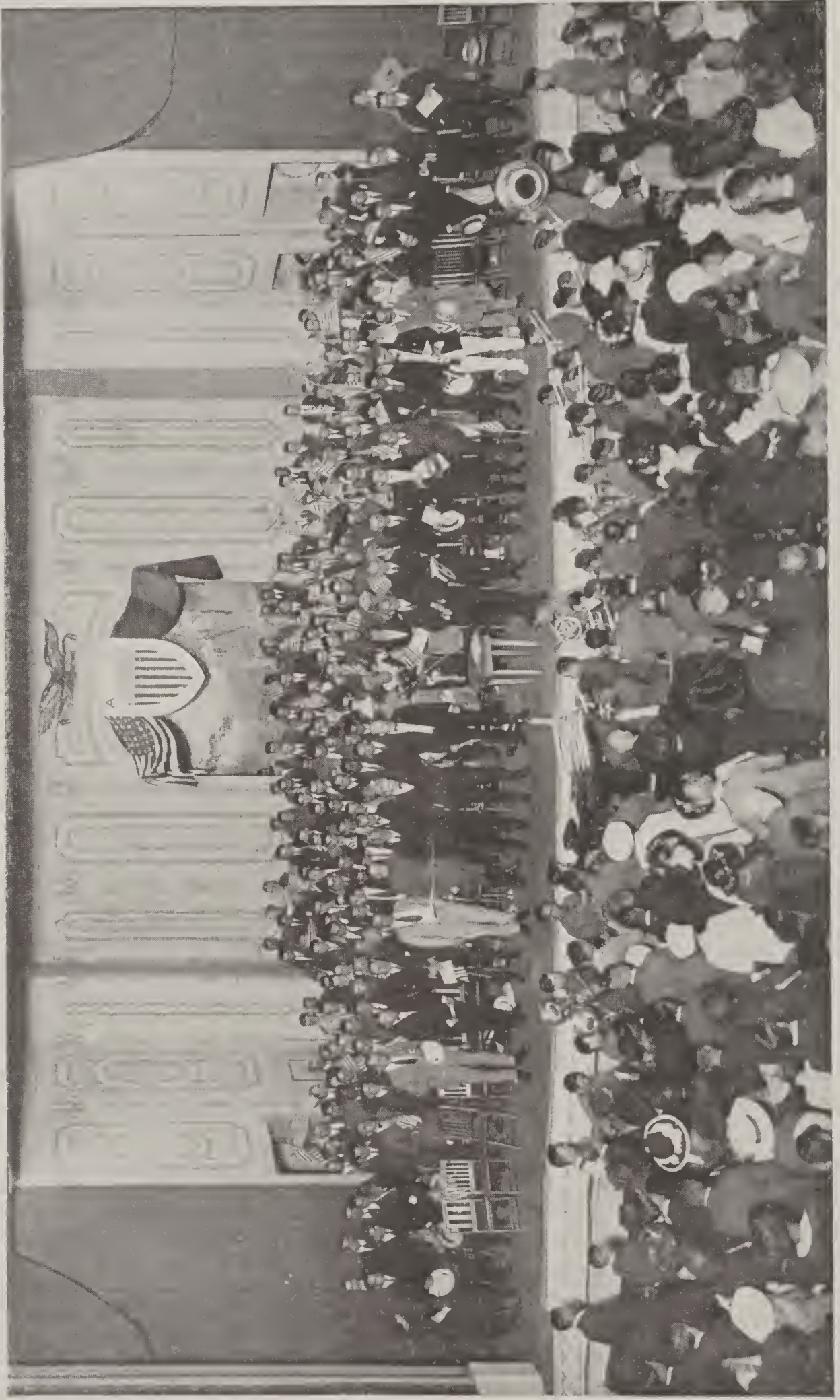
bers of the team besides the women swimmers, and a few coaches and officials who as older men deserved some precedence, and that to go on the *Princess Matoika* (which meant going at all to the Games) the bulk of the men were forced to cross troopship.

To be certain that such accommodations were fit for athletes the embarkation officer at Hoboken was approached and specific suggestions were made as to additional beds, bedding, additional food, especially fruit, and additional help, especially waiters, and he was informed that any and all moneys necessary would be expended for the care and comfort of the team. But positive assurance was given by the embarkation officer that no such extra provisions were needed, and that the troopship quarters were large, adequate, clean and comfortable—each man being allotted the space given three soldiers during the war.

To be doubly sure, however, Mr. Robert S. Weaver of the Los Angeles Athletic Club, and now President of the Amateur Athletic Union, at the suggestion of the Committee investigated the matter of sleeping room, food and help. Mr. Weaver reported that he had gone over menus with the steward in charge and that the same were proper for the team, that the steward gave assurance that the food on board or to be placed on board was the best, that additional mattresses had been furnished and the bedding was adequate, and that the crew was sufficient to properly serve the needs of the team.

The first opportunity to make known the conditions on the *Matoika* was at a farewell meeting to the athletes held at the Manhattan Opera House, New York City, on July 26, from which those sailing, marched directly to the 34th Street Dock where they were transferred by boat to the *Matoika*, then at her pier in Hoboken.

At this meeting the financial situation was presented and it was announced that while sufficient funds had either been promised or assurances given of their collection to make possible the transport of all the team, the work of the Finance Committee would have to continue vigorously if these moneys were to be collected and enough obtained to properly care for the team while at the Games and to bring them home in



Goodbye to America. Farewell meeting at Manhattan Opera House from which the track and field, swimming, wrestling, boxing and fencing athletes marched directly to their boat

comfort. In point of fact, the week immediately following the sailing of the *Matoika* brought forth responses and subscriptions which enabled these objects to be accomplished.

At this same meeting, the group to sail on the *Matoika* were told of the difficulties which might have to be met and all were urged to approach them in a spirit of sportsmanship and of "making the best of things." In fact, to some members of the team who expressed a feeling that they did not want to go except with different surroundings, it was definitely stated that the Committee did not desire to impose hardships upon anyone, and that if they felt the voyage would entail discomforts beyond what could cheerfully be borne, the privilege was open to them of resigning from the team.

All those scheduled to sail decided to embark however, and their final disposition on the *S.S. Matoika* was as follows:

Forty-four in staterooms, of whom 20 were women; 38 in a large room on the boat deck—which during the war had been used for invalid soldiers; 12 in a room immediately above that—which had been used for the hospital attendants; 108 in troopship quarters in four hatchways—which quarters were above the water line.

On board all were served meals in the main dining room, the subsistence—charged to the American Olympic Committee at regular army rate—consisting of an abundance of good food with menus especially prepared for the athletes.

There were times when service was poor and the cooking unsatisfactory. The trip was hot and uncomfortable, due largely to the time of year and the climate encountered upon a route more southerly than usual, and which during the summer of 1920, was taken by all trans-Atlantic vessels on account of ice floes.

The members of the team protested in a signed statement that the transport was dirty; that it was vermin-ridden, especially with rats; that the service both in the staterooms and troopship quarters and at table was from poor to bad and that sanitary arrangements were insufficient. Apparently they forgot the emergency of the situation and that the quick turn about of the transport made necessary by its advanced sailing for the benefit of the team prevented the usual attention being given to selection of crew and preparation of the boat. They

also overlooked entirely the many little conveniences and luxuries installed for their comfort. To the end that the team might be kept in training the American Olympic Committee provided some of the advantages of a modern gymnasium on the trip. A cork track sixty-five yards long and wide enough for two men to run abreast was constructed on the upper deck for the sprinters; a canvas tank about fifteen feet in length by nine in width was filled daily with water from the ocean in



View of Olympic Stadium from Airplane

which the swimmers could practice. Deck shuffleboard, quoits and other forms of amusement helped to pass the days.

It is interesting to note that on another voyage the same summer, 600 Boy Scouts occupied troopship accommodations on the *Matoika* from Antwerp to New York and these boys cheerfully did their own cleaning up, smiled at their discomforts and had no complaint of their treatment, but on the contrary, expressed unqualified appreciation of the opportunity afforded them by the War Department to have transportation to and from their International Convention.

The *Matoika* arrived at Antwerp on Saturday, August 8, and while many of those on board desired to disembark that evening, it was thought best by the United States army offi-

cers in charge of the port to wait until the next morning. This was probably a mistake and was not only a great disappointment to the members of the team who were all packed and ready to go, but also brought physical discomfort and inconvenience because the crew, many of whom had been allowed to leave the ship, had gathered up the bedding, including blankets, so that no beds were made for the night and little breakfast was served the following morning. On Sunday, the team left the transport and proceeded to the schoolhouse on the Rue Oudaen, which was their home during the Games.

The housing problem had, from the first, been before the minds of the American Olympic Committee, owing to the fact that hotels were reported to be few and crowded in Belgium. Several suggestions had been followed up, such as the use of a school at Melle, near Ghent; the transforming of a summer hotel into quarters; the erection of tents on the outskirts of the city—but the plan of the Belgian Olympic Committee to house visiting teams in public schools was finally adopted as the most feasible.

When the president of the American Olympic Committee made a preliminary trip to Belgium in June he decided, after careful consideration with men on the ground, to accept the offer of the schoolhouse on the Rue Oudaen for lodging all teams except shooting, polo and horse-riding teams, which were billeted with the American Army at Coblenz, the rowing team, which was quartered near the canal at Brussels where it practiced, and the women's swimming team, which was most courteously entertained at the Y. W. C. A. Hostess House in Antwerp.

The school house allotted was by all odds the best and largest in the town, having thirteen large airy rooms, each accommodating ten to thirty men, adequate toilets, a gymnasium, and an interior courtyard, sixty by sixty feet, containing trees, walks and benches. The Belgian Committee agreed to turn the gymnasium into a kitchen and a large room adjoining into a mess-hall (adding others if this room alone were insufficient); to remove the school benches and place in the rooms army cots, bedding and suitable furniture; to reserve one room for gymnastic apparatus, etc.; and to install a dozen shower baths

off the courtyard. They also agreed to provide food at the rate of 28 francs per day per man as follows:

Breakfast Bacon and eggs, coffee, milk, sugar, bread and butter;
 or cold meat, tea, sugar, bread and butter; or preserves,
 milk, sugar, bread and butter.

Lunch Eggs, beefsteak, vegetables, bread and butter, a dessert,
 fresh or stewed fruit.

Dinner Soup, meat and vegetables, bread and butter, a dessert,
 coffee with milk and sugar.

(And to supplement this at cost with cereal or any other
additional food possible to be obtained.)

Training for the American team was arranged on the track and field of the Stadium itself, on a football field within a few minutes of the Stadium, on a large aviation field nearby, and at the Swimming Stadium.

To the end that these promises would be carried out General William Sage was designated as the Committee's representative in Antwerp until the arrival of the members of the American Olympic Committee. He, in turn, opened an office of the American Olympic Committee and assigned an aid to supervise the preparation of the schoolhouse for the athletes. Furthermore, a week in advance of the team, an assistant manager was sent to Antwerp by the American Olympic Committee to inform the Belgian Committee of the exact number of men to come and of their requirements.

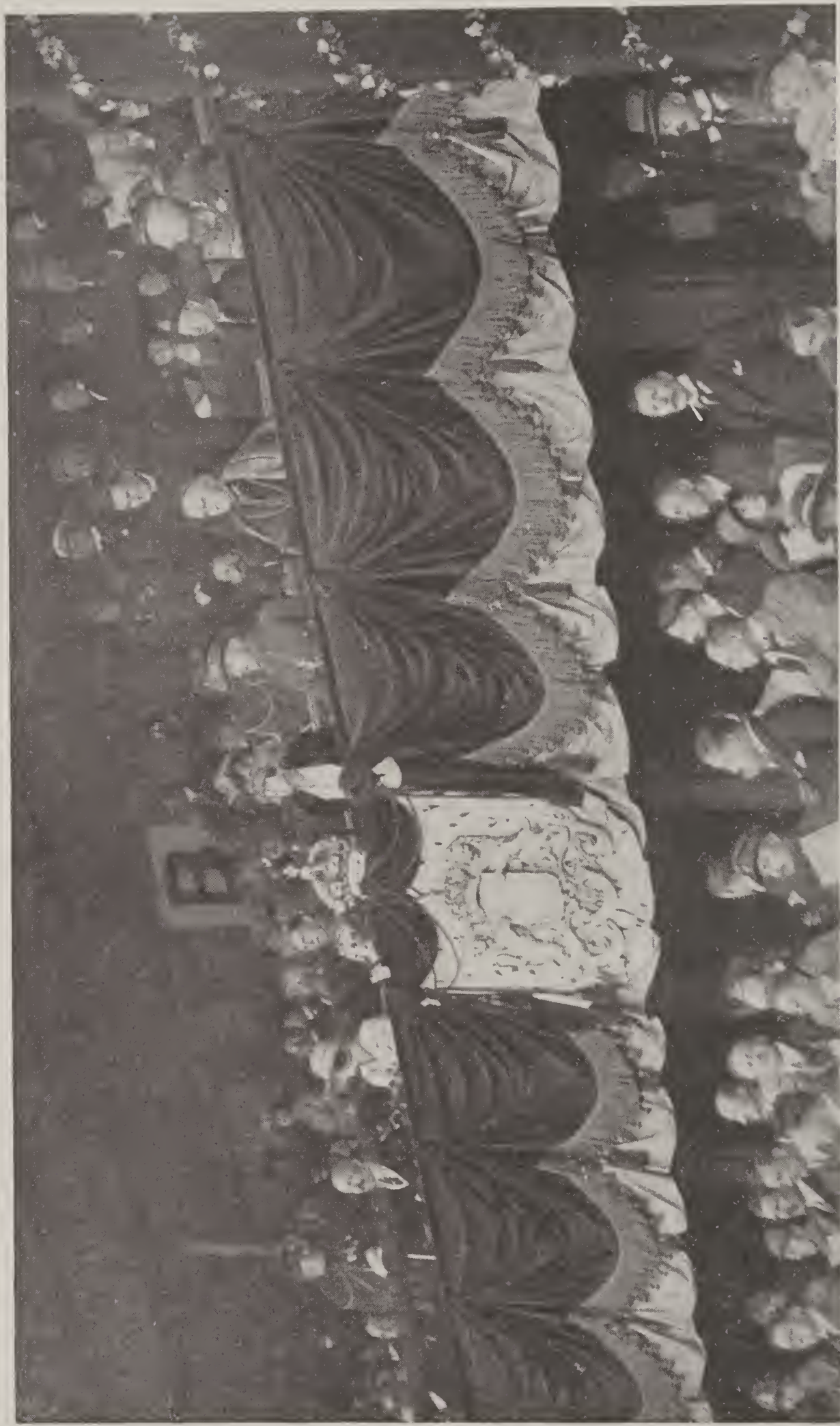
Unfortunately, the team arrived in the midst of a three-day holiday when offices were closed and not a workman stirring. The ill-feeling aroused over conditions on the *Matoika* was aggravated during the first few days by the incompleteness of the schoolhouse. The number of cots was less than the number of athletes, a matter, however, immediately remedied, and the food was far from satisfactory. The Belgian contractor who was selected by the Belgian Committee to furnish food for the teams of all countries participating, had evidently tried to feed the men with the continental breakfast of coffee and rolls rather than with oatmeal (cereals being practically unknown as a breakfast food on the Continent) eggs, bacon and other hearty food to which we are accustomed, and which had been promised.

When members of the American Olympic Committee arrived in Antwerp August 11, they found conditions far from satisfactory. On the part of some athletes it seemed that everything was wrong and nothing right. Some were apparently doing as they chose, and many were not keeping reasonable hours. In order that real grievances should be heard and remedies applied, a meeting was called of the members of the Committee who were present in Antwerp and thereafter such meetings were held almost daily until the end of the Games.

By cooperation of the Army, the navy officers on the *S.S. Frederick* in the harbor, and the Hostess House of the Y. W. C. A. the menu was changed so that the athletes had proper food especially sugar, white flour, and butter beyond that which could be obtained in any of the hotels of Antwerp (the city being then and all during the Games upon a sugar and white flour ration). The attention of the Belgian Committee was at last called so pointedly to the unsanitary state of the toilets that they were made proper for use—in this connection it must be remembered that Antwerp has no sewerage disposal other than cesspools from which the refuse is pumped and carried away in tanks, and that during the Games all departments of the city were working overtime. The members of the Committee took up immediately the question of what rules and regulations should be laid down for the better discipline of the team, and it was felt that everyone should be in the schoolhouse not later than ten at night, with lights out at ten-thirty, and that all who were not in by that time should report to the Committee the reasons for their tardiness or absence.

As a result of such measures the spirit of discontent was laid. Except for a few trouble-makers the team conducted itself properly and was in good shape for the opening of the Games.

Despite all drawbacks, when our competitors met the final tests in the arena, few showed any deterioration or lack of form. There seems to be a general feeling that the United States by comparison with other nations and former performances is being pressed for supremacy. In track and field athletics this is somewhat justified, but in considering the subject it should be remembered that now as never before are



Solemn Opening of the Seventh Olympic Games. Princess Marie José, Prince Leopold, Queen Elizabeth, King Albert and Cardinal Mercier in the royal box

other nations of the world taking part in track and field athletics and that their coaches and trainers include many of America's former competitors and coaches. Moreover, it must be remembered too that some of the events, such as the standing jumps, in which America has excelled, are no longer on the Olympic program, and that many of the events not won by America were won by those who, while American champions,



Panorama of Nations. Standard bearers of various nations in the line of march on the opening day of the Games

were ineligible to represent America by reason of lack of naturalization.

The formal opening of the Stadium was on Saturday, August 14. The track and field, swimming, rifle, pistol, boxing, wrestling, fencing and rowing contestants, many of whom wore the uniform of the United States Army or the United States Navy, together with the members of the American Olympic Committee who were present paraded with the contestants and representatives of twenty-two other nations before their Majesties, King Albert and Queen Elizabeth, His Eminence Cardinal Mercier and other noted dignitaries, including His Excellency Brand Whitlock, Ambassador

from the United States to Belgium. (For full program of the games see page 262.)

On Sunday, August 29, His Majesty, His Royal Highness Crown Prince Leopold and Prince Charles bestowed in the Stadium the prizes to the first, second and third place winners.

A part of the Olympiad not as generally referred to as it should be and which perhaps as much as the competitions



At the Head of the Line. President Kirby leading the American delegation, followed by Secretary Rubien, General Sage and Commander Mayo

themselves promotes and cements international good will, friendly understanding and world cooperation are the formal and informal gatherings of representatives of competing countries—men who appreciate what athletic, physical and mental fitness mean to the life of a nation.

It was a brave and splendid thing for war torn and all but prostrate Belgium to hold the Seventh Olympiad and that her efforts succeeded as well as they did shows a power of recuperation, of application and of perseverance to be commended and applauded.

But to ignore mistakes and shortcomings on the part of the Belgian management and of even more glaring ones on the

part of international federations which laid down the rules and provided the officials for the contests would be mere pretense.

There was much fault to be found and the specific reports upon the different sports deal therewith, but from these faults none suffered more than the Belgians themselves. Poor local transportation, worse advertising, counter attractions, high priced seats, kept many thousands from the contests. And *yet* through, and mainly by reason of, the Games all the representatives of the nations of the world got to know each other as in no other manner they could or would.

In the days of a generation back, bloody war would have been fought over less, but there at Antwerp, while they stormed and swore, thousands who offended learned—and some for the first time—that you can compete without hate, lose and yet smile, win and still be gracious; that to cheer for the other team is better sportsmanship than to cheer for your own, and that to hiss or boo your opponents because you are beaten is to be held up to ridicule and contempt in the eyes of sportsmen.

After the actual Olympic competitions the American team was given every reasonable opportunity for entertainment and enjoyment, practically all of the members of the track and field, swimming, boxing and wrestling teams taking advantage of a two-days' excursion to the battlefields, entirely at the expense of the American Olympic Committee. Competitions on the part of track and field athletes, football players, and swimmers were arranged for or sanctioned by the committee, in Paris, London, Brussels and Scandinavian countries.

The all-important point of keeping teams together in transportation for proper training and coaching did not of course apply to the return trip. Moreover the subscriptions paid into the treasury since the departure of the teams led the American Olympic Committee to believe that it might be possible to send home the athletes under more comfortable circumstances. Indeed, the president had made personal inquiries in London on the 9th and 10th of August as to reserving staterooms on ocean liners, but he was informed that



Over Three Hundred Strong. Athletes in blue and white costume marching on opening day



The Army on the March. Army contestants following civilian athletes in opening parade

it would be difficult if not impossible to obtain anything at all, because the dates of sailing could not be guaranteed on account of strikes, both in England and in the port of New York.

This statement was subsequently confirmed in Antwerp by the agents of various lines who added however that eleventh



Our "Naval Reserve." Midshipmen from the Cruiser Frederick and the Naval Academy Eight in step behind the Army

hour accommodations of first, second and third class might be released on various steamers and that on some of the large, fast liners, such as the *Imperator*, *Olympic* and *Aquitania*, the third-class accommodations were in staterooms and comfortable in every way. Thereupon instructions were given by the Committee that every effort be made to secure such accommodations as they came along and the chairman of the Athletes' Committee was put in touch with the agent of the American Express Company, in whose hands the matter had been placed, so that the athletes might be kept informed of the situation.

In the meantime, the transport *Sherman* had arrived with the gymnasts, oarsmen and football team on board. These

men reported such a pleasant trip that it was considered altogether proper for such athletes as were ready to be returned on this boat and forty-nine of them so sailed on August 25.

Since the athletes' chief complaint on the *Matoika* had been against troopship quarters and against the incompetence of the crew of this particular transport, it was felt that if athletes could be placed in staterooms, though be it these were on transports, they would have the comfort which they desired and to which they were entitled. Upon investigation, the Committee was positively informed by the embarkation officer at Antwerp that he would set aside for the members of the American Olympic Team (exclusive of the army members thereof) accommodation for sixty in staterooms on the transport *Antigone* sailing on September 6, which was the first transport available after the conclusion of all sports other than Rugby football and horse-riding. Plans were accordingly made to send this number on the transport, and all others were booked for return passage to New York by ocean liners.

The trip on the *Antigone* narrowly escaped becoming a second *Matoika* voyage. On the eve of sailing the embarkation officer received instructions to arrange transport for a certain French Commission to America and for some members of Congress who unexpectedly arrived at Antwerp, so that he was forced to place in troopship quarters the civilian male members of the team as well as the army members. The men, however, were promised a place entirely to themselves and the troopship accommodations were fitted up unusually well at the request of, and with money furnished by the American Olympic Committee.

The civilian team members who were booked stated that they would be willing to go if the quarters were kept clean and neat and were in a good part of the boat. But on arriving at the boat, they found that, contrary to agreement, they must share their room with the army team men, thereby producing crowding and consequent discomfort.

This matter was immediately taken up with the embarkation officer and his definite and absolute word was given in the presence of representatives of the athletes that when the ship had unloaded part of its cargo in France the army members of



United States to the Fore. The American delegation grouped behind its standard bearer



Awarding the Fruits of Victory. Prince Leopold, Baron Pierre de Coubertin, King Albert, Ambassador Brand Whitlock, and Prince Charles back of the prize stand

the team would be moved and the civilian members would have the entire space for themselves. Inasmuch as the American Olympic Committee had promised to send home all members of the team in staterooms, the men on board the *Antigone* were told that if any or all who were not in staterooms desired to leave the transport, they could do so, and that every effort would be made to obtain passage for them on trans-Atlantic liners; but that nothing could be told as to when and what such accommodations would be as everything was booked to the limit. The team members gave the question their serious consideration and reported through their spokesman that they would remain on board if the orders of the embarkation officer were carried out to have the army men transferred to another part of the ship at Calais.

Although an order to this effect was written and delivered to the officers of the ship the team members wired from Calais that conditions on the *Antigone* were not improved but that the troopship quarters were still jammed, the ship dirty, sanitary conditions poor and the staterooms overcrowded, and further that first-class accommodations could be secured in London on the steamship *Mobile*. Under such circumstances, and in view of the promise of the American Olympic Committee, it was felt to be a hardship to insist even upon those in staterooms remaining on board and authority was given for accommodations to be secured for all on the *Mobile*. Funds for the purpose were immediately cabled to London so that the members of the team on the *Antigone* were able to leave her at Liverpool and to sail home on the *Mobile*. The schedule showing the final disposition of members of teams on vessels both from and to Antwerp is as follows:

FROM UNITED STATES TO ANTWERP			
April 7	<i>On liner Finland</i>		
	Skating team		12
June 21	<i>On transport Antigone</i>		
	Rifle team	17	
	Rifle officials	6	
		—	23
June 23	<i>On liner Fort Victoria</i>		
	Trapshooting team		8

July 6	<i>On transport Pocahontas</i>		
	Revolver and pistol team		16
July 26	<i>On transport Princess Matoika</i>		
	Track and field civilians	108	
	Army athletes	3	
		—	111
	Tug of war army athletes		12
	Boxing, civilians	15	
	Boxing, army athletes	5	
		—	20
	Wrestling, civilians	11	
	Wrestling, army athletes	7	
		—	18
	Swimming, men	26	
	Swimming, women	15	
		—	41
	Cycling team		5
	Fencing, civilians	7	
	Fencing, army athletes	4	
		—	11
	Officials, managers and coaches . . .		18
	Rubbers		3
	Army officials		15
		—	
			254
July 26	<i>On cruiser Frederick</i>		
	Navy track team	4	
	Navy boxing team	3	
	Navy wrestling team	6	
	Navy swimming team	8	
	Navy fencing team	5	
	Navy rowing team	30	
	Navy officials	10	
		—	56
August 5	<i>On transport Sherman</i>		
	Gymnastic team	4	
	Gymnastic manager	1	
		—	5
	Rugby team		21
	Rowing team		11
		—	37
	<i>Total</i>		406

FROM EUROPE TO NEW YORK

<i>On transports</i>		
August 17	On <i>Princess Matoika</i>	10
August 25	On <i>Sherman</i>	49
Sept. 8	On <i>Antigone</i>	2
	On later transports	<u>30</u>
		91 91
<i>On liners</i>		
August 25	On <i>Imperator</i>	9
August 31	On <i>Kroonland</i>	6
Sept. 8	On <i>Olympic</i>	12
Sept. 9	On <i>Lapland</i>	38
Sept. 11	On <i>Aquitania</i>	17
Sept. 11	On <i>Carmania</i>	8
Sept. 15	On <i>Finland</i>	7
Sept. 17	On <i>Mobile</i>	45
Sept. 18	On <i>Mauretania</i>	2
Sept. 25	On <i>Imperator</i>	6
		— 150
	On later liners	<u>165</u>
	<i>Total</i>	406

With the return of all members of the American Olympic Team, the active work of the American Olympic Committee came to an end. It remained, however, to settle accounts and, more important still, to leave behind some form of permanent organization to carry on the task of preparing America for future Olympic contests.

The financial statement (appended) shows the major debts of the Committee to be paid and a balance of about \$12,500 to be on hand. Out of this sum, however, must come not only the expenses of publishing this report as agreed by resolution at a meeting of the Committee on December 4, 1920, but the payment of travelling expenses of certain athletes from the port of New York to their home towns. Whereas the American Olympic Committee would like to have met all sorts of incidental expenses both to and from the final try-outs and at the Games themselves it was following the precedent of former Olympic arrangements in paying expenses only from and to the port of New York. Moreover, its desire was limited by

the state of its treasury to paying only for the necessities of living as provided by the Committee and for travelling expenses from Antwerp to the home town.

But even more important than the winding up of affairs of the Seventh Olympiad is the question of keeping alive interest in international contests and of building up a stable and efficient Olympic Committee in the United States.

At its meeting on December 4, 1920, the American Olympic Committee passed a resolution appointing a Committee on Reorganization to submit a report at its next meeting. Accordingly, when this committee came together on January 13, three different schemes were proposed and discussed by the members, but all agreed in laying a foundation for a more democratic form of organization which would embrace all national bodies devoted to amateur sport. The combined efforts of the committee led to the unanimous approval of the suggestion:

That there be organized an association to be known as the American Olympic Association and to consist of

The American Representatives on the Inter-
national Olympic Committee
United States Army
United States Navy
Amateur Athletic Union of the United States
National Collegiate Athletic Association
Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Ath-
letes of America
Amateur Fencers League of America
American Trap Shooting Association
International Skating Union
National Association of Amateur Oarsmen
National Cycling Association
National Rifle Association
United States Football Association
United States Golf Association
United States National Lawn Tennis Association
United States Revolver Association
Young Men's Christian Association
Young Men's Hebrew Institute
Knights of Columbus

and such other national organizations interested in sport as may be invited by the Committee on Reorganization:

That the Committee on Reorganization be empowered to call a meeting thereof for Wednesday, December 28, 1921, at the New York Athletic Club in the City of New York; and further that to the Association to be organized the President of the United States be requested to appoint regional delegates from each of the Federal Reserve Districts.

The difficulties and mistakes of the last Olympiad were largely due to lack of time and to early uncertainty. With a permanent, continuing organization, sufficiently financed, not only should the United States be able to prepare a super-team for the next Olympiad, but the public should be educated as to the purpose and wider significance of Olympic Games so that athletic prowess may be real and lasting.

Now, as never before is it necessary to bring new blood into the teams. Our Hercules are growing old; our Mercurys are becoming slow of foot. Future Olympic champions must be found amongst our schoolboys and girls. Throughout the length and breadth of this land, the younger generation not alone must be trained for athletic supremacy, but should have the stimulus to clean living, physical efficiency, and preparedness for the defense and progress of their country which comes from the wonderful opportunity open to them of representing America in the greatest of all athletic contests—an international gathering through which differences of thought and action may be more readily ascertained, understood and adjusted than upon the field of battle or behind the closed doors of diplomatic conferences.



THE SEVENTH OLYMPIC GAMES

BARON PIERRE DE COUBERTIN
of France

President, International Olympic Committee

The athletes have made good and the public is becoming more enlightened: a two-fold statement summing up my impression of the Olympic Games of 1920. The second point is to be especially noted. For the first time upon taking up my pen the day after such an event, I do not feel the necessity of explaining, in the form of an introduction, what neo-Olympism is, why and how the Games came to be reorganized and what are the special features of their quadriennial celebration. In spite of the efforts of a certain press serving personal interest, first to discredit this organization (the Olympiad) by its silence and then to break the silence with a series of lies—the Olympiad has succeeded through repeated successes and growing importance in implanting itself in the very heart of international life.

The program of the Olympic Games which is still unsettled as to the details was first discussed at the Paris Congress of 1914, and has been practically decided by the Congress held at Lausanne in 1921. It is now classified under five different divisions: athletic sports, gymnastics sports, defensive sports, equestrian sports, and nautical sports: to which must be added the combined sports (old and modern pentathlons), cycling and other games; and finally, competitions in the art field. Such is the plan.

Athletic games (racing, jumping, hurling of the discus, of the javelin) have this characteristic—that the players consider themselves as kings of the Olympic arena and the sole inheritors of the classical period. However, even when British championship was generally recognized in the world of sports, the oar and the cricket shared popular favor with racing. When the Olympic Games were reorganized they were done so on the understanding that each of the five kinds of sports was of equal importance. In France, particularly, the parties



Baron Pierre de Coubertin

*President of the International Olympic Committee, originator of
the Olympic idea and ardent supporter of every Olympiad*

interested have never ceased to rebel against this "equality." Something of this spirit is always present in the relations between the "athletes" and their comrades in gymnastics, fencing, boxing or rowing. One feels that they are ever on the alert to consider themselves wronged individuals and to form groups among themselves, in the various countries, to defend themselves against imaginary persecution.

Nevertheless the games held during the Seventh Olympiad went off brilliantly. Feats were accomplished, in some cases records beaten. Special mention is due of the famous marathon race. This race which covers the historical distance between Marathon and Athens, about 42 kilometres, was, in fact, re-invented by a member of the Institute of France. As soon as he heard of my plan to reorganize the Olympic Games, M. Michel Bréal, full of enthusiasm, informed me that he would donate a silver cup as a reward to the runner able to repeat the classical feat—without dying as a result of it! Every one knows how the first race from Marathon to Athens was run, in 1896, and how the winner, a shepherd named Spiridion Louys, had insisted upon fasting for two days and spending the night in prayer before holy pictures. Since that time never had we seen such fresh, enthusiastic young men enter an Olympic Stadium for the races as those who competed on August 22, 1920. The first one was from Finland, the second from Esthonia; and thus did the two young republics bear off envied laurels. The third runner, an Italian, after reaching the goal, turned about, faced the astounded on-lookers, and made a double somersault to prove to the spectators that his feet were still in good condition; he was followed by a Belgian who made an extra-round carrying a kind of shield with the national colors. Both of these clever stunts were enthusiastically hailed.

On the whole, it seems to have been feared that there would be a noticeable falling off in performances, at least on the part of those from the belligerent countries which had suffered most from the war and its resulting miseries. This was not evident, except perhaps in the bearing of the competitors filing past on the day when the official opening took place. Here and there could be noticed a person whose gait was less

elastic than usual, whose face looked older; but the power of endurance remained great.

Indeed, it is evident that such failures as took place were not due to this "falling off"; but in certain groups, in 1920 as in 1912, to a lack of unity of action, to careless preparation and especially to the refusal to sacrifice a spirit of rivalry and personal antipathies in favor of the general good and success of the Games.

These very necessary qualities are more common among the gymnasts. In the Olympic Games, gymnastics are divided into three different classes: those performed by an individual, those performed by groups, and those exercises in which use is made of dumb-bells and weights. The exercises contained in the first and third divisions do not receive the credit they deserve because of the fact that they no longer enjoy public favor. This is not the moment to discuss their merits or demerits. In spite of the indifference of the crowd, the athletes proved themselves worthy of their traditions. Their feats, displaying suppleness of body, wonderful control of nerve and muscle, rejoiced all who witnessed them. When the performances of these young men once more win popularity, and their just right to a place in the world of sports is recognized, then will the people realize that they have been depriving themselves, for a long time, through snobbishness, of a sight most pleasing in its physical strength and beauty. The contests in groups were held, according to custom, in two divisions: (1) those played according to "Swedish method"; (2) those played according to "European method"—an unwise division, not only because of its geographical inexactness, but because it gives to method the greater importance. What difference does it make how an athlete is trained; one must see what he can do and how he does it. Indeed, the task of the jury is a hard one, but is always so wherever personal interest enters.

Fencing with foils—to go on to the defensive sports—was a sad surprise to its devotees. It is evidently dying out. For my part, I do not hesitate in placing the blame for this on the rules in vogue. The International Federation of Fencing would render the cause a great service in bringing about a

complete reform in the established regulations. To restore fencing with foils to the place it deserves, by right and tradition, would emancipate at the same time fencing with sword and rapier. Each manner of fencing loses in trying to resemble one another. On the contrary, their differences ought to be accentuated more strongly. This does not mean that the Olympic Games did not bring out wonderful fencers, among whom is the Italian champion, Nedo Nadi, who occupies the first place, and who is the incarnation of gracefulness and strength combined.

For the fencers, those using both sword and rapier, a field out-of-doors had been prepared, but they were unable to take advantage of it because of the inclement weather. Though it is very agreeable to assemble enthusiastic crowds in the open air, it would seem far better, nevertheless, that provision be made to conduct games, as important as the Olympic Games, in a sheltered place.

Boxing had undoubtedly greater success in the Seventh Olympiad than ever before. It took years of hard struggling to introduce this sport and then to keep it in favor. In Sweden, the public authorities insisted upon it being given up. Though the International Committee yielded in the matter, it declared, that in the future, it would refuse any concession whatever on important matters relative to the Olympic program. This time the public agreed with it. The people came in great numbers, full of enthusiasm, and at Antwerp, boxing received its papers of Olympic naturalization. Its champions proved themselves worthy of public esteem. In general, their spirit of being "good sports" was very pleasing. Here were found working in harmony, physical strength and courtesy, scorn of blows and prudence, opposite virtues which, when combined, make for true manliness, and boxing when properly taught and well conducted can become a most instructive sport. Some people regretted that French boxing was not on the program. Although it is now but little practiced, its true lovers still remain who seek to popularize it again, so that we may hope once more to see this fine practice restored to its place in the world of sports.

in the mental attitude of the men, together with the firm moral resolution which inspires them. In 1908, this point was emphasized by the Bishop of Pennsylvania, in St. Paul's Cathedral, London, when addressing the athletes of the Fourth Olympiad. The point was brought out again strongly by Cardinal Mercier, at the inaugural service in the imposing Cathedral of Antwerp, where the *De Profundis* for the deceased athletes was sung, together with the usual *Te Deum*, sung with great pomp.

This never-to-be forgotten ceremony naturally deeply impressed the congregation which filled this temple made famous by Rubens. In the afternoon of the same day the program for the opening of the Games in the Stadium was held according to established custom: the defile of the athletes, grouped according to country; the address to the King; the Sovereign's reply, pronouncing the Games to be officially opened, which was received with the sounding of trumpets, salutes of cannon and the flying away of pigeons which bore about their necks the colors of the nations represented. This time, there were two innovations; first, the pledges taken by the athletes, spoken aloud by one of them (a Belgian holding the flag of his country) in the name of all, as follows: "We swear that we are taking part in the Olympic Games as loyal competitors, observing the rules governing the Games, and anxious to show a spirit of chivalry, for the honor of our countries and for the glory of the sport." Thus modern Games go back, little by little, to their illustrious ancestors by the successive restoration of both the ceremonies and the symbolic acts which gave to the former so great and deep a meaning.

The second innovation was the appearance of the Olympic flag, with its five entwined circles, multicolors on a white background, evoking the five parts of the world united by Olympism, and at the same time reproducing the colors of every nation. This flag was inaugurated in Paris, June, 1914, during the celebration of the 20th "anniversary of the reorganisation of the Olympic Games," but it had never yet appeared at an Olympiad gathering. At Antwerp, its glorious colors were displayed everywhere, and its popularity was great, so great that a group of athletes, one fine night, in the town, carried off

everything so as to bring home with them this tangible souvenir of the Seventh Olympiad. Unfortunately, the Police were on guard: arrests, trials, consular interventions, followed.

Of course, this was not the only trouble which happened, there were a great many other disturbances. But does any one suppose that formerly, in Olympus, there were never disputes or squabbles? How could one bring together hundreds and hundreds of young people, belonging to every nation, who but yesterday looked askance at one another, to live happy healthy lives, without expecting to hear now and then a hasty word spoken or a quick gesture made?

According to the testimony of Mr. Verdyk, the tireless and loyal secretary-general of the Committee on Organization, the Games of 1920, in this respect offered the minimum number of unpleasant incidents, and their pacifying influence is shown further in the fact that two teams, one Dutch and one Belgian were able to face each other in the Stadium, to the great astonishment of several politicians, without any other display of feeling but that of the finest sportsmanship.

This international comradeship was intensified fortunately by the manner in which the athletes were lodged. Schools—in general luxurious and well-equipped, provided with plenty of room and lovely gardens—had been put at the disposal of the various countries represented in which to lodge their men. And so there sprang up the Italian house, the English house, the French house, the American, etc. Only the very small groups had to live at the hotels.

Each house displayed its national emblem and between its occupants friendly rivalry arose. They visited each other, entertained each other, even gave concerts and plays among themselves. The good manners and courtesy found at these gatherings were remarkable, and here was a splendid opportunity to fight against a certain free unrestrained “I don’t care” feeling—which sometimes betrayed itself in the Stadium in careless attire and uncared for appearance.

I have not spoken of the art contests. They are not yet equal to it, although far in advance of 1912. The writers seem to be intimidated by subjects on sports; musicians have nothing to do with them; architects walk around their “Palace of

Sports" of which they are seeking the eternal silhouette, a monument already out of use before having existed. As for the sculptors, a rather humorous incident happened regarding them. Having no knowledge of technique, the jury put aside the reproduction of bodily movements in all their exactness and perfection, because such movements were not considered sufficiently "artistic." Let us hope that the contests of the



*The International Olympic Committee. Count de Baillet-Latour
President of the Belgian Olympic Committee, addressing
His Majesty The King at the opening of the Games*

Eighth Olympiad will be the final dedication of the value of inspiration offered by the Games, and will tempt young talents to combine artistic taste with physical hardihood.

Antwerp is just the city where the combination of these qualities may be found, and that is the reason it served as a far more appropriate place in which to hold the Games of 1920 than was generally realized. Too often is it considered as merely a commercial center, with here and there museums recalling past glory. But the wonderful harmony which is revealed there in both the construction of the city and in its buildings, its harbor, its public squares and parks, its institutions, the element of life itself—all this seems to contain such strength and equilibrium, energy and beauty, that the visitor,

however little time he may have for observation, returns filled with a spirit of admiration and confidence. It was in this harmonious setting that the Games were held. As to the details, the committee in charge accomplished wonders. Count Henry de Baillet-Latour may be proud of the work he supervised, and which, placed on a firm financial basis, never ceased for an instant in bringing perfection in technique, together with a lofty pedagogical ideal.

It was in the City Hall of Antwerp, a splendid example of municipal art, which is presided over by the most courteous Burgomaster, that the Olympic International Committee held its meetings. King Albert favored us by opening the session himself. Thirty members, belonging to twenty-three nations, took part in it—the “Olympic Senate,” assembled again, on the morrow of the long and terrible war, as staunch and as united as it was six years ago. Neither did it feel the need of making any defensive move against the new attack directed against it. It simply ignored it. The International Committee contrary to the opinion of its adversaries, does not look upon its authority as an exclusive right; it would gladly share it, were it not for the conviction that it would be seriously endangering the future of a progressive institution by giving any part over to those who eagerly covet it.

At present there are critical conditions throughout the world. Between now and the close of the year, events will follow a more marked course and then we can better scrutinize the horizon. This horizon is over-cast. However, the general public, indifferent and amused, does not seem to worry about it. I admit experiencing during the whole period of the Games, a painful surprise in noting among so many different peoples, a kind of outlook unconscious of approaching dangers. We fear the improbable recurrence of yesterday's peril; no one seriously considers the danger which is growing greater day by day, not in the distance, but under our very feet. Nevertheless it was with great confidence upon pronouncing the Games of the Seventh Olympiad over, that we, according to custom, extended the invitation to all to partake in the Games of the Eighth Olympiad.

This ceremony took place with all due pomp on September 12. Heretofore, the official close of the Games had been

announced at a final banquet. But the solemn words lacked somewhat of their grandeur there. This time, with a background of a setting sun, the Stadium crowded with spectators, the formula was invested with its old time significance. The equestrian games were just over; in the midst of the great silence the crowd suddenly became attentive and the glorious words resounded calling together the Games of 1924: "May joy and good-fellowship reign, and in this manner, may the Olympic Torch pursue its way through the ages, for the good of a humanity always more enthusiastic, more courageous and more pure. This may it be! (Amen.)"

Then, as on the 14th of August, the trumpets resounded and the cannon boomed while the Olympic banner was slowly lowered and the first sounds of a cantata were heard sung and played by 1,200 voices and instrumentalists, a work by the celebrated Peter Benoit, beloved of the people of Antwerp, his countrymen. And so ended the Olympic Games of 1920, in the city of Rubens.

THE GREEK OLYMPIADS

PROF. WILLIAM MILLIGAN SLOANE
Princeton, New Jersey

*Member, International Olympic Committee, since 1895
And with Mr. Allison V. Armour and Judge Bartow S. Weeks
its representative to the United States*

Such unity as there was among the ancient Greeks had nothing to do with nationality, a concept totally foreign to their minds. Further than their petty city-states they, or for the matter of that, the Romans, could never go in the organization of what we call politics. Ten thousand privileged men of Hellenic birth would have been more than the average number in any such political union. Those burghs or boroughs were, from the mythical days of their origin more than a thousand years before our era perpetually in war-like conflict. Their rivalries were bitter and their interests and ambitions were diverse. But they did have a sense of race unity, embryonic at first, but at its climax of powerful vitality. With no trace of force as a sanction to compel acceptance, Greek civilization imposed itself upon the central world by an irresistible moral compulsion, until after centuries of adventure, every region in varying degrees, ceasing to be narrowly Greek, became Hellenic, and was ready for transformation into Christendom.

From the end of the seventh century, B. C. to the close of the third of our era, no single factor so contributed to create this moral force as the Olympic Games, oldest and most famous of the four Pan-Hellenic festivals, which by anticipation we may call national, the others being the Pythian, Nemean, and Isthmian. In the union of common interest, zeal for sport, literature and religion, was the germ of nationality, lying dormant, however, for ages upon ages.

The great biennial or quadrennial gatherings were a solemn reunion in Greek energy, the totality of human activity, physical, mental and spiritual, of Greek men from every land where their traditions ruled, their deities were rever-



Greek Athlete. The celebrated "Hermes" of Praxiteles which immortalizes the Greek concept of athletic strength and grace

enced, their customs cherished and their exquisite tongue spoken. In honor of the super-eminent Greek divinity, Zeus, not alone the contesting athletes, but their friends in large numbers held a vast camp meeting at Olympia in a tent-city, where views were interchanged and ideas common to all were emphasized, where poetry, history and the plastic arts combined in their supreme expression to exhibit the glorious Greek idea. Whether from Asia, Europe or Africa—every Greek present—athlete, artist, merchant, man of letters, or mere on-looker, returned home to invigorate Greek feeling among Hellenes of every type.

If the influence of these sports upon communities was thus determinative of the central historic current it was no less powerful in the development of character in the individual. The Greek had a passion to excel, the Games encouraged the spirit of emulation, but far more important than this was the lesson of training where body, mind and soul combined in a discipline which exhibited the value of skill and shrewdness as more important than force, strength or numbers in winning victories. From Marathon onward, mere numbers were proved of little value as against stern discipline and brain-work in tactics and strategy. In unbroken evolution the harmony of all the members of the body produced the type of manhood most perfectly exhibited in the Hermes statue at Olympia. No critic now denies that to the cultural work of the Olympic Games the fine arts are more indebted than to all other influences combined.

Inasmuch as the channel of historical flow in a trustworthy record is traceable for only about ten thousand years, and further inasmuch as for one tenth of that period we have its chart through Greek lands and Greek culture, it is passing strange that so little attention has been paid to the single greatest unifying force in the essentially Greek period of world history. This is written advisedly, for the amphictyonic league, so long considered the only expression of Greek unity, was until our time utterly misunderstood.

There were probably six amphictyonics, each a local assembly of those dwelling around or near some single shrine, as of Poseidon, or Apollo, or Demeter, or whatever local divinity

it might be. The largest contained representatives of twelve Greek tribes, Ionian and Dorian, and cared only for the interests of the shrine at Delphi. Beyond the continental and insular Greeks there was no participation of Greater Greece whatsoever.

On the other hand the Games assembled Hellenes from every Hellenic land around the Mediterranean. This was even true of the Pythian Games at Delphi, the Nemean Games at Nemea and the Isthmian at Corinth. But superlatively it was true of the Olympic Games at Olympia. All four were in principle and general character, virtually identical; in one, more attention was paid to music than in another; in one there was a higher zeal for equestrian sport; in a third for sculpture apparently: but in all there was the religious character, the artistic character, and particularly the sporting character.

For our purposes therefore they may be considered all four of them as a single institution, a single resultant of all other historic forces. As the Olympic Games far outstripped the others in importance and continuity they have served naturally enough as a starting point for both description and discussion.

It was in 776 B. C. that in the vast sacred enclosure known as Olympia, the first historic Olympiad occurred. Sparta had become virtual mistress of the Peninsula of Pelops and, emphasizing as a warrior race all physical exercises, it was her draconian administration which for a long time gave continuity to the celebration. Almost simultaneously the written record began.

Allowing for variations in the lunar calendar of the place and epoch, the season of the year was within the month of August, under the fierce heat of the summer sun. In Pindar's time the festival lasted seven days, the first and last being devoted entirely to sacrifices, religious pomp and the festivities instituted to dignify the beginning and end. In order that coming and going should be safeguarded against the violence of private or public feuds, there was a truce proclaimed including first the septs and clans round about, but extending gradually as the celebration grew more and

more pan-hellenic, to all Greek lands. To attend the Games, athletes and their friends could come and go from all Hellenic countries without danger to person or property.

Although there is a certain sadness in ruins and amid all vestiges of the past, yet even now the Olympic scene is charming. The view up the valley to the snow-clad peaks of Erymanthus, the wooded slopes and fertile wild vales combine into a scene of beauty. The convergence of the little rivers, Alpheus and Cladeus, bound the precinct of Olympia to the south and west. Its northern limit is Mount Cronus, a hill about four hundred feet high, and its eastern is the hill of Pisa, the site of which town is about a mile distant. The Altis or sacred grove of Zeus was from east to west about seven hundred feet long; from north to south about six in width, skirted Mount Cronus on the north side, the other three sides were bounded by walls. Within this comparatively small space were crowded the memorial temples and sanctuaries, the treasure houses, statues and ex-votos of various kinds, erected throughout the centuries to commemorate gods and heroes. There stood the great temple of Zeus, likewise the Pelopeion, Heraion, Metron and others less important.

To the east was the Stadium, nearly as large as the Altis, two hundred and thirty-four yards by thirty-five, though irregular in width, averaging somewhat more than a hundred feet. A hill slope furnished seats for onlookers; around the track was a trough of running water—water to refresh athlete or spectator, in a conduit which was at the same time a boundary, sacred against the profane. At one end of the track were forty-one stone posts, between each two of which the numbers were placed. Were the numbers large, lots were cast for position. Spectators arrived from above, officials and athletes from below by a narrow alley, later vaulted over to protect the procession from the crowd. While there were no regular seats it is estimated that between thirty and forty thousand could look on.

Between the Stadium and the Alpheus was the Hippodrome, about which our information is uncertain, partly because at intervals the streams have covered it with debris in recurrent freshets, partly because ancient authors differ widely



Present-day Ruins of Ancient-day Splendor. In the foreground, the foundations of the Temple of Zeus at Olympia; in the background the Museum in which are preserved the ancient marbles and sculptures which survive

in their accounts; but chiefly because the excavator's spade has so far left it virtually untouched. From a single apparently trustworthy source we learn that the course was eight Olympic stades once around, say four-fifths of a mile. West of the Altis was the Gymnasium, a porch or colonnade about the length of the Stadium track, where practice was possible in bad weather, and connected with this was the Palestrum where gymnastic movements were practised. Between this and Cronus was the Prytaneion or banquet hall and south of the Altis was the Bouleuterion, where sat the Olympic Senate and where, before the statue of Zeus, the athletes, their trainers and relatives took the prescribed and solemn oaths as to their fitness and purpose.

Such was the Olympia of the Games at their best. The people of Pisa began them, the Eleans organized them, the Spartans confirmed and regulated them and after 572 B. C. they remained well on into Christian times (293 A. D.) the expression of what Greece stood for in the Pagan world—moderation, proportion, discipline, the oneness of body and soul, the interaction of these as the best known service to the Olympian Zeus. It is significant that the list of Olympic victors begins with Coroebus, an Elean, in 776 B. C. and closes a thousand years later with the name of Varastad, an Armenian. First the germ, then the Hellenic product, finally the Hellenistic influence on the outskirts of the known world.

The first exercises were of the Spartan type, to create endurance and strength. To these was added early the four horse chariot race, to enlist the interest and secure the presence of the opulent and fashionable. Steadily the list of Stadium exercises grew: first the sprint; then the middle and long distance foot races; wrestling and boxing were joined in the pancration; the pentathlon added to these, running, jumping and throwing. And as time passed, the athletes were up to a certain point of higher and higher social quality while naturally all the distinguished men of antiquity came as visitors. As long as the art buildings and objects were yet intact, Olympia was the museum spot of the Hellenic world. Even in Roman days it perpetuated the moral influences of Greece at her best.

During the golden age of the Olympiads the distinction between gymnastics and athletics was clear. The former was limited to what we now characterize as hygienic, medical or pedagogic exercises of the body, practiced in squads or groups. An athlete on the other hand was one who trained for participation in the public games. Later it was a designation for those who actually contested. So far the contestants, even the victors, had devoted but a portion of their time to training and were what we now mean by amateurs. Frequently they belonged to the first families of their town and were themselves men who held high office in the community. But Coroebus was a cook by trade and another victor celebrated by the great poet Simonides was a fishmonger.

Honours which seem to us preposterous were paid to a conqueror, whatever his walk in life. The Olympic crown itself was a simple wreath of wild olive culled with religious ceremonial. But very different was the victor's reward on his return home. Mounted in a chariot drawn by four white horses, clad in a mantle of Tyrian purple, surrounded by relatives and friends, accompanied by a vast concourse of fellow citizens, the victorious athlete entered his city through a breach made in the walls for that purpose, to signify that a town with such inhabitants required no ramparts. The cortege then proceeded solemnly to the temple, paid homage to the protecting divinity and thence advanced to the public banquet where hymns composed by the greatest poets, men like Pindar and Simonides, were chanted by a large chorus to the honour of the victor. Later, statues and columns were erected in commemoration of his feats: to him were assigned and sometimes to his descendants the highest dignities at civic festivals. In some instances there was even given to them the right of "Sitiesis," free subsistence for life. Their money rewards were for three centuries exorbitant. Think of what they must have been when we find Solon limiting the cash gratuity of those upon whom the Olympic crown had been bestowed to five hundred drachmae; and a high-sounding title was theirs for life. The intrinsic value of the Attic drachma was about seventeen cents, but a single one would buy a sheep and an ox.

Of course, human nature being much the same then as now, the effect of such adulation was first a change in athletic morals and then a corruption of both the athlete and his environment. The first step was taken about the time of Plato when many athletes abandoned all other occupations and became avowed professionals. Still further there were some for whom the prize and not the struggle absorbed not only their own personal effort but that of the social group to which they belonged. It was a stern, harsh oath which was administered at Olympia and with the rarest exceptions it was kept. But an incident is described as having occurred at the Isthmian Games where no oath was administered, which indicates moral corruption. Philostratus records the purchase of a victory for three thousand drachmae. Wealthy communities contributed to bribery funds; some cities actually bought outright a victorious athlete. For a great recompense Astylus of Crotona declared himself a citizen of Syracuse: Sotades of Crete, a citizen of Ephesus. For such acts they were however doomed to lasting infamy.

Of course there were likewise a number of lawless, unmanly athletes, and some cowards, who shirked certain defeat. For all such the penalties were severe and were administered without fear or favor. By and large, however, whether amateurs or professionals, the famous athletes of Greece and even of Rome, maintained a high moral standard in their living and striving. The Romans despised every class of human beings—actors, gladiators, even musicians, which administered to their pleasure as a profession, but they excepted athletes, who were free men organized into associations which arranged for their public appearances. Athletes were even able to overcome the Roman aversion to nakedness and competed in absolute nudity, so esteemed were their exhibitions at various public games.

While athletes were divided by writers into light and heavy weight contestants, the most renowned excelled in both classes of struggle, in wrestling, boxing and the pancration, the heavy weight exercises; and in running, jumping and throwing as well. The names of such are carefully recorded, but they are not numerous. Athletes were also classified according

to age; twenty and upward to thirty-five; lads from twelve upward; and there are representations of trials between little children. Furthermore the experts, recognizing at a glance the class of sports for which candidates were best fitted, roughly classified them as lion-athletes, eagle-athletes, bear-athletes, athletes of the plank and strap. These last divisions related largely to gymnastic exercises. From the athletes who had finished their career were drawn the teachers of gymnastics and the trainers of the rising generation of athletic contestants. This training consisted of two parts, of course: diet and exercises supplementary to the main one.

According to Galen the athletes' life was eating, drinking, cleansing the stomach and bowels, rolling in the dust and mud. They rose late from sleep and devoted the time before breakfast to the purge and emetic. Their breakfast was largely of bread; but a bread slightly fermented and half-baked. Naturally the process of mastication and digestion was long, but the entire time from breakfast to a late dinner, lasting frequently until midnight, was devoted to severe exercise. They were absolutely forbidden to discuss at meals anything but the lightest topics—mental strain producing dyspepsia and headache. But they must eat very much and very slowly at dinner, of meat principally and for the most part of pork. Incredible tales are told, how Milo of Crotona ate a whole ox at one sitting, and Theagenes of Thasos likewise; how Galen considered six and a half pounds of meat a very small portion for any athlete, and how a certain Aegon ate eighty pastry cakes at a sitting.

In the use of wine all athletes were more than temperate and many were total abstainers. Cold drinks and fried food were alike forbidden, also boiled meat. Their Gargantuan portions were roasted or broiled. Bathing seems to have been permitted but not prescribed. Throughout their training their sexual continence was absolute. Its duration was from one to ten months, and the variations according to the person and the end desired were carefully studied. Light gymnastics, rubbing and massage were thoroughly understood. Not only were long, intense and swift movements used, but the reverse; slow and short, likewise holding the breath in various

ways. In brief there was an elaboration of training, especially for heavy athletes, which later times can scarcely conceive.

The ancient world was divided in opinion about athletics. Undoubtedly while exercise developed the equilibrium of strength, and so long as athletics was purely amateur, there was no divergence of feeling. There could be none when victors were typical of purity, vigor and beauty. But athletics as a profession was roundly abused by men of lofty and cultivated minds, although the multitude continued by inertia as it were to perpetuate the tradition of admiration. Socrates, Plato, Aristotle and Galen denounce the forms of special training which produced either the lean and lithe runner or the heavy and beefy wrestler. Greek and Roman art familiarizes us with the gigantic Hercules or the lanky Mercury of the winged feet—but it also familiarizes us with the Hermes, as well as the symmetrically developed conquerors in the pentathlon, the all around physical perfection. Although married women could not attend the Olympic Games, yet the reaction of the effort to represent male perfection, always considered more symmetrical by the Greeks than female, produced the Aphrodite of Melos.

Reference has been made to the slow evolution in the number of Olympic exercises, as likewise to the abolition of objects with intrinsic value from the list of prizes. It should also be noted that at the outset all ceremonies and contests took place between dawn and dusk of a single summer's day. The first Olympiad was solely a try-out between runners, and the deciding contest between the few swiftest. To this single sprint, the length of the Stadium, a later Olympiad added a double one twice the length; and the seventeenth Olympiad the long course of seven times the length of the Stadium. In the eighteenth, the pentathlon was introduced—jump, sprint, throwing discus and javelin, wrestling. In the twenty-third, boxing with the awful cestus of leather and lead; in the thirty-third, the mixture of boxing and wrestling called the pancration. From the twenty-fifth to the thirty-third there was chariot racing, and thereafter riding. Slight modifications were made for adolescents, but in the sixty-fifth for military reasons men in full armour, helmet, buckler and greaves, were set

to race. From time to time changes were made in the hippic contests, so as to emphasize the value of equestrianism for the man rather than for the improvement of the animal.

Throughout the athletic history of Greece the principle of inequality was universally accepted. Just as equality between peoples or stocks was unthinkable, so there was no question of handicapping, or allowance in time or weight, none of the finesse used in our day to draw participants into unattractive contests. Nor was there ever a question of international judging. The district in which Games were held had the presidency of them and such judging as was necessary was exercised by a court of local origin unbroken in its continuity.

Finally it should be understood that in an age when transportation was slow and communication by letter costly, the value for commercial and mercantile purposes of such vast gatherings as those at Olympia and the other three great Games was so enormous that similar attractions were organized at intervals more or less regular in many other parts of Greece. At one time there were possibly some hundreds of them. The tendency was to appropriate a name so valuable as that of Olympic sports. But the pressure of adverse public opinion was so great that the name of near-Olympics, Olympicia, came into general use. While at such festivals the sports were the lure for the throngs, yet the Greek was a keen trader and the mercantile side was perhaps as important as the others.

MODERN OLYMPIC GAMES

PROF. WILLIAM MILLIGAN SLOANE
Princeton, New Jersey

*Member, International Olympic Committee since 1895
And with Mr. Allison V. Armour and Judge Bartow S. Weeks
its representative to the United States*

The movement for international conciliation has attained very important dimensions. Its goal is nothing short of international disarmament, chimerical as this vision may appear. Among the agencies to this end the work of the International Olympic Committee is likely to be of great importance, and the achievement of its first twenty-five years should not be overlooked by any who are lovers of mankind and have at heart the well being of their fellows. The peaceful evolution of the newer civilization is not only fascinating to the imagination, but a definite, practical and possible process.

The beginnings of things always contain the germ: life comes only from life. But the direction and amplitude of growth are not easily foreseen. The beginning of international athletics was made in the mind of a French boy, seven years of age at the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian war, and seventeen only when under national conditions that make for precocity he began to scrutinize the weaknesses of his people and the discouragements under which they were recovering hope and self-respect. It was an epoch in France of morbid introspection, but not of inertia. The country was instinct with reform of every kind—political, military, social, ecclesiastical, educational. The Republic was forced to justify its haphazard origin and prove itself noble; hence its unprecedented zeal for rebuilding the whole social structure.

Among the pupils of the Jesuits in their exclusive, aristocratic, ecclesiastical and reactionary high school on the rue de Madrid, Paris, was this boy. His life as a student was so narrow, so gloomy, so deadening, so repellant, that, like others of his birth, he entered on a course of thorough self-examination. The conclusion reached was that three mon-



William Milligan Sloane. First American member of the International Olympic Committee and early advocate of Olympic sports

Allison V. Armour. Member of the International Olympic Committee in 1909

Bartow S. Weeks. Successor to the late Everet Jansen Wendell on the International Olympic Committee in 1919

Representatives in the United States of the International Olympic Committee

archies, two empires and three republics during a single century were not indicative of stability in the French character. An utter absence of calm reflection, of organizing power, and efficient action in the mass seemed to be its vices. Were these inherent or were they defects of education? As a patriotic Frenchman he could not admit the former. The causes must lie in qualities produced by ages of absolutism and militarism which had slowly but surely sapped the powers of initiative.

But education! The essence of it is discipline, training, authority; at least as far as the intellect is concerned. Long struggles and extended experience had determined that authority must govern historical studies in all their wide compass, as well as science in its examination and compulsion of nature, the powers and limitations of the mind. The dreaded and victorious foe on the frontier had given the final, conclusive proof of the pragmatic value of such studies and such a principle. Moreover it had tested the further importance of physical training, the exercise and perfection of the body by gymnastics. Many attributed the regeneration of Germany to the work of Jahn in popularizing physical exercise. For the thorough study of German education, mental and physical, the French government had organized commissions, as well as for the scrutiny of military superiority and its causes. Volumes and volumes were published on all the details of such topics until there was a vast new library of treatises on the regeneration of France.

With much and probably all of this material the young man made himself familiar. But while the recommendations and new programs seemed to have considerable value, he did not believe them to be sufficient, nor the underlying reasons to be convincing. Scarcely more than a school-boy himself he felt that somewhere in adolescence there were faculties repressed and powers dwarfed which, if properly exercised and developed, would go further than all else to solve the problem of French regeneration.

By this time the boy was a cadet at St. Cyr. The vista of his future was not attractive: steady promotion, slow at the best; limited opportunities for study and the propagation of original ideas; repressive discipline to the end; it was a



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By this time the boy was a cadet at St. Cyr. The vista of his future was not attractive: steady promotion, slow at the best; limited opportunities for study and the propagation of original ideas; repressive discipline to the end; it was a

depressing prospect. Accordingly he resigned and devoted himself as a pupil in the Free School of Political Science to preparation for public life. For a time he toyed with the idea of a political career but that too seemed more likely to hamper than further the mission which had at last assumed definite shape. There was but one course for Pierre de Coubertin—to devote his life and his modest fortune to the study, elucidation and introduction into French education of a new element, pedagogical sport.

Extensive travel and careful observation in both England and America had convinced de Coubertin that school-boy and student activities in the organization and conduct of out-door sports were an element of the first importance in Anglo-Saxon life. Gladstone and other men of his generation bore witness to the deplorable condition of life in the English endowed schools of the early nineteenth century as to morals and habits. Brute force reigned supreme in those important communities, spite and hatred being the controlling temper of the young and puny boys, the victims of a galling tyranny. Drinking and cards were the prevalent, the almost universal, vices.

From the appearance of Arnold on the scene as head master at Rugby dates the change, the great reform, the moral uplift. More than all else it was due to a gradual, unheralded, almost unobserved substitution of good interests for bad. And these newer, better interests were almost entirely connected with the organization of out-door sport, to which the boys were stimulated, but not compelled, by the cautious suggestion of the school authorities. Competition of a higher, broader type was introduced and the good name of the schools was entrusted to the boys themselves. They assumed the yoke almost unconsciously and held themselves more and more, as one generation succeeded another, to responsibility for honest, clean, manly sport and in consequence to purer, nobler living. Like other great movements it was part of a general moral awakening: cause and effect were indistinguishable but the work progressed and the result was achieved.

This new branch of pedagogy was never described as such. It was not prescribed because sport is its own impulse, and

the out-door life its own exceeding great reward. There is no literature of the subject and because its ethical value is so ingeniously concealed Thomas Hughes' great book has been, and continues to be eagerly read by successive generations of schoolboys. Even Stanley's *Life of Arnold* fails to emphasize and elevate to its true place what was really the finest subject of his work.

But Pierre de Coubertin was overpowered by what he saw as he travelled. Young as he was, the power of O'Connell was in his being and he adopted the great reformer's motto: "agitate, agitate, and then agitate." It was a giant's task which he laid out for himself; the gaining of friends for a vaguely defined cause, the securing of readers for his pleading, the carrying of conviction and the organization of a crusade.

For some years his advance was barely perceptible: every discouragement was encountered, and powerful converts were few. "But still it moved," the cause which, most despised, he had made his very own. Tests were at last permitted and tried in various French schools, tentative matches in football and rowing were arranged, sympathy was slowly won and from his busy pen came discussions, directions, manuals of games, suggestions for the revival of the fine old French sports, pleadings, monitions and trumpet calls. For six long years this lasted and at the close of this, the first and essentially French period of his work, the famous devise "*Ludus pro Patria*" was on many a banner. But the advance was suddenly checked, indeed so seriously retarded as to menace the whole movement.

This was due to its very success. Nationality is still a dark fetish in France, as indeed it is throughout the western world. The concept of nationality which connotes a narrow selfishness, distrust of outsiders, contempt for other phases of civilization, such a concept is worse than the black death: and it has swept across the world like a plague. There is only one pestilence that is worse, the distorted and perverted meanings given to democracy and constitutionalism, the shibboleths of nineteenth century political thought and action.

Than the true conception of these three doctrines nothing could be nobler and more elevating. Its corollary is the

simple thought that the more one is a patriot the more one is not merely tolerant but keenly appreciative of other patriots. Nationality is not a goal, it is but a means to an end, the peaceful federation of all the states whose dominion ameliorates the lot of mankind.

It was the perverted and chauvinistic concept of nationality which suddenly laid hold on the movement for pedagogic sport so happily inaugurated by de Coubertin in France. The inevitable had happened and the advocates of physical training for military purposes were now arrayed against the advocates of out-door sport for moral regeneration. The former, being in a high sense Germanized, stigmatized the latter as Anglicized. These therefore were represented as Anglomaniacs importing into France the school games of the United Kingdom just as hunting dogs and race horses are imported. The other camp was arrayed under the banner of France. In their own conception: "Let us be French," cried the leaders, "passionately so, even in the smallest matters, (they styled football 'barette'), but above all in the great concerns such as the education of our sons, if we wish France to survive amid the roar of the beasts of prey which raven round about her."

There seemed but one antidote for such Anglophobia, another volume on pedagogic sport and this time with America as a theme. Jules Ferry, then a trusted and foremost public man, was almost the only comforter of the young apostle, wishing him Godspeed on his new journey with the words: "The work of practical reform now in action may count on my support."

The second tour in America was long and the examination of sport was thorough, in particular as organized and carried on by students, as supported by old boys, by older graduates, and the university public generally. Its results were embodied in a volume which showed identical results from identical conditions in America, and the enthusiasts for sport as a moral force, few in number but of rare quality and a devoted temper, began their propaganda once again on a broader platform.

But by now the Anglophobes had secured the ear of what the French call "gouvernement," the hierarchy of civil ser-

vants entirely disconnected from any portion of government except administration and jealous for its caste, determined that nothing shall become popular except through its mediation. Soon it was manifest that pressure from within would serve for much but suffice for nothing. There was but one lever that could popularize sport in France, that of competition not within itself but in the broad world of international sport.

The sport lovers were for the most part, though not entirely, men of the scholar class, the learned and thoughtful men who perfectly understood the dangers of a narrow patriotism. It was but natural that their minds should recur to historic examples and of these by far the most eminent was the Olympic Games, one of the forms in which Greek culture had for centuries expressed its unity. While of course the nations of the west differed more widely one from another in culture, laws, institutions and language than the Greek states, yet they resembled each other even more closely in their origin and possessed at least three languages as a medium of intercommunication. It seemed entirely feasible therefore to institute international contests of a similar sort and the idea grew in attractiveness the more it was examined.

It was in 1892 that de Coubertin first suggested the modern Olympic Games and pronounced the words. They were received in France, as far as they were noticed at all, with a pitying and rather contemptuous smile. Germany had excavated the past at Olympia so as to make the city real once more: but the Games! and nothing but a young Frenchman with a circle of idealistic friends to back the notion! It was seemingly absurd.

Some time previously, at the close of his second American journey he had, as previously told, been convinced at a representative gathering of like-minded friends in New York that the conception of international sport on a broad basis was equally foreign to American ideas. He knew that the British admirers of sport were equally certain of no support for such a project and, pondering the situation on his return home, he realized that there was but one single burning question uppermost in the minds of sport lovers in all important

centers, to wit, the question of the relation between the amateur and the professional, the relation of each to each. So he determined to summon an international gathering to "examine and propagate the principles of amateurism."

To this end he enlisted the services of Herbert, Secretary of the British Amateur Athletic Association, and of the writer, then fairly active in matters of intercollegiate athletics in the United States. The business of the congress was set forth in eight paragraphs, the first seven relating to the definition of an amateur and the questions growing out of it; the eighth and last merely suggesting the possibility of re-establishing international games to be known as Olympic.

The preliminary circular contained nothing further, but a second of January 15, 1894, was more explicit.

"Above all," it declared, "stands the question of conserving for athletics the noble and chivalric character it had in the past, so that it may hereafter play efficiently the same role in the education of modern peoples which Greek leaders assigned to it. Human imperfection steadily tends to transform the Olympic athlete into the gladiator of the circus. We must choose between two athletic formulae which are contradictory. To defend themselves against the spirit of sordid gain and professionalism which threatens a successful invasion, amateurs in most countries have established a complicated legislation full of incompatible compromises; too often, moreover, it is the letter and not the spirit of the law which controls. There is need of reform but before inaugurating it discussion is peremptory. The subjects prepared for the congress relate to the compromises and contradictions of existing amateur regulations. The project suggested in the last paragraph would be a happy guarantee of the international understanding which we wish to promote; if not to be realized just yet, at least to be furthered. The re-establishment of the Olympic Games on a basis and under conditions conformable to the needs of modern life would bring together every four years representatives of all nations, and it is permissible to suppose that these peaceful and courteous contests would supply the best of internationalisms."

To this circular came a very irregular and scattering response. The German federations took no notice whatever, the gymnastic element in France was hostile, the British were lukewarm, the Belgians frankly and actively embattled. They had always held and still were of the opinion that gymnastics

and sports were two inimical things and would always combat the latter as opposed to the former. Italy, Spain, Greece and above all Sweden sent regular delegates. Somehow or another seventy-nine persons representing something or another appeared at the congress.

The many sessions were well attended, the accompanying festivities were dignified and inspiring. No one present can ever forget the great assemblage at the Sorbonne, the inspiring address of Courvel, the superb poem of Sicard, the wonderful execution of the hymn to Apollo, recently discovered at Delphi, nor the enthusiasm of the closing banquet. These were but a few of the notable events of the week. The climax of the proceedings was a unanimous vote for the re-establishment of the Olympiads with the opening of the new century; but second thoughts were even more enthusiastic than first and it was finally determined to hold the first one at Athens in 1896.

Greek royalty was already enrolled among the patrons of the scheme, Greek patriotism might be relied upon for material and effective support. Such at least was the opinion of M. Bikelas, the Greek member, the greatest modern Greek man of letters, exerting by the charm of his manner, the weight of his character and the gifts of his liberal hand, such an influence on the evolution of modern Greece as no other single man has been able to deploy.

The event showed the correctness of his judgment and the weight of his personal influence. The president of the International Committee was received in Athens with enthusiasm, a wealthy Greek merchant of Alexandria, M. Averoff, caused the ancient Stadium to be restored and newly lined with Pentelic marble at his personal cost. A princely gift of a million drachmae, other lavish personal contributions, and what amounted to a subsidy from the Greek Government completed the necessary fund. A very considerable legacy to the state from the brothers Zappas, designated for the furtherance of physical culture, was through the untiring persistency of M. de Coubertin, aided by two devoted Greek friends, M. Antonopoulo and Alexander Mercati, appropriated by government consent for Olympic purposes. The enterprise was therefore brilliantly launched.

The succession of Olympic Games is well known: after Athens in 1896 Paris in 1900, St. Louis in 1904, London in 1908, Stockholm in 1912, Berlin (designated for 1916 and actually prepared but lapsed owing to war) and Antwerp in 1920. Each has been more amazing than its predecessor: in the number of nations represented, in the number and quality of competitors, in the greater perfection of preparation for each sport, in the number of sports clustered around the Olympic week of field and track events, in the social arrangements for better acquaintance among competitors and the ever growing throng of visitors, and above all in the passionate interest of all peoples in all lands.

This almost miraculous result has been achieved, through many discouragements, by reason of Baron Pierre de Coubertin's farsightedness and diplomatic tact, by reason of an organization barely if at all understood by the general public, by persistent disregard of carping, ill-natured criticism always destructive, never constructive, and finally by the manifest contribution of the movement to a sane and safe internationalism, totally different from spineless cosmopolitanism.

Central to everything is the fact that from the outset the International Olympic Committee was not representative, in the political sense, of any national organizations whatsoever, athletic or pedagogic or medical. It was a voluntary association, self-constituted guardian and promoter of the Olympic idea, and so remains; its members are now as always men devoted to the modern Olympic idea; moreover, subsidized from their own pockets exclusively, and well content to act and suffer too, as earthly things go, without expectation of any material advantage whatsoever. It has held many meetings in many lands, widely separated, and the members have made extensive journeys at their own charges. No taint of self-seeking has ever aspersed its actions. It is self-constituted and self-perpetuating. Every member, as it were, is an ambassador to his own country from the Committee. Broadly speaking, whenever to himself or others the usefulness of any member as a mediator has seemed to be permanently checked for any reason he has either voluntarily resigned or been given to understand that his resignation was desirable. There has been

therefore an unbroken series of changes in its personnel, while the continuity of its purpose and activity has been also unbroken.

Quite naturally the athletic federations, either national or international have been puzzled and frequently impatient that they should have but a consultative share in its decisions, even though in the congresses held from time to time to settle Olympic rules they and not the convener have been the decisive factors in formulating the regulations for every sport.

The Committee has never arrogated any of their functions; from its own point of view it has faithfully studied such questions as the number of sports to be included in an Olympiad, the conditions on which would-be competitors may enter and the relation of parts to the whole. These it has offered as suggestions for the work of each successive congress. What it has definitely fixed has been the places of holding the Olympiads and the methods by which the charges of contestants may be borne on a purely amateur basis.

Too often the international sport federations most wrongfully regard themselves or are regarded by others as rivals of the International Olympic Committee, destined in time to supplant it. In the first place not all of them are really international by any means. The temptation to abuse the term *international* for self-glorification is exactly as strong as that to abuse the term *Olympic* as a designation for sports on a large scale at any time and anywhere. Each federation is strictly confined to its own field, moreover, and in their congresses each deliberates on its own sport, adopting regulations for that and that only. Of course each overlaps several cognate ones and the narrow selvedge of the overlap is all they have in common to make them even partially international as a federation of federations. They can accomplish anything and everything in association with the Olympic idea and almost nothing without it.

For while track and field sports are the nucleus of the sport-plexus, they are not the whole of it. Nor is sport in the narrow sense the whole of it. All kinds of out-door exercises and games have attached themselves to the Olympic week of track and field athletics—central and focal in modern as in ancient

Olympiads—to such an extent that no national Olympic council can provide for all in the arrangements for the Olympiad to be held. Instead of an Olympic week we already have Olympic months and a very powerful movement was started some years ago to include winter sports of every kind, and expand into an Olympic year. It has become absolutely



The Modern Athlete. Statue of "The Sprinter" by the American sculptor, R. Tait McKenzie, who records in clay and bronze the athletic prowess of our young college men

necessary, if there are to be Olympiads, that contraction should be substituted for expansion in the number of admitted sports or games represented by federations, national or international.

Furthermore, the Olympic idea comprehends something, yes much, quite aside from contests of foremost experts in sport and play. For the Antwerp Olympiad arrangements included lectures, preliminary in the not too distant future to contests in belles lettres and the fine arts. Such competition is already in evidence as actually existent though still inchoate. In particular, however, and poignantly the Olympic

idea as represented by its carriers proposes "all sports for all" in the literal sense of the words. The Committee hopes that the day is not far distant when through its moral influence, orient as well as occident may be nationally organized for competition and that the benefits of "play for country" as well as for self may by such organizations be alluringly offered to youth and adults of both sexes in every walk of life. To this end its plans are already laid, and already great portions of the globe hitherto inert athletically are girding themselves for Olympic organization.

The field therefore of the Olympic idea is not merely sportive and social, it is educational and sociological as well. The intercourse of athletes and their friends makes for reciprocal good will and international peace: but in its largest aspect the idea makes for the general uplift and personal purity of untold millions. The incorporation of physical exercise and training in a school curriculum nullifies its moral value for it turns initiative into task, play into work. But if the love of play, the discipline of one another by contestants for the sake of victory, highest of all self-discipline for self-respect can be, however painfully, however slowly, implanted in the population of the world, no grander contribution to the love of your neighbor as yourself can be made—and that is half the moral law.

THE PART PLAYED BY THE ARMY

MAJOR GENERAL WILLIAM M. WRIGHT

Executive Assistant to the Chief of Staff, U. S. Army

When the American Olympic Committee met in November, 1919, the War Department's representative indicated the desire of the department to do everything possible to further the program. Throughout the preliminary and final contests the Army has endeavored in every way to aid the Committee, not only by encouraging contestants from the Army, but by extending every facility permitted by law to all the members of the teams.

A series of elimination contests was held for the selection of the best athletes for competition in the final try-outs. This resulted in the majority of the army contestants entering as individual members of the teams representing the United States as a whole, though in some events, such as riding, the membership was made up entirely of army personnel. The consistent attitude of the War Department has been directed to encouraging athletics throughout the service, as well as securing the best entries for this particular contest.

Due to the congested condition of the trans-Atlantic passenger traffic in the early part of the summer, Congress authorized the War Department to use available space on army transports for members of the Olympic Team travelling to and from Antwerp.

Every effort was made by the transport authorities to make the passage as pleasant and comfortable as possible; but due to the relatively small amount of first and second class stateroom accommodations available on the transports, it was necessary to quarter some of the athletes on the troop decks, though those so quartered were permitted all the first class privileges of the ship throughout the voyage. This was productive of general discontent both going and returning. These complaints, together with those which were made due to some of the members of the teams having been housed in school buildings in Antwerp, indicate that some of the competitors did not realize the natural discomforts to be expected from an ocean voyage or collective housing in a crowded city, immediately after the war, and that they failed to appreciate the impossibility of supplying so large a number of persons with accommodations such as would be enjoyed by a tourist travelling for pleasure. Throughout the voyages, special attention was given to the messing of the team, the head trainer being privileged to plan the menus and to superintend the preparation of the food. The boat

deck was made available for the training of the athletes and every consideration shown them which the facilities at hand would permit.

On June 17 an office was opened at the Army Base, Antwerp, under the direction of Brigadier General William H. Sage, who acted as representative of the American Olympic Committee during the absence of Mr. Kirby. This office was maintained throughout the period of the Games and functioned in conjunction with the office of the



Major General William M. Wright

Major Eliot V. Graves

Army Representatives on the American Olympic Committee

American Olympic Committee. It was of great assistance to American visitors and took over many problems for the American Olympic Committee, such as:

1. The preparation of the school buildings for the male members of the team, and the Hostess House for the women personnel.
2. The receipt and distribution of mail, telegrams and cablegrams, and so forth.
3. The housing and maintenance of the army personnel in the government buildings at Base Headquarters.
4. The furnishing of motor transportation. Inasmuch as the housing accommodations and the various practice and exhibition fields were so widely separated, considerable motor transportation was necessary. This need was adequately taken care of by the Army with trucks, and reconnaissance and touring cars.
5. The furnishing of certain personnel such as clerks, runners, rubbers, and so forth.

The fact that a general officer was detailed to look after the competitors at the Olympic Games, and to see that their wants were supplied, created a very favorable impression on the foreign teams. They saw that our War Department stood behind the competitors and took an interest in them, whether military or civilian. This was a revelation to most of them as their teams simply came to Antwerp and had to look out for themselves, except the British who had an army officer in charge.

Foreigners are exceedingly punctilious in their dealings with each other at these Games, and in case the Olympic Committee desires the War Department to send an officer to the next Olympic Games, the committee in charge should formally notify the governments of all nations competing.

General Sage, in his report, states that the main difficulties which he encountered in connection with the Games were due to the failure of the management to cooperate with him in making necessary arrangements. He states that there was a general lack of coordination due probably to inexperience on the part of those in charge, and strongly advises that in the future a system be adopted which will provide for a thorough organization of the management conducting the Games, so that all teams may know exactly what facilities are available for their preliminary practice, as well as have detailed information as to just where and when all of the contests will take place.

It appears that in the future we should attempt to develop the idea among our athletes that preparation must be made for something more than sprinting events. In general, our contestants did not show up well in contests requiring endurance and stamina for a long period. It is advisable that there should be a weight limit in the tug-of-war teams since no athletic event should be determined by the mere weight of the contestants without any reference to their skill.

From the experience of our teams and the observation of the teams of other countries at Antwerp, it is suggested that hereafter arrangements should be made with the country where the Olympic contest is held for the detail of a competent officer or other person of that country to report to the head of each national team. This representative should be especially selected on account of his tact, diplomacy and knowledge of the place where the sports are to be held, and points of interest in the vicinity. He should be thoroughly informed as to all the details connected with the contest and should be prepared in every way possible to relieve the embarrassment which results from a team visiting in a strange country not knowing to whom to apply for information.

In conclusion, these Games, together with the preliminary contests, have acted as a tremendous stimulus to athletics throughout the Army. The gain or loss of prestige by the United States as a whole cannot be gauged by the number of points won, but by the quality of the men who represented us. If our teams have been composed of clean sportsman-like Americans, breathing the hope that the best men may win in every event, we may count the Games a success from our point of view, and in the future we should make this one of the guiding rules for the selection of our teams for international contests.

ARMY INTERDEPARTMENTAL TRY-OUTS

ELIOT V. GRAVES

Major, Quartermaster Corps, U. S. Army

By the provisions of War Department circular 102, March 11, 1920, track and field, swimming, boxing, and wrestling elimination contests were conducted in the various posts, camps and stations, under the direction of the department commanders. Such men as qualified in these camp, post and station meets were eligible for entry into departmental meets held in the various departments as follows and all completed prior to June 15:

Eastern	Camp Dix, N. J.
Northeastern	Camp Devens, Mass.
	Harvard Stadium, Boston
Central	Camp Grant, Ill.
Southeastern	Camp Jackson, S. C.
Southern	Camp Travis, Texas
Western	The Presidio of San Francisco
American Forces in Germany	Coblenz, Germany
Hawaii	Honolulu
Philippines	

Following the departmental eliminations, individuals and teams best qualified were selected to enter the Interdepartmental Championship Meet held at St. Louis, Mo., July 2-5, 1920.

The aim for such a competition was threefold: first, to serve as a stimulus to army athletics, team esprit and morale, and to promote a high degree of competitive spirit; second, to enable the Army Olympic Committee to select individuals and teams best qualified to enter the national amateur championships and the final American Olympic

try-outs to be held under the auspices of the American Olympic Committee; and, third, to establish a field athletic organization and cause the same to function.

After mature deliberation the reasons for holding the army try-outs in St. Louis were:

1. A central location—minimizing the expense of travel.
2. The facilities for quartering and training athletes at Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
3. The availability of training areas and places for competition in the city.
4. The guarantee of financial and moral support by the Civilian Committee of the Chamber of Commerce.

The best available officers and civilians were selected for the tasks at hand. Officers of wide ath'etic experience and capable of handling men, and civilian coaches of national repute were asked to assist in training the men and teams in the various events. Each department was requested to send five athletic officers with its departmental team. This was not done, and the administration of the meet was seriously handicapped by lack of officer personnel to handle administration and field work. There was a wonderful opportunity to school field athletic officers by having them assist in the carrying out of the program. There should also have been two field clerks attached to headquarters. If it had not been for the civilian assistants as coaches and officials it would have been impossible to have made as creditable a showing.

The officers and men upon their arrival at Jefferson Barracks were assigned quarters, mess, equipment, and the time for training designated. With few exceptions the personnel was very high and the men exhibited a good spirit and bore evidence of careful training and conditioning. Some departmental teams were accompanied by coaches, trainers, and rubbers, who cooperated with the staff of the Athletic Training Detachment and contributed to the success of the competition.

The following training fields were available or were made available after certain work of construction had been performed, for the use of teams in practice:

At Jefferson Barracks:

- 1 circular cinder track and athletic field for track and field athletes.
- 1 gymnasium for boxers and wrestlers.
- 1 swimming pool for swimmers and divers.
- Open air training areas for boxers and wrestlers.

In the City of St. Louis:

Carondelet Park: 1 quarter mile cinder track and athletic field for track and field athletes.

Washington University: 1 one-third of a mile track and athletic field for track and field athletes; a gymnasium for general use.

Sherman Park: 1 quarter mile track and athletic field for use of track and field athletes.

Marquette Pool: Swimming pool and diving boards for swimmers and divers.

The equipment necessary for the conduct of the competition was secured from three sources:

1. From the supply officer, E & R Branch.
2. Through loan from the Park Commission and civilian organizations in the City of St. Louis.
3. Through purchase with funds appropriated by the Education and Recreation Branch, War Plans Division, Washington.

The promotion of the meet was aided by the following civilian committees composed of representative citizens and business men of St. Louis, as well as of men of prominence in the athletic world:

1. A Committee of 160 Patrons and Patronesses.
2. An Honorary Civilian Committee.
3. A Committee on Civic Organization.
4. A Committee on Athletics.
5. A Committee on Reception and Entertainment.
6. A Committee on Arrangements.
7. A Committee on Publicity.

Official representation of the War Department was had in the presence of Major General John L. Hines, Jr., and Brigadier General Edward F. McGlachlin.

For the final program the following dates and places for competitions were selected by the committee:

Track and field—Washington University—July 2, 3 and 5.

Boxing and wrestling—Art Hill Amphitheater—July 2, 3 and 5.

Swimming—Marquette Pool—July 3 and 4.

Weather conditions were ideal: clear and bright skies favoring each day. Civilians and army officers of national and international repute were selected as officials in the conduct of all meets. Press arrangements were handled through the Associated Press and the International News Service with the cooperation of the Games Committee. Music was furnished by the Jefferson Barracks Post Band, and one band each from Camp Funston and Camp Dodge, detailed on temporary duty

with the Athletic Training Detachment. The service rendered by these organizations was most commendable.

Enthusiasm ran high at every competition, the boxing and wrestling drawing the largest number of spectators. It was estimated by the local press and civilian authorities that 25,000 witnessed the last program of the boxing and wrestling competitions. Admission at all events was free, and was so advertised. An estimate was made by the St. Louis press of the number of spectators at the various meets, as follows:

Track and field	4,000
Boxing and wrestling	48,000
Swimming	4,000
Total at all events	56,000

The department winning the greatest number of points was awarded an appropriate trophy. These trophies were awarded as follows:

Track and field—Southern Department
Boxing—Central Department
Wrestling—Central Department
Swimming—Western Department
Tug-of-war—Southern Department
Marathon—Southern Department

On the morning of July 6 formal ceremonies were conducted at Jefferson Barracks. At this time individual medals in gold, silver and bronze and emblematic of the sport engaged in were presented by Brig. Gen. Edward F. McGlachlin to the winners of first, second, and third places in each event.

Following the conclusion of the competition such athletes whose performances had been especially commendable were selected by the Games Committee for further competition in the national amateur championships and the final American Olympic try-outs, and were ordered by the commanding general of the Central Department to the following places for competition with civilian teams:

Swimming and diving	To Fort Sheridan, Ill., for competition at the Lincoln Park Lagoon, Chicago.
Boxing and wrestling	To Fort Totten, N. Y., for competition in the City of New York.
Tug-of-war	To Fort Totten, N. Y., for training and practice preliminary to sailing for Antwerp. This team was selected by the American Olympic Committee as the American entry at the Olympic Games.
Track and field	To Camp Devens, Mass., for competition at the Harvard Stadium.

Officers and men not selected for further competition were ordered to their proper stations.

The cooperation of officers and men was splendid. The result of all competition was most gratifying and conducive of an excellent spirit and a stimulus to athletic development throughout the service. It is highly recommended that future competitions of this character be conducted at least annually, as such competition would bring splendid results and be highly justifiable.



*Colonel W. C. Short
Commander, U. S. Riding Team*

THE UNITED STATES ARMY RIDING TEAM

W. C. SHORT

Colonel, 16th Cavalry, U. S. Army

Work on the horses for the United States riding team commenced at Fort Riley, Kan., March 29, 1920. Twenty-five of the best horses available at the Cavalry School at Fort Riley were selected for the purpose. Some of these had participated in the Inter-Allied Games in Paris in July, 1919, and two of them had been to Stockholm for the Games in 1912. By conscientious work and elimination, up to June 15 eight officers and sixteen horses were selected to go to the Games. One of the team, realizing that the horses at best were a poor lot, obtained permission to go to Virginia and purchase a horse, which he did at a cost of three thousand dollars, from his private funds, but he was unfortunate as the horse contracted distemper upon reaching New York and was never able to participate in the Games. The spring

season at Fort Riley was a bad one, which interfered with the training.

The team sailed the twenty-first of June and the horses were exercised twice a day by walking on the deck every day of the fifteen-day trip, except one.

The team arrived at Antwerp July 6 and was shipped the same day to Coblenz, arriving there the next day. At Coblenz nine horses were found in training for the Games, and although they were no better than our own, this gave us altogether twenty-five to work on there. Work was continued daily and all day, Sunday not excepted, up to September 6 (the beginning of the riding events at Antwerp) with the exception of the time the horses were on the cars.

This was a strenuous course of elimination and education for horses and riders. Horses were jumped over every kind of an obstacle and were hardened to the pink of condition.

The team participated and won first place in the English horse show at Cologne, the French horse show at Bonne, the American horse show at Coblenz, and the French horse show at Weisbaden. All of these shows were Inter-Allied events and were difficult tests. This show experience was the best training that the officers and horses could get as it taught them to face the crowd and varied obstacles, besides establishing prestige for the Americans in the Army of Occupation. The first of September the team arrived at Antwerp and continued work on the fourteen horses that were to begin the trials. It was felt that we had a better chance to win the team horse riding championship than any other event because the obstacles would not be so big and it would depend on training of riders and horses and their condition.

In this three-day event, up to the third day, the American team was a close second to the Swedes, who were first, but the only thoroughbred horse we had went lame and one of the team broke his hand when his horse fell at a fence the first day. Since no replacements were allowed the team dropped to fourth place.

In the horsemanship test we entered three horses, one of which was excellent, but its rider failed to finish in the ten minutes allowed and was penalized for over time.

In the international team jumping competition the jumps were too big for cold blooded horses, in fact they were unreasonable and not one horse of all the nations competing made a clean performance.

In all the competitions not an American rider was thrown without his horse going down and only one horse refused—the first time that particular horse ever had refused. Horses and team were loaded for return on the transport that sailed for the United States on September 25.



United States Army Riding Team. Left to right: Major Harry D. Chamberlain, Major Wm. W. West, Major Berkley T. Merchant, Major I. S. Martin, Major Sloan Doak, Major John A. Barry



Major H. D. Chamberlain on Nigra



Major H. T. Allen on Don



Major Karl Greenwald on Miss Armory

If conscientious hard work on the part of the team could have won, the events would have all gone to the Americans, but the best horseman cannot win without proper horses. The horse show business is a game of specialists with special horses and is so considered in Europe. If the United States expects to compete with Europe in this game they must follow the same methods.

The team from Sweden had been in training for over a year and every horse in Sweden was made available to them. They came with thirty-



Major B. T. Merchant on Montebiar

three horses and were put up at the best hotels at government expense, in fact, all of the teams were properly put up and cared for at government expense, except the Americans. Our officers were only paid an amount equal to the regulation travel pay from the fund provided by the Olympic Committee and were therefore obliged to meet other expenses from their private funds.

It is necessary to develop a number of specialists along this line in the Army. We should start now to prepare for the next Olympiad as the French say they are going to do, and should make this start by getting some good horses in the Army to develop.

Our system of equitation is well established and is sound; and there is no trouble about the riders, but the riders must have the trained and blooded horses. Our Virginia horses are excellently qualified for this work and it is a matter of purchase, selection and elimination.

If our War Department will not authorize the expenditure of enough money to purchase suitable mounts and begin this training now under qualified officers, the next best plan would be to borrow the best horses to be found in the country from a year to eight months before the event and get them insured for what they are worth, thus guaranteeing the owner that he either gets a better horse back or his full value. Gift horses will not produce as good results since people will not make gifts of horses of the proper kind far enough ahead for such an event. To win a contest as serious as this, takes long hard work by experienced personnel. Such training should be commenced at the Cavalry School now, where, in addition, it would be an excellent object lesson to the young cavalry officers attending that school.

ARMY FENCING PROGRAM

In conformity with War Department circular 102, March 11, 1920, several army fencers were ordered to Washington, D. C., for training, with a view to selecting competitors for the Olympic fencing team try-outs conducted by the Amateur Fencers' League of America.

As a result of this program the Army was represented by four members of the Olympic fencing team, including the captain of the team, and three out of the five members who fenced in the foils team competition.

WHAT THE NAVY DID AT ANTWERP

J. G. WARE

Lieutenant Commander, U. S. Navy

Athletics has for years received earnest attention in the Fleet and at training stations because its value is recognized not only in the promotion of morale and contentment but in the physical development of men—improving health and increasing ability for service. But this was the first time the Navy had participated in the Olympic Games in competition with the world's best athletes.

At the invitation of the American Olympic Committee the Navy decided to enter these contests, and the arrangements were placed in the hands of the Bureau of Navigation.

Athletes whose previous records justified consideration were selected from all branches of the service, officers and enlisted men, and were put in training at Annapolis and Great Lakes. In the preliminary try-outs which included both civilians and army and navy athletes, many navy contestants won places on the all-American team, entitling them to compete in events at Antwerp, including swimming, diving, running, wrestling, fencing, putting the shot, discus throwing and the pentathlon.

Midshipman Edward B. Curtis in the one hundred and fourth annual



Commander Claude B. Mayo



Captain Harris Laning

Navy Representatives on the American Olympic Committee

games of the New York Athletic Club, held at Brooklyn, June 12, won the 1500-meter handicap, running from scratch against eleven rivals; time, 4 minutes 22-5 seconds. Chief Quartermaster (Aviation) Frank J. Shea, U. S. Naval Reserve Force, won the 440-yard run in the Olympic finals at Cambridge, Mass., July 17 (track and field). The U. S. Naval Academy won the eight-oar rowing championship of America at Worcester, Mass., July 24; time 6 m. 20 s.



S. S. Frederick. Naval cruiser assigned by Secretary of the Navy to carry navy athletes and to remain in Harbor of Antwerp during the Games

The Naval Academy crew won the world's rowing championship, said to be the best performance by Americans in any department of the Olympic Games, and it is particularly gratifying to the service that this distinction was won in a characteristic navy sport.

The navy athletes were taken to Antwerp on the cruiser *Frederick*, which also took for a European practice cruise several hundred officers and men of the Naval Reserve. All the Olympic party, officers and men, were served at training tables for which food of a high standard was provided. Rowing machines and all kinds of athletic apparatus were provided, and a strict training schedule was followed daily on the deck of the *Frederick* on the trip across the Atlantic. Strict discipline was maintained after arrival at Antwerp, as well as on the voyage; the athletes were kept in prime condition, and this proved of telling effect

in the Olympic contests, and especially in the contentment of the men.

Participation in the Olympic Games and the winning of the world's rowing championship by the Naval Academy crew has had an inspiring influence on the service in general, as well as in attracting recruits who feel that in the Navy they find athletic opportunities equal to those provided by the largest colleges.

The athletes who trained for or participated in these events, on returning to their ships and stations, are able to familiarize others with the best methods of training and inspire those around them with a greater zeal for physical development.



*Captain W. Pitt Scott. Commander
of the U. S. Cruiser Frederick*

FIRST TO ARRIVE—THE SKATERS

CORNELIUS FELLOWES

President, International Skating Union of America

In January 1920, when word had been received by the Olympic Committee in this country that a regular series of international hockey matches were to be played as part of the Olympic Games, I, as President of the International Skating Union of America, was asked by the American Olympic Committee whether it would be possible to send to Belgium a representative American team which would have a chance in the contest. I replied that although the time was short, I believed it could be done and immediately called a meeting of the different hockey interests of the country for January 28 at the Boston Athletic Association club house in Boston.

At this meeting it was definitely decided to send the best possible team, and it was thought that owing to the lateness of the date the only feasible plan would be to play an elimination series in the Boston district and the same in the Pittsburgh district, the winners to play off for the final selection of the team to go abroad. Because we had little knowledge of teams in the far West, we started to proceed along these lines, but after the Boston Athletic Association team in Boston and the Pittsburgh Athletic Club team of Pittsburgh had won the championships of their sections, we found that it was not practical to send either one of these teams as a unit and that the best plan would be to pick an all-star team, including some of the best players from the northwest section whose ability we had been investigating in the meantime.

After careful deliberation the following team and substitutes were selected and ordered to assemble in Pittsburgh on March 20, where they were drilled under the direction of Roy D. Schooley, manager of the Pittsburgh team and where they played in practice against three of the best Canadian amateur teams available, winning each one of these matches.

RAYMOND L. BONNEY	<i>Goal</i>	Pittsburgh
CYRIL WEIDENBORNER	<i>Goal</i>	St. Paul
FRANCIS X. GOHEEN	<i>Defense</i>	St. Paul
LEON P. TUCK	<i>Defense</i>	Boston
EDWARD FITZGERALD	<i>Defense</i>	St. Paul
HERBERT L. DRURY	<i>Forward</i>	Pittsburgh



JOSEPH McCORMICK (Capt.)	<i>Forward</i>	Pittsburgh
LAWRENCE McCORMICK	<i>Forward</i>	Pittsburgh
FRANK SYNNOTT	<i>Forward</i>	Boston
ANTHONY J. CONROY	<i>Forward</i>	St. Paul

After the practice games in Pittsburgh, which proved wholly satisfactory, and after definite accommodations had been engaged on the *SS. Finland*, sailing from New York direct to Antwerp on April 7,



Skating Rink at Antwerp

the team was disbanded to permit all to return to their respective homes before reporting at the New York Athletic Club in New York City on the morning of Monday, April 5. At this time all arrangements had been made for Mr. Schooley of Pittsburgh to accompany the team as general manager and director and it was not until Sunday, April 4, that he telephoned me from Pittsburgh that owing to his wife having had a serious relapse from a winter's illness he would be unable to go. I made every effort on Monday to find a suitable man to take his place, but was absolutely unable to do so. Late that afternoon I reported this decision to the Olympic Committee who replied that while they were very anxious to have American representation in these, the first of the Olympic Games, they did not feel like allowing such a team to go off on a trip of this kind without a directing head, and urged me to go in Mr. Schooley's place. Although this was only thirty-six hours notice, I arranged to do so.



American Hockey Team, defeated only by Canada. Left to right: C. Fellowes (Manager), C. Weidenborner, Ed. Fitzgerald, J. McCormick (Cap't), G. Geran, H. Drury, F. Goheen, A. Conroy, L. McCormick, F. Synnott, R. Bonney, L. Tuck

In the meantime, while the plans for a hockey team had been going forward, I had been actively endeavoring to get our best representation in figure skating for the Games. As Mr. Sherwin Badger of Boston had just won our championship, I first asked him if he could compete but owing to his studies at Harvard, this was impractical. I then asked Nathaniel W. Niles and Miss Theresa Weld, of Boston, the runner-up and winner, respectively, in our gentlemens' and ladies' senior championship, and after some difficulty in arranging their affairs, they were able to go.

These first two contingents of American athletes, the hockey team and figure skaters, sailed therefore under my charge on the Finland, April 7, 1920. Everyone in the party had the very best of accommodations on shipboard, and in Antwerp the team was housed at the Queens Hotel which was not only comfortable but served an excellent table. Return passage had been arranged for all on one of the American liners, but as different members of the party wished to stay over different lengths of time, I did the best I could in shifting transportation to try and suit all, and everyone came back on first class ships with first class accommodations.

As to the actual competitions, we made a very creditable showing, easily defeating all the competitors in hockey excepting Canada who beat us in the finals 2-0. Here it is only fair to state that the Winnipeg Falcons who represented the latter country, are the fastest and strongest team who have won the Canadian championship in recent years, and our showing was a distinct tribute to the advancement of this Canadian game in our own country.

In the figure skating, while we knew we would be outclassed, both Miss Weld and Mr. Niles made a most creditable showing, the former really doing far better than the result shows on account of the very partial decisions of some of the judges.

THE FIGURE SKATING TEAM

THERESA WELD [BLANCHARD]

Member of the Figure Skating Team

The figure skating team, consisting of Miss Theresa Weld and Mr. N. W. Niles, sailed on the *Finland*, April 7, 1920, with the hockey team and their manager, Mr. Cornelius Fellowes, accompanied by Mrs. Fellowes and Mrs. Niles. The voyage was very slow, thirteen days, and some anxiety was felt that the teams would not reach Antwerp in time, but two days out a wireless was received saying events had been postponed five days to allow our teams to arrive and have some little chance for practice.

The teams were met at the dock in Antwerp by the Belgian Olympic Committee and a committee from the Skating Club, and the skaters were taken direct to the rink where they met the competitors and officials. The figure skaters found the Antwerp rink so crowded that they decided to do their practising in Brussels, going over every day and returning to the Antwerp rink in the evening to learn what they could from the other competitors and become better acquainted with the judges.

The ladies single was skated on Saturday, April 24. There were six entries and they were placed in the following order, beginning with the winner, Madam Julin, Sweden; Mlle. Noren, Sweden; Miss Weld, United States; Mrs. Johnson, England; Mlle. Guldbransen, Norway; Mlle. Moe, Norway.

The men's school figures were skated April 26 and 27 and the free skating was on the twenty-eighth. There were eleven entries and the high class of the competition is shown by the fact that Salchow, eleven times amateur champion of the world, was only fourth. Grafstrom, Sweden, was first; Krogh and Stixrud, Norway, 2 and 3; Ilmanen, champion of Finland, 5; Niles, United States, 6; Williams, champion of England, 7; Megros, champion of Switzerland, 8; Beaumont, England, 9; France and Italy defaulting.

Pairs were skated on Monday, April 26. There were eight entries and the event was won by the Jakobssons of Finland, world's amateur pair champions for some years. The Bryns, Norway, were second; Mrs. Johnson and Mr. Williams, England, third; Miss Weld and Mr. Niles, United States, fourth; Miss Murkelt and Mr. Wallwork, Eng-

land, fifth; Mlle. Herbos and M. Wagemans, Belgium, sixth; Mme. and M. Sabouret, France, seventh; Mrs. and Major Beaumont, England, eighth.

On Thursday, April 29, the winners in the different events repeated



Theresa Weld (Blanchard). A third place winner in spite of competitors from countries where skating is almost a year-around sport



Miss Weld and Nathaniel W. Niles in Pairs

American Figure Skating Team

their free skating and the prizes were given out by Count de Baillet-Latour. Later everyone adjourned upstairs to a reception hall where many speeches were made, representatives from each country speaking in turn. Mr. Niles who spoke for the United States complimented Belgium on the wonderful way she had recovered from the war and started

in the Olympic Games, as well as on her successful management of this first event (figure skating). After refreshments were served people discussed together the various styles of skating as shown by the different competitors. All were tremendously interested in the United States skaters and were most kind to them.

The Belgium Olympic Committee was very efficient and ran off the events with a most commendable smoothness. Everything possible was done for the comfort of the entrants. Cause for discussion arose in the matter of judging and a lesson for future years, rather than in any way a criticism of the management, may be taken from the fact that the United States may have suffered somewhat—and might have suffered severely—from their failure to have had themselves represented among the judges. Every other country had its judge; these judges were naturally and, as a rule, unavoidably prejudiced—at least in favor of the style to which they were accustomed. Although the majority were agreed on the winners, there was a marked difference of opinion in some cases. Officials and competitors alike strongly advised that another year it should be considered a necessity for a judge to accompany the American skating team.

The United States will always be handicapped by the length of the voyage and this year the team was further handicapped by the fact that the contestants were not given the school figures until they were ready to sail. One Swedish competitor complained that she had not received the figures till January! But they were not received in the United States until April! Moreover, other countries can send their teams earlier so that the members have more time to get accustomed to the surroundings and do not have the long break in training.

The American skaters feel that they did their best and that under other circumstances they could not have done better. They feel, too, that they were treated with the greatest courtesy by the Belgium Olympic Committee, the competitors, judges, and officials.

THE ABSENCE OF A TENNIS TEAM

PAUL B. WILLIAMS

Field Secretary, United States National Lawn Tennis Association

When the organization meeting of the American Olympic Committee was held on November 28, 1919, the United States Lawn Tennis Association accepted an invitation to participate and named representatives on the Committee. Subsequently, the program of the Seventh Olympiad was announced by the Belgian Committee showing dates for tennis events in August.

As the national championship in the United States had already been scheduled for the latter part of August, the United States Lawn Tennis Association decided that it would be impossible to send a representative team abroad because the players could not return in time to participate in the championship here.

Consequently, the facts were brought to the attention of Mr. Kirby and Mr. Rubien with the result that they cabled the Belgian authorities, placing the facts before them, and requesting a change of date to July. That would have permitted the American team, which was sent abroad for the Davis Cup matches, to take part in the tennis events and still return to the United States in time for our championship.

The Belgian authorities reported, however, that they were unable to make the change in date requested, so the National Association was obliged to state that it could not send a team abroad, and consequently, there was no official representative from this country.

The National Association wishes to record its appreciation of the assistance it received from the officers of the American Olympic Committee and to congratulate the organization heartily upon the splendid accomplishments abroad.



*General William Sage. Commander
of the Shooting Teams in Antwerp*

*Jay Clark, Jr. Captain, Trap
Shooting Team*

*Colonel William Libbey. President,
National Rifle Association*

*Dr. Reginald Sayre. President,
U. S. Revolver Association*

Representatives of American Shooting Interests

OUR REVOLVER AND PISTOL TEAM

REGINALD H. SAYRE

President, United States Revolver Association

As soon as definite information was secured as to distances, kinds of fire, and weapons to be employed in the Olympic pistol and revolver matches of 1920, circulars were sent to all shooting centers in the country informing the various clubs of the conditions of the matches and urging practice under match conditions to be instituted forthwith. Since the Marine Corps Rifle Range at Quantico had been tendered to the Olympic Committee, arrangements were made for a final try-out to be held under match conditions on June 21, 22, and 23, the expectation being at that time that the team would sail on June 26. Preliminary try-outs were ordered at each shooting center in the first part of June, and only those making scores of 500 in the fifty meters match were advised to take the trip to Quantico, as it would be at their own expense and their chances of making the team would be very small. Thirty appeared at the Quantico range on the morning of June 21, of whom fourteen were civilians and sixteen were from the Army, Navy and Marine Corps.

The Marine Corps had provided excellent accommodations for all contestants, and we had remarkably good meals served in the Hostess House. The arrangements at the range could not have been better. A detail of officers and enlisted men had been provided sufficiently large to man fifteen targets, so that with two relays each contestant had a target to himself. The shots were disked from the butts and at the conclusion of each string were removed and brought to the firing point where the contestant was allowed to examine the score himself, and thus all chance of questioning the correctness of the score eliminated. The scoring was done by a marine corps officer in charge of the match, Captain Francis C. Cushing, and in case of doubtful shots the decision was left to me, as president of the United States Revolver Association.

The first day was devoted to practice at the two ranges, fifty meters with the pistol, and thirty meters with the military revolver, to familiarize the contestants with the range and to get the scorers and markers in proper trim. These scores did not count in the final selection. The entire day, June 22, was devoted to the fifty meters match, with thirty shots fired in the morning and thirty after lunch. The result was:

		<i>Score</i>
1st	A. P. Lane	500
2nd	K. T. Frederick	491
3rd	R. C. Bracken	482
4th	H. A. Bayles	474
5th	G. F. Fiske, Jr.	473
6th	H. Roedder	471
7th	J. H. Snook	470

The morning of June 23, the thirty meters match was shot with the following result:

		<i>Score</i>
1st	K. T. Frederick	272
2nd	A. P. Lane	269
3rd	Sergeant Michael Kelly	269
4th	H. A. Bayles	268
5th	Lieutenant Harant	267
6th	R. C. Bracken	267
7th	J. H. Snook	262

Before the starting of the match the contestants had been informed that the five high men in the pistol match would constitute the pistol team, and the five high men in the revolver match the revolver team, and that as team captain I would select the two substitutes for each team from the other contestants irrespective of the standing at the conclusion of the shooting, so that a man shot himself on to the team or shot himself off by his own ability, demonstrating, to my mind, in the best possible manner whether he could stand the strain of competition.

The teams thus selected were as follows:

Fifty Meters Pistol Team

A. P. Lane
K. T. Frederick
R. C. Bracken
H. A. Bayles
G. F. Fiske, Jr.

Substitutes

J. H. Snook
Sergeant Michael Kelly

Coach—Lt. Colonel O. F. Snyder

Supply Officer—J. A. Baker, Jr.

Thirty Meters Revolver Team

K. T. Frederick
A. P. Lane
Sergeant Michael Kelly
H. A. Bayles
Lieutenant L. J. Harant

Substitutes

R. C. Bracken
J. H. Snook

The team sailed on the transport *Pocahontas* July 6—matters of importance preventing me at the last minute from accompanying the team as captain as I had intended, Colonel Snyder acted as captain in my place.

The quarters on board ship were perfectly satisfactory, and such practice as was possible on ship board was received on the after deck, shooting over the stern of the vessel as was done on the occasion of the trip to Stockholm.

On arrival at Antwerp the team was met by Lieutenant Stewart of General Sage's staff who had been detailed to look after the men, and



American Pistol and Revolver Team en route to Antwerp. Standing, left to right: R. C. Bracken, Dr. J. H. Snook, Dr. H. A. Bayles, K. T. Frederick, Dr. G. F. Fiske. Sitting, left to right: Sgt. M. Kelly, J. A. Baker (Team Adjutant), Lt. Col. O. F. Snyder (Team Captain), A. P. Lane, Lt. L. J. Harant

had reserved quarters in the Officers Hotel. There having been some misunderstanding regarding the reservation the team was quartered next day very comfortably in the Grand Hotel, where the rooms and food were excellent.

Colonel Snyder secured a machine gun truck for the transportation of the team and this was in continual use until after the close of the matches. Practice was had by going into the country on the truck, finding a vacant field and setting up target frames there. This was done

until the teams went to Beverloo, which is 45 miles southwest from Antwerp.

Here the team was housed in the officer's quarters, and had several days' practice on the range. The latter was at a great distance from the quarters and had it not been for the machine gun truck the transportation problem would have been very difficult.

The range was not at all an ideal one and not according to American ideas of what a range should be, but the conditions were as fair for one as another and therefore worked no injustice to anyone.

The team took a trip to Brussels on Friday and Saturday preceding the match as they seemed to be going stale, and had a final practice on Sunday. On Monday, August 2, at 8 A. M. the fifty meters pistol match was scheduled but did not start till 9:30. After 16 shots had been fired it was discovered that the firing points were improperly located and that we were shooting 4 meters more than we should, and the Belgians several meters less than they should. This was remedied and the match started over again.

The team was selected on the basis of their record practice, and in the individual match Snook withdrew in favor of Fiske, and Bayles shot instead of Kelly.

The team score and the individual scores were as follows:

<i>Fifty Meters Pistol Team</i>				<i>Fifty Meters Individual</i>			
		Frederick	496	1	Frederick		496
		Lane	481	2	DeCosta, Brazil		489
		Snook	471	3	Lane		481
		Kelly	468	4	Fiske		458
		Bracken	456	5	Bracken		456
United States	1	total	2372	6	Bayles		430
Sweden	2	total	2289				
Brazil	3	total	2264				
Greece	4	total	2240				
Belgium	5	total	2229				
France	6	total	2228				
Italy	7	total	2224				
Denmark	8	total	2159				
Switzerland	9	total	2134				
Holland	10	total	2134				
Finland	11	total	2052				
Spain	12	total	2010				

Czecho-Slovakia did not finish.

South Africa, Portugal, Great Britain, and Canada did not enter.



*R. C. Bracken. Second, 30
Meters Revolver*



*Karl T. Frederick. First, 50
Meters Pistol*



A. P. Lane. Third, 50 Meters Pistol

Point Winners in Revolver and Pistol Contests

It is interesting to note that in the individual match DeCosta, of Brazil, who finished second, broke his pistol, and borrowed from Colonel Snyder, a Colt .22, which had kindly been put at the disposal of our team by the Colts' Patent Fire-Arms Company. Then, after Lane had given him some ammunition, he proceeded to make a better score than he ever had made before, and shot himself into second place.

The thirty meters revolver match was shot on the morning of August 3, with the team score as follows:

		Harant	268
		Lane	263
		Frederick	262
		Snook	261
		Kelly	256
<hr/>			
United States	1	team total	1310
Greece	2	team total	1285
Switzerland	3	team total	1270
Brazil	4	team total	1261
France	5	team total	1239
Spain	6	team total	1224
Belgium	7	team total	1221
Portugal	8	team total	1184

The individual revolver match was won by Paraines, Brazil	274
Bracken, U. S., was second with	272
Other U. S. scores were Frederick	268
Harant	264
Lane	258
Bayles	244

The team disbanded after the close of the match, Baker and Lane returning on a liner, and the rest on transports at various times as best suited their wishes.

The total amount collected by subscription to defray the expenses	
of the revolver and pistol team was	\$2591.13
The total amount expended	2871.50
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Leaving a deficit of	\$ 280.37
which was made up from the treasury of the U. S. R. A.	

The courtesy of Smith & Wesson, and the Colt Patent Fire-Arms Manufacturing Company, in furnishing the team with weapons, and for their kindnesses, should be publicly acknowledged.

AMERICA'S OLYMPIC RIFLE TEAM

GEORGE C. SHAW

Lieutenant Colonel, Inspector General's Department, U. S. Army

Early in 1920 steps were taken by the American Olympic Committee through the National Rifle Association and the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice to select a team to compete in the rifle matches to be held in connection with the Olympic Games at Antwerp, Belgium, during the summer of 1920.

A try-out for this team was held from May 24-29 at the Marine Corps Rifle Range, Quantico, Va., in which nearly 100 of the best rifle shots in the United States, selected by competition from the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, National Guard, and civilian rifle clubs were assembled, with the result that the following team was selected to represent the United States in the rifle matches of the Seventh Olympiad:

TEAM OFFICIALS

Lt. Colonel George C. Shaw, *Inspector General's Department, U. S. Army, team captain*

Major W. Dulty Smith, *U. S. Marine Corps, coach*

Captain Paul W. Mapes, *Infantry, U. S. Army, adjutant*

Major Wallace P. Wheeler, *Infantry, U. S. Army, supply officer*

Colonel William Libbey, *National Guard, New Jersey, liaison officer*

Lieutenant Commander William N. McDonnell, *U. S. Navy, medical officer*

SHOOTING MEMBERS

1. First Lieutenant Thomas G. Brown, *41st Infantry, U. S. Army*
2. Captain Arthur D. Rothrock, *29th Infantry, U. S. Army*
3. Commander Carl T. Osburn, *U. S. Navy*
4. Sergeant Morris Fisher, *U. S. Marine Corps*
5. First Lieutenant Lloyd S. Spooner, *47th Infantry, U. S. Army*
6. Regimental Supply Sergeant Harry L. Adams, *11th Cavalry, U. S. Army*
7. Captain Fred S. Hird, *Quartermaster Corps, U. S. Army*
8. Major Elmer G. Lindroth, *32d Infantry, U. S. Army*
9. Mr. Joseph T. Lawless, Waltham, Mass.
10. Second Lieutenant Joseph Jackson, *U. S. Marine Corps*
11. Sergeant Ralph M. Henshaw, *U. S. Marine Corps*
12. Captain William D. F. Leushner, *51st Infantry, U. S. Army*
13. First Sergeant Dennis Fenton, *35th Infantry, U. S. Army*
14. Gunnery Sergeant Ollie M. Schriver, *U. S. Marine Corps*
15. Lieutenant Commander Willis A. Lee, *U. S. Navy*
16. First Lieutenant Perry S. Schofield, *Infantry, U. S. Army*
17. Mr. Lawrence A. Nuesslein, Washington, D. C.

The team remained at Quantico, Va., for practice until June 17, 1920. On June 21, it sailed from Hoboken on the U. S. army transport *Antigone* for Antwerp, Belgium, where it arrived July 6, 1920.

Since no practice could be obtained at Antwerp before the rifle matches, the team immediately departed for Coblenz, Germany, where quarters had been provided for them and where arrangements had been



American Rifle Team which took 5 first, 1 second and 1 third places

made for their practice on the U. S. Army Rifle Range at Weissen-thurm, Germany, across the Rhine.

Part of the matches (the running deer matches) were to be held at Antwerp in connection with the shot gun matches. All other rifle matches were to be held at Beverloo Camp, Bourg Leopold, Belgium, nearly 40 miles east of Antwerp.

On July 19 the team captain with the men selected for the running deer team left Neuweid and Coblenz for Antwerp, where they shot in the running deer matches, July 26-27. As no practice could be had until July 25, the day before the contest actually took place, the four teams entered were given only one day's practice and all had to practice

on one running deer. The American team, however, shot in two running deer team matches, getting third place in one match and fourth place in the others. In the individual running deer matches the Americans were not placed.

Immediately on the close of these matches this portion of the team left Antwerp for Beverloo Camp, Bourg Leopold, Belgium, where the rest of the rifle matches were to be held and where the other section of the team had assembled.

The entire team practiced at Beverloo Camp for one day as the matches proper began on July 29.

The American team was second in the team match for military rifles, 300 meters standing. In the individual matches, members of



*Lt. Col. George C. Shaw. Captain,
American Rifle Team*



Beverloo Camp. Headquarters of American Shooting Teams

the American team won first and third places in the 300 meters standing and third place in the 600 meters prone.

The team match for rifles of any pattern was won by the American team, principally on account of its use of a sitting position which was clearly shown to be superior to the kneeling position used generally by all the other teams. The first individual prize in this match was won by Sergeant Morris Fisher, U. S. Marine Corps, of the American team.

The match for miniature rifles was also won by the American team while in the individual match the members of the American team won the first, second and third individual prizes.

After receiving the prizes distributed at Beverloo Camp on August 3 the team left immediately for Antwerp and disbanded on August 4, some members returning immediately to the United States; others proceeding to Coblenz to take examinations for permanent commissions in the Army; while others remained at Antwerp awaiting the sailing of the first available army transport for the United States.

The detailed results of all the matches are as follows:

MATCHES FOR SPORTING RIFLES

Running deer shooting. Shot at Brasschaet, near Antwerp, Belgium, on July 26-27, 1920.

Target: Figure of a running deer.

Distance 100 meters.

In these matches the deer was in sight for a distance of 23 meters, covering this space in four seconds.

Match No. 1. Team Match. Running Deer, Single Shots.

Each man firing one shot as the deer crossed the open space.

Results of Match

1. Norway	178
2. Finland	159
3. United States	158
4. Sweden	153

Scores of American Team

1. Brown	36
2. Nuesslein	36
3. Spooner	34
4. Osburn	28
5. Lee	24
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Total	158

Match No. 2. Team Match. Running Deer, Double Shots.

Each man firing two shots as the deer crossed the open space.

Results of Match

1. Norway	343
2. Sweden	336
3. Finland	284
4. United States	282

Scores of American Team

1. Spooner	66
2. Lee	58
3. Nuesslein	56
4. Osburn	52
5. Brown	50
<hr/>	
Total	282

Match "A." Individual Match. Running Deer.

The running deer matches for individuals were held on July 27.

Five competitors from each nation were allowed to fire in single shot and double shot matches.

The individual single shot match was won by a Norwegian with a score of 43.

The individual double shot match was won by a Norwegian with a score of 87.

The following members of the American team participated in these matches and their scores were as follows:

	<i>Single Shots</i>	<i>Double Shots</i>
1. Nuesslein	38	64
2. Brown	33	63
3. Spooner	30	62
4. Jackson	30	61
5. Lee	33	53

MATCHES FOR MILITARY RIFLES

These matches were fired at Beverloo Camp, near Bourg Leopold, Belgium, July 29, 1920.

Match No. 1. Team Match. 300 Meters Standing. Teams of five men. Ten shots per man. Possible team score 300. Possible individual score 60.

Results of Match

1. Denmark	266
2. United States	255
3. Sweden	255
4. Italy	251
5. France	249
6. Norway	242
7. Finland	235
8. Switzerland	234
9. South Africa	233
10. Holland	228
11. Portugal	226
12. Belgium	217
13. Greece	209
14. Czecho-Slovakia	200
15. Spain	200

Scores of American Team

Nuesslein	56
Osburn	53
Spooner	50
Lee	48
Brown	48
<hr/>	
Total	255

Match "A." Individual Match. 300 Meters Standing. Five competitors from each nation. Same targets and conditions as Match No. 1.

Results of Match

1. Osburn	United States	56
2. Madson	Denmark	55
3. Nuesslein	United States	54
4. Yansen	Belgium	54
5. Larsen	Denmark	54
6. Tichi	Italy	54

The tie for third place was shot off and was won by Nuesslein, U. S., score 56.

The scores of the individual American competitors in this match were as follows:

Osburn	56
Nuesslein	54
Spooner	53
Lee	48
Rothrock	45



(Above) Left to right: Sgt. Morris Fisher, 1st 300 Meters, Rifles of Any Pattern. Lawrence Nuesslein, 1st 50 Meters, Miniature Rifles; 3rd 300 Meters, Standing, Military Rifles. Com. Carl T. Osburn, 1st 300 Meters, Standing, Military Rifles. (Center) Lt. Lloyd Spooner, 3rd 600 Meters, Prone, Military Rifles. (Below) Left to right: Sgt. Dennis Fenton, 3rd 50 Meters, Prone, Military Rifles. Capt. Arthur Rothrock, 2nd 50 Meters, Miniature Rifles.

Group of Point Winners in Rifle Competition

Match No. 2. Team Match. 300 Meters Prone. Teams of five men. Ten shots per man. Possible team score 300. Possible individual score 60.

Results of Match

1. United States	289
2. France	283
3. Finland	281
4. Switzerland	281
5. Sweden	281
6. Norway	280
7. Spain	278
8. South Africa	276
9. Italy	272
10. Czecho-Slovakia	271
11. Greece	270
12. Holland	269
13. Denmark	268
14. Belgium	264
15. Portugal	256

Scores of American Team

Osburn	59
Spooner	59
Fisher	59
Lee	57
Jackson	<u>55</u>
Total	289

Match "B." Individual Match. 300 Meters Prone. Same conditions as Match No. 2. Five individuals from each nation.

Results of Match

1. Olson	Norway	60
2. Johnson	France	59-58
3. Kuchen	Switzerland	59-57

The scores of the American entries in this match were as follows:

Spooner	58
Adams	57
Lee	56
Hird	55
Jackson	54

Match No. 3. Team Match. 600 Meters Prone. Teams of five men. Ten shots per man. Possible team score 300. Possible individual score 60.

Results of Match

	<i>Original Match</i>	<i>1st Shoot-Off</i>	<i>2d Shoot-Off</i>
1. United States	287	283	284
2. South Africa	287	283	279
3. Sweden	287	275	
4. Norway	282		
5. France	280		
6. Switzerland	279		
7. Greece	270		
8. Finland	268		
9. Holland	266		
10. Belgium	264		
11. Czecho-Slovakia	252		
12. Italy	257		
13. Spain	253		
14. Portugal	248		

This match resulted in a triple tie for first place between the United States, South Africa and Sweden. In the shoot-off the United States and South Africa were again tied for first place. In the second shoot-off the United States won over South Africa.

Scores of American Team

	<i>Original Match</i>	<i>1st Shoot-Off</i>	<i>2d Shoot-Off</i>	<i>Total</i>
Fenton	60	56	58	174
Schrivier	57	58	59	174
Lee	58	57	56	171
Spooner	57	56	57	170
Jackson	55	56	54	165
	—	—	—	—
Total	287	283	284	854

Match "C." Individual Match. 600 Meters Prone. Same conditions as Match No. 3. Five individuals from each nation.

Results of Match

1. Johanson	Sweden	59-58
2. Erickson	Sweden	59-56-6
3. Spooner	U. S.	59-56-5

This match resulted in a triple tie for first place. In the shoot-off Johanson won, Erickson second and Spooner third

The scores of the American entries in the individual match were as follows:

Spooner	59
Jackson	58
Lawless	57
Lee	56
Lindroth	54

Match No. 4. Team Match. 300 and 600 Meters Prone. Teams of five men. Ten shots per man at each range. Possible team score 600. Possible individual score 120.

Results of Match

1. United States	573
2. Norway	565
3. Switzerland	563
4. France	563
5. South Africa	560
6. Sweden	553
7. Greece	553
8. Czecho-Slovakia	536
9. Italy	527
10. Finland	526
11. Portugal	519
12. Spain	510
13. Holland	495
14. Belgium	469

Scores of American Team

	<i>300 Meters</i>	<i>600 Meters</i>	<i>Total</i>
1. Jackson	59	57	116
2. Lee	59	57	116
3. Schriver	56	59	115
4. Osburn	55	58	113
5. Spooner	57	56	113
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	286	287	573

There was no individual match at these distances.

MATCHES FOR RIFLES OF ANY PATTERN

These matches were shot on July 31, 1920.

Match No. 1. Team Match. 300 Meters. Teams of five men. Each man to fire 40 shots standing, 40 shots kneeling or sitting and 40

shots prone. Ten sighting shots were allowed for each position. Any type of rifle and ammunition except telescopic sights. Target No. 3 counting from 1 to 10. Bullseye 60cm (about 24 inches) counting from 5 to 10. Team possible 6000. Individual possible at each position 400. Total individual possible 1200 points.

In this match the U. S. team used the U. S. magazine rifle cal. 30, model 1903 (Springfield) and ammunition with 180 grain bullet (Remington—U. M. C.). This was the rifle and ammunition used by the United States team in the military matches at Beverloo Camp.

The other teams generally used special rifles, of the "Schutzen" type with set triggers.

Results of Match

1. United States	4876
2. Norway	4741
3. Finland	4667
4. Switzerland	4634
5. Sweden	4591
6. France	4485
7. Holland	4381
8. Italy	4369
9. South Africa	4292
10. Spain	4080
11. Belgium	3936
12. Greece	3910
13. Czecho-Slovakia	3542
14. Denmark (unfinished)	

This match had to be shot in one day. Denmark was reported to have made a score of 4635 but not to have finished within the time limit.

Scores of American Team

	<i>Standing</i>	<i>Sitting</i>	<i>Prone</i>	<i>Total</i>
Fisher	268	361	347	996
Osburn	280	347	353	980
Spooner	306	328	341	975
Lee	277	347	341	965
Fenton	267	342	351	960
	—	—	—	—
Total	1418	1725	1733	4876
Average per man	$283\frac{3}{5}$	345	$346\frac{3}{5}$	$977\frac{1}{5}$

The American team was considerably behind at the finish of the standing position but in the sitting position led all other teams by over 150 points

and overcame the advantage gained by other teams in the standing position. The excellent shooting of the Americans in the sitting position won the match.

Match "A." Any Rifle. Conditions the same as Match No. 1. Five individuals from each nation. The scores made in Match No. 1 were counted for the scores in Match "A."

Results of Match

1. Sgt. Morris Fisher	United States	997
2. Larsen	Denmark	985
3. Unknown	Sweden	980
4. Osburn	United States	980

MATCHES FOR MINIATURE RIFLES. (CAL.22)

The matches were fired at Beverloo Camp, August 2, 1920.

Match No. 1. Team Match. 50 Meters. Teams of five men. Each man to fire 40 shots in standing position. Individual possible 400. Team possible 2000. Target No. 4. Bullseye counting 10, of 5 cm. (about 2 inches).

Results of Match

1. United States	1899
2. Sweden	1873
3. Norway	1866
4. Denmark	1862
5. France	1846
6. Belgium	1785
7. Italy	1777
8. South Africa	1755
9. Spain	1753
10. Greece	1727

Scores of American Team

Nuesslein	391
Rothrock	386
Fenton	385
Lee	370
Schrivier	367

Total 1899 Average per man $379\frac{4}{5}$

Match "A." Individual Match for Miniature Rifles. Cal. 22.

Conditions same as Match No. 1. Five individuals from each nation.

Scores made in Match No. 1 (team match) were counted in the individual match.

Results of Match

1.	Nuesslein	U. S.	391
2.	Rothrock	U. S.	386
3.	Fenton	U. S.	385

The American team shot in eight team matches. It won five firsts, one second, one third and one fourth place, and as a team won 35 medals.

In the individual matches the individual members of the team won three firsts, one second and one third place.

The team and individual members won 40 medals and three bronze statuettes.

TRAPSHOOTING—ANOTHER SHOOTING CHAMPIONSHIP

JAY CLARK, JR.

Captain, United States Trapshooting Team

America retains her world supremacy in trapshooting—breaking clay targets with a shot gun.

The United States sent eight trapshooters to Antwerp to compete in the 1920 Olympic Games. They were, Jay Clark, Jr., captain, Worcester, Mass.; Mark Arie, Champaign, Ill.; Horace R. Bonser, Cincinnati, O.; B. S. Donnelley, New York; F. W. McNeir, Houston, Tex.; Fred Plum, Atlantic City, N. J.; F. M. Troeh, Vancouver, Wash.; F. S. Wright, Buffalo, N. Y.

After a study of the conditions which existed at Stockholm in 1912 a questionnaire was prepared, designed to cover any known requirements or conditions and possible requirements and conditions at Antwerp. As we had not yet received official programs there were many questions upon which we were entirely in the dark. It seemed fair to assume that the position of the gun below the elbow would be in force. Hence we advocated the practice of this style of shooting and the holding of shoots in which Olympic style be incorporated as a special event and the sending in of scores, certified or authenticated. The team was selected immediately after the Lakewood Shoot the last of May, 1920, the following qualifications largely directing the team selection committee in its choice:

1. Ability and skill with a double, a pump or an automatic shotgun, Olympic style—gun held between the armpits and the hips. Two shots at a target, gun not to be “shouldered” before the target appears in sight.

2. Number of targets shot at Olympic style.

3. Registered target average in 1920.

4. Registered target average in 1919.

5. Scores made at registered tournaments where conditions are bad—the shooter who goes out and demonstrates his ability under adverse conditions, is a better man than the fellow who stays away because of the weather, and at Antwerp one may not be permitted to pick either conditions or the day.

The team all met at the Boston Athletic Association, in Boston, on the afternoon and evening of June 22, and were most royally entertained at a banquet that evening. We sailed on the *Fort Victoria* at noon, June 23, and were accompanied by Mrs. B. S. Donnelley, Mrs. Fred Plum, Martin McNeir, Jr., and H. E. Winans.

Before participating in the Olympic Games the team had made arrangements to take part in the English championships at the Middlesex Gun Club, Hendon, July 15, 16 and 17.

On board the boat therefore we studied the English championship programs and rules as well as the various Olympic programs and rules. In the meantime we had received a cablegram from Belgium that the position of the gun was the shooter's choice; two shots at a target were allowed; that "position libre" meant "position free"—your option—rules which resulted in a combination style of American and English method of shooting, placing the gun to the shoulder and hollering "pull," as in America, and being allowed two shots at a target, as in Europe. Also a target too soon or too slow entitled one to another target, and if a marksman shot at a broken target, he must abide by the results. In case of tie the shooter who used his second barrel the least number of times in breaking the targets scored "dead," won.

Each member of the team was told before landing that notwithstanding the entry blanks which had been filed with the Belgian Committee the competitors, consisting of six men, would not be selected until the evening of July 21, and at that time a ballot would be placed in their hands so that they might register their best judgment as to the selection of the Olympic team. The reason for this method was that no two men worthy of being reserves would travel some six thousand miles without a chance of making the team.

We landed in Liverpool July 2, and went immediately to London where we had rooms reserved at the Great Central Hotel.

The Englishmen had postponed their championship events so that we could participate, but prior to that we continued to shoot on every occasion, although we found it hard to shoot at as many targets as we intended, owing to the slow method of trapping. We could only shoot at the Middlesex grounds on Saturday with the club as the Westley Richards Company which owns the grounds, informed us their dates were full.

We got no practice in England at one man up standing on No. 3 position, any one of fifteen traps sprung, which constituted the last ten targets of the hundred in the Olympic team race. We did, however, get some shooting at two men up standing on No. 2 and No. 4 positions, any one of nine traps sprung, in the English championships.



America's Winning Trap shooters. Team members, left to right: F. McNeir, F. Plum, M. Arie, J. Clark, F. Troch, F. Wright, H. Bonser, B. Donnelley

which method constituted the last ten targets of the hundred in the world's championship at the Olympic Games.

We rented grounds on which to practice and after we had practiced we had two special races among the members, of one hundred targets. In the meantime we ordered blue serge suits, all made of the same material, with caps to match, at Poole's, in London, the vests with blue satin sleeves, blue serge backs with pleats, large shell pockets and the red, white and blue Olympic shield insignia on the left arm of the vest and a small reproduction on the visor of the cap. These suits we wore in the English championships.

The English sportsmen informed us that their long run was 49 straight with an ounce and an eighth of shot, English 6s being the closest equivalent to our $7\frac{1}{2}$ chilled shot. They further informed us that Dr. Gleason, of the 1912 Stockholm team, broke 74 straight, but added, "with an ounce and a quarter of shot."

The English championship program consisted in the main of forty targets the first day, thirty targets the second and thirty targets the third, for a regular diet split up into 10, 15 and 20 bird events and which constitutes the Gold Star, similar to our high average. In addition there were numerous special events, such as doubles out of the tower, one target from the trench and one target from the tower, distance handicaps, etc.

The Championship event consisted of the thirty targets on the last day, together with ten additional targets, two men up standing on positions 2 and 4 and getting any one of nine traps sprung; after shooting at five the men changed positions, making forty targets in all. The hundred targets for the three days were shot in squads, six men in a squad.

The first time up the first six Americans up broke 59 x 60 and received a lot of applause as this was an unheard of feat on their grounds.

The first event was a 10 bird event with added target handicap and the shoot-off was not over at four in the afternoon. Troeh, Bonser and Ben Davis tied, after shooting some 70 straight. Bonser and Troeh shot from scratch; Ben Davis with a handicap of two. They drew and Davis drew first prize.

The first day Arie and Troeh both ran some 80 straight and before the shoot was over Troeh ran 109 and 138 straight, all with an ounce and an eighth of shot.

The Gold Star event, consisting of the hundred targets shot in squads during the three days was won by McNeir. The record for this event was held by W. Ellicott, of England, who broke 94 in 1910; Capt. Van Tilt, of Belgium, in 1911, and H. Goelael, of Germany, in

1914, both breaking 93. McNeir broke the whole 100, followed by Troeh with 99 and Arie and Bonser with 96.

The American team won the International Shield, breaking 113 x 120. The highest record up to this time was 107, made by Germany in 1914.

Many of the trophies were tied up by either handicap conditions or because only one trophy could be won; otherwise Troeh and McNeir would have won even more trophies than they did. As it was it took a hack to carry their trophies from the grounds on Saturday night. Arie won the first prize in the Dougall Memorial; Troeh the Westley Richards gun, Ladies Challenge trophy and the Championship cup. Besides winning the team event the boys won the first five places in the English championship, McNeir winning third from Arie after four shoot-offs, at five targets, one man up, any one of nine traps sprung. McNeir also won the Savage Arms prize, the London Gun Makers cup, besides numerous other trophies and prizes lower down the line. Donnelley won the doubles from the tower.

English shooters had read of our American scores but British-like would not believe it until they saw the targets broken by the members of the American team. They had frankly stated they doubted whether or not the Americans could break the targets in England under English conditions.

The team left England about seven o'clock, July 19, arriving at Ostende at about 4 p. m. and taking a train to Antwerp via Brussels. Traps, grips and guns of the party filled two trucks. We arrived in Antwerp at about ten o'clock and discovered that the accommodations at the Queen's Hotel were on the third floor—no elevator, noisy and exceedingly poor rooms. Accommodations were secured that night at the Grand Hotel at a cost of approximately \$2.00 a person per room.

Tuesday morning we learned that the traps had not been installed and no practice shooting could be done until the 21st; the Olympic trapshooting began on the 22nd. We visited the grounds, looked up the matter of the shells, hired an interpreter to look after the shells which we carried with us from England and which were coming in a magazine car since we could not take them as baggage beyond Ostende. The Canadians were in the same fix as to shells and owing to the mistake in the shipment of the shells from Antwerp to London we only had 4,000 shells on hand, with the expectation of receiving seven cases from Ostende and the return of the eight cases of shells shipped by mistake to England. The Canadians wanted to borrow, or buy, some shells but our experience in England where we had been apprehensive at one time of running out of shells on account of ties made us

feel that we could not let them have any of the 4,000. We assured them, however, that if our other shells arrived we could let them have plenty.

In practice, July 21, we had a chance to shoot at three events of ten targets each in squads and at ten targets one man up any one of fifteen traps sprung. There were eight nations practicing so that, again, we did not get the practice we expected to before the Olympic Games started. There was no other place to shoot nor could we shoot off to one side of the grounds while the shooting was going on, as the only traps installed were in use for the Olympic teams. During this practice McNeir continued in the form in which he was in England, breaking thirty straight, and Bonser continued his steady good shooting. Nor did they fall down in the one man up any one of fifteen traps sprung. McNeir broke 7, Bonser 9.

There was a meeting of team captains Wednesday afternoon at four o'clock. In accordance with the plan proposed on shipboard each member of the team was given a ballot and asked in writing for his best judgment regarding team selection. I took the precaution to have a key to these ballots so that if there was a great variation in judgment the way would be open to find out what was the matter. All of which I informed each member of the team the following morning after the ballots were collected, the members having agreed to make up these ballots on the condition that notwithstanding the result I would still use my judgment. The team which shot in the Seventh Olympiad was actually picked by taking into consideration the shooting of the match races in England, the three days of the English championships, the practice shooting in Antwerp and the sentiment among the members of the team as to which six men would be most likely to make the best scores. Friendship, personal feelings, diplomacy, politics, trade and all other unworthy considerations were disregarded.

In the first ten targets of the Olympic matches McNeir and I each missed one, the others going straight. In the second ten Bonser, Arie and Wright each missed one, the rest of us going straight, so that in the first twenty Troeh was straight and the other five were 19 x 20. After these first two events were shot numerous diverting circumstances occurred which prevented us from continuing our wonderful start. Notwithstanding all this the team fought it out, tried to forget and did at times succeed, breaking 547 x 600 and beating the next competitor by 44 targets, an average of over 7 targets to the man.

At the meeting of captains it was decided that the rules relative to elimination be changed and that no elimination take place until the

first fifty targets were shot at by all nations. It was also suggested that in the last ten targets the numbers be drawn to designate the trap which should be pulled on a shooter and that no two traps from the same group be drawn in succession. I advocated eliminating the straight-away trap from each group. Captain Whitaker, of the English team, objected on the ground that the "real clever shot would keep track and be able to tell the angle of his last target." It was then decided to leave it as it was, a question of luck in the draw. The American team, after the eliminations, was the sixth and last team to shoot the last ten targets to a man in the team race and gained some eleven targets on the field under these peculiar conditions.

The scores of the various nations, event by event, were as follows:

*Squadded 6 Men to Team. Gun Position Optional.
Two Shots at a Target*

Last 10 one man up on position No. 3. Any one of 15 traps sprung by drawing numbers.

	<i>6 x 10 60</i>	<i>6 x 10 60</i>	<i>6 x 15 90</i>	<i>6 x 15 90</i>	<i>6 x 20 120</i>	<i>6 x 20 120</i>	<i>6 x 10 60</i>	<i>Total 600</i>
Canada	51	53	76	72	99	93	30	474
Belgium	50	52	79	80	100	100	42	503
Sweden	56	51	79	74	95	101	44	500
England	51	54	73	76	89	106	39	488
Holland	46	51	65	60	Out			
Norway	44	46	65	55	Out			
United States	58	57	79	81	113	110	49	547
France	40	47	68	55	Out			

Friday afternoon, July 23, the individual championship was shot. Each nation was allowed five men, Arie, Troeh, Wright, Bonser and Plum representing the United States. Numbers were put in a hat and each captain drew out five numbers for his respective men, from which numbers, squads were made up, each man shooting at 90 targets in squads, the last ten targets being shot at 2 men up, on positions 2 and 4, five targets each from any one of nine traps, and then positions were changed and five more targets were shot at. Groups of traps 1, 2 and 3 sprung for position 2 and groups 3, 5 and 4 for position 4. Only three places counted in the individual, but we won the first five places, in the following order:

Troeh, Arie, Wright, Plum, Bonser.

Their scores were as follows:

Individual Championship

90 Targets in Squads of 6 Men

Last 10—two men up on positions 2 and 4. Any one of 9 traps sprung, shoot 5 and change.

Groups of traps 1-2-3 for position 2. Traps 3-4-5 for position 4.

	10	10	15	15	20	20	10		100
Arie	9	10	15	14	18	19	10		95
Troeh	9	10	15	15	17	19	8		93
Wright	10	9	14	13	16	18	7		87
Plum	8	9	14	13	19	17	7		87
Bonser	7	10	13	13	17	18	9		87

Wright shot and broke with second shot, 3, Plum 6, Bonser 10 times. Wright, Plum and Bonser each broke 87, but the officials counted up the number of times each broke their target with the second shot, and the result was as above stated, Wright being adjudged as winning third place. No record was kept of whether a man shot once or twice at a lost target.

Saturday night, after the shooting was over, we had a dinner at the Grand Hotel, at which the army officials were present. Next day Bonser and McNeir, together with the Plums and Donnelleys, went to Paris. The rest of us spent two days visiting the battlefields and the Hindenburg line from Zebrugge to Messines Ridge and Mt. Kimmel. We boarded the *Lapland* the evening of August 3, picking up McNeir in Southampton as he had returned to England to shoot in a match at the North London Gun Club where he broke 97, but lost out in shooting off his various ties on account of added target handicaps.

While on board the *Lapland* we shot several matches and, on the afternoon of the concert and benefit for the Seamen's Fund we shot a special match, which Arie won, ten targets from the main deck and ten targets from the forecastle deck, thrown back past the shooter standing on the main deck. Arie broke 18 x 20 and that night an autographed shell, shot by Arie in the match, together with his picture, was sold to the highest bidder for the benefit of the Seamen's Fund, this shell bringing forty pounds. We arrived in New York, August 14.

In conclusion, the team is grateful to the sportsmen of America, to the officials of the American Trapshooting Association, and to the trade and trade representatives for the hearty co-operation and goodwill which not only made the trip a possibility, but helped to solve



Three High Men in World's Championship. Frank S. Wright, 3rd; Mark Arie, 1st; Frank Troeh, 2nd

various problems and guaranteed success. No small portion of the success in raising the fund of \$8,973.71 which defrayed expenses of the team was due to the active assistance of Mr. E. R. Galvin, Mr. Stoney McLinn, Mr. Ed. Banks and other members of the American Trapshooting Association, the members of the team and, last, but not least, H. L. Gillespie, of Tenafly, N. J., whose ceaseless, industrious, good-natured activities brought in many hundreds of dollars.

WINNERS IN A FOREIGN GAME—RUGBY FOOTBALL

C. L. TILDEN, JR.

Manager, United States Rugby Football Team

The movement which sent a Rugby football team to represent the United States at the Seventh Olympiad, began shortly after the return of a picked California Rugby team from a successful tour of British Columbia. By winning all games in which they competed, this California team showed form enough to warrant a hearing by the Olympic Games Committee. The committee after this hearing decided favorably on their proposal.

Due to the fact that California was the only state playing Rugby in the United States, the Committee decided that, while its sanction could be given for the team to represent the United States, the financial aid must be given by the state itself, and by the men from whom the team was chosen.

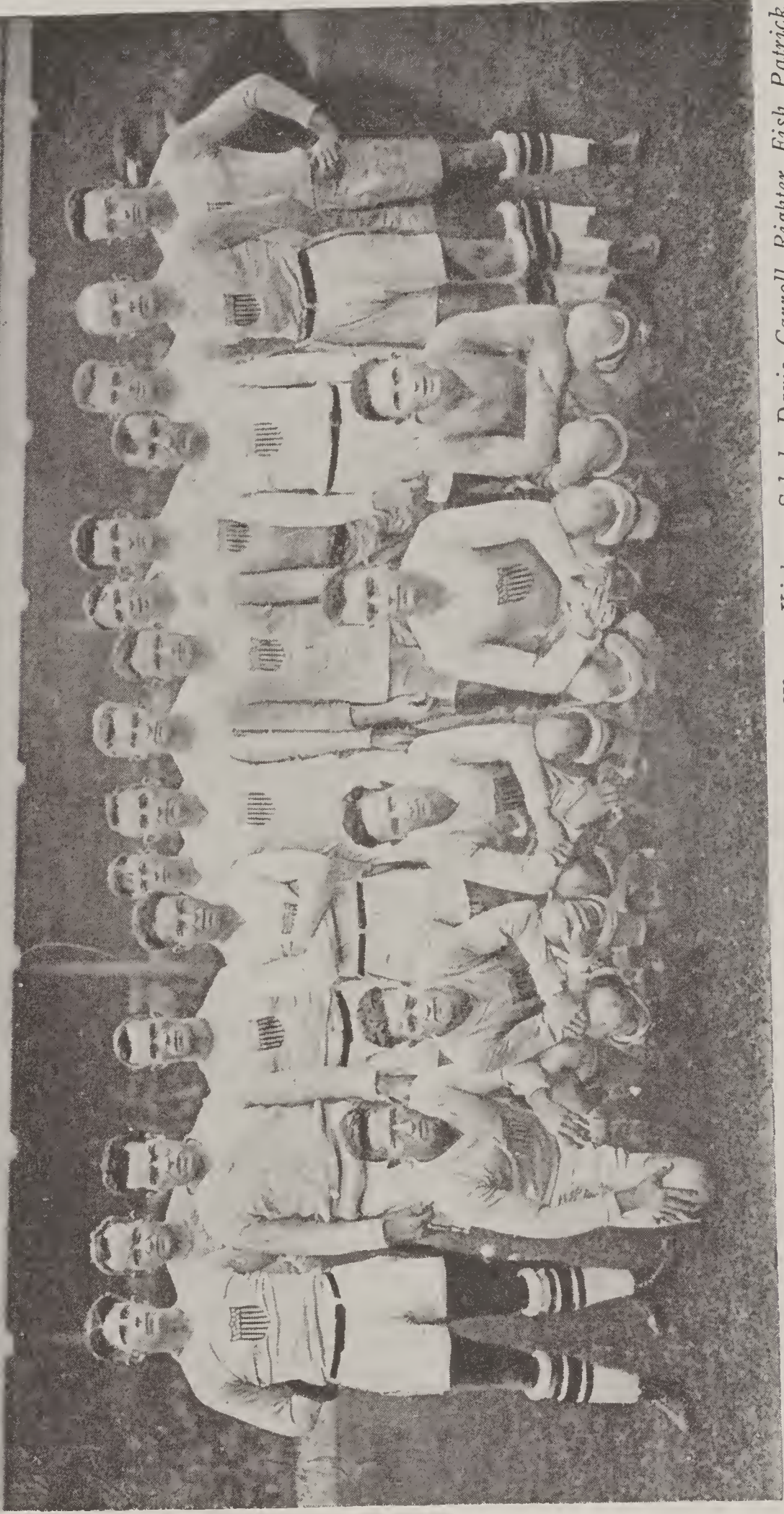
The selection of the team was left to the California Rugby Union, whose control, and knowledge of the game, and players, and presence on the field of play would naturally place it in a superior position for such a decision. A Selection Committee was appointed by the Union. The committee selected a list of forty-two players from the universities and clubs on the Pacific Coast playing Rugby football. Try-outs consisting of three games were held and the team selected.

The team together with the officials of the Union, and with the assistance of Sam Goodman, a representative of the A. A. U., raised the funds necessary to finance the trip to Antwerp.

As Rugby is a winter sport and requires a great deal of conditioning and training, the British Rugby Union declined to enter teams because of the fact that the Rugby matches were scheduled for the month of September. They claimed a selected team could not, before that date, prepare itself for a titular contest with the continental team. Since France had easily won the continental championship the preceding season, Czecho-Slovakia, and Roumania withdrew their entrants. This narrowed the contestants for the Rugby championship of the Seventh Olympiad to the representatives of France and United States.

These teams met on Sunday, September 5, and the California boys representing United States defeated the France selection 8 to 0, before the second largest gathering of spectators in the Stadium during the Games. The score resulted from a converted try (five points) and a field goal (three points), all made during the last half.

ÉQUIPE NATIONALE DES ÉTATS-UNIS D'AMÉRIQUE
Champions des Olympiades d'Anvers



American Rugby Team. Standing, left to right: Templeton, Muldoon, Wrenn, Kirksey, Scholz, Davis, Carroll, Righter, Fish, Patrick, Tilden (Captain), Hazeltine, Slater, Fitzpatrick, Wallace. Sitting, left to right: Doe, Hunter, von Schmidt, Meehan, O'Neil



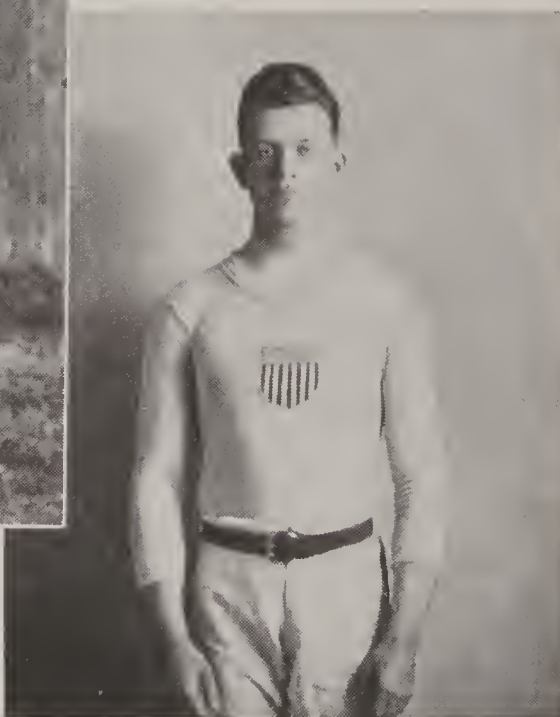
*H. Wilfred Maloney.
Trainer, Rugby Team*



*Samuel Goodman. Financial
Promoter, Rugby Team*



*Daniel Carroll. Acting Coach and
Member, Rugby Team*



*C. L. Tilden, Jr. Captain,
Rugby Team*

Four men who helped our Rugby Team to success

This victory surprised French Rugby fans to such an extent that they desired to see this California team in action. The French Rugby Union, under the auspices of the French Government, issued an invitation asking the California team to tour France, meeting various selected French teams. Games were scheduled at Lyons, Toulouse, Bordeaux, and Paris.

The first game of the French tour, at Lyons, September 19, against a team representing the southeast of France went to the Californians,



Eight to o—in spite of Rain! American team defeating France before a grandstand packed with spectators and umbrellas

26 to 0. The second, at Toulouse against the south of France, resulted in another California victory, 14 to 3. At Bordeaux, the southwest of France went down to defeat 6 to 3.

At Paris, on the tenth of October, the handful of Californians, sixteen in all from whom a three times winning fifteen had been chosen, was beaten by a team selected from all of France, 14 to 5.

The team drew record crowds wherever they played. The French people seemed very anxious to watch a team, coming from a country where Rugby is so little played, that could take their best into camp.

FENCING AT THE SEVENTH OLYMPIAD

GEORGE H. BREED

Secretary, New York Fencers Club

The announcement that the United States would send a fencing team to compete in the Olympic Games at Antwerp explains the long entry list for our national fencing championships held April 29, 1920. The event brought out some of the keenest competition that had been seen in New York in many years. Following the championships, a meeting of the Board of Governors of the Amateur Fencers League of America was called and the names of the following men who had shown themselves of prize-winning caliber were announced as those from whom the Olympic team would be finally selected:

Hon. Henry Breckinridge, *Washington Fencers Club*
Lt. Colonel Robert Sears, U. S. A., *Washington Fencers Club*
Major Harold M. Rayner, U. S. A., *Washington Fencers Club*
Major F. W. Honeycutt, U. S. A., *Washington Fencers Club*
Sergeant John W. Dimond, U. S. A., *Washington Fencers Club*
William H. Russell, *Boston Athletic Association*
Sherman Hall, *New York Athletic Club*
Steddiford Pitt, *New York Athletic Club*
George H. Breed, *New York Fencers Club*
Arthur S. Lyon, *New York Fencers Club*
J. Brooks B. Parker, *Fencers Club of Philadelphia*

A Committee on Fencing Team Selection was likewise appointed composed of Dr. Graeme M. Hammond, Chairman; W. Scott O'Connor; and George H. Breed as Secretary.

Shortly after this meeting, Mr. Hall, because of pressure of business, announced he would not be able to go with the team and Mr. Pitt also withdrew. The loss of Mr. Hall was keenly felt. Had he been able to go, the placement of the U. S. team, particularly in sabres, would, undoubtedly, have been higher. Ray W. Dutcher of the New York Athletic Club and Leon M. Schoonmaker were added to the list of eligibles to fill the places left vacant by the withdrawal of Messrs. Hall and Pitt. In view of his previous experience as captain of the U. S. Olympic team at Stockholm in 1912, George H. Breed was appointed captain.

In order to keep the men in condition from the time of the national championships, until July 26, the day of sailing, and to give the fencers

in the U. S. Army and Navy an opportunity to compete for places on the team, four post-season competitive workouts were scheduled:

May 23, Sleepy Hollow Country Club.

May 30, New York Athletic Club, Travers Island.

June 12, Merion Cricket Club, Philadelphia, Pa.

June 19 and 20, New York Athletic Club, Travers Island.

Arrangements for the competitions were made possible through the courtesy and kindness of Dr. James B. Clements and Dr. Graeme M.



A Fencing Conference. George H. Breed, Dr. Graeme M. Hammond, and W. Scott O'Connor, representatives of the Amateur Fencers' League of America on the American Olympic Committee

Hammond, well known patrons of the sport in New York, and J. Brooks B. Parker of Philadelphia. Notices of these competitions were published throughout the United States by the Associated Press, and opportunity was afforded to college fencers and every one claiming a knowledge of the art of fencing to compete. Quite a number of army officers and enlisted men were tried out through a special committee made up of Major F. W. Honeycutt, Major H. M. Rayner and Hon. Henry Breckinridge. No new material, however, was found of sufficient strength to replace the men already selected.

About July 1, it became evident that the American Olympic Committee could not be counted upon to finance the sending of the fencing team to the Games. Accordingly, on July 9, the Committee on Fencing Team Selection sent out a bulletin advising the members of the team that if they wished to go to Antwerp each man must finance himself.

The United States Navy had sent five ensigns to the two post-season try-outs held in June. These men, with one exception, were sabre men and they had acquitted themselves very creditably. When the question came up in regard to financing and it was learned that the U. S. Navy was planning to take over all its athletes, these ensigns were unanimously elected members of the fencing team. The four army men originally selected—Colonel Sears, Majors Honeycutt and Rayner and Sergeant Dimond were ordered overseas to compete by the U. S. Army.

Messrs. Breckinridge and Russell had business that called them to Europe at that time, so it devolved upon the remaining seven—Messrs. Lyon, Breed, Parker, Schoonmaker, Fraley and Dutcher to find the means to finance themselves. Had it not been for the efforts of the American Olympic Committee which resulted in permission to use the U. S. transport service, it is doubtful if more than two out of the seven would have been able to go. But the very low rate which the American Olympic Committee was able to secure made the trip possible for all. Two days before the *Princess Matoika* sailed, Mr. Breed found it impossible, because of unexpected business developments, to sail with the team, and Major F. W. Honeycutt was appointed captain in his place.

Through the generosity of Colonel Robert M. Thompson, Dr. Graeme M. Hammond and others, the services of Professor Darrieulat, fencing master of the Washington Fencers Club, were secured and he sailed with the team on the *Princess Matoika* July 26. Two fencing strips were laid down on the deck of the transport and the men took their fencing lessons daily and kept in good condition during the thirteen days required to cross. Furthermore, from August 8 to 15 the fencers worked under Professor Darrieulat in one of the best salle d'armes in Antwerp and the training they went through and the experience and practice they got stood them in good stead in the final contests. Mr. Russell and Mr. Parker entered several open fencing contests previous to the Games and profited very considerably thereby. Mr. Parker, though handicapped by borrowed equipment and fencing in his street shoes was placed fifth in an individual sabre tournament held at Ostend the week previous to the opening of the Games.

The fencing began Sunday, August 15, and concluded on Saturday, August 28. The Belgian Fencing Committee was composed of M. A. Sarens (President), M. Ch. Cnoops (Vice-President), Comdt. P. Anspach, M. L. Vanden Abeele, M. R. Feyerick, and M. V. A. Blockhuys. Practically all the fencing was done in the Halle de Floralise, a large exhibition building in which six excellent linoleum "pistes" were laid down. It had been planned to hold the épée and sabre contests out of doors and to this end six gravel "pistes" had been prepared in the gardens adjoining the Stadium but bad weather, except for one day, prevented and made fencing in the open impossible. At all the final events the hall was crowded with spectators.

The opening contest was team foils. Each country was allowed a team of eight men—four to compete as a team in any one poule or match. Bouts were for three touches.

The United States foils team consisted of Honeycutt, Lyon, Sears, Breckinridge, Rayner, Parker and Schoonmaker. There were nine countries entered and they were separated into two poules or divisions. Great Britain, Czecho-Slovakia, Belgium, Denmark and Italy were in poule 1 and France, Holland, Spain and the United States were in poule 2. Italy, Great Britain and Denmark qualified in poule 1 and France and the United States in poule 2 (Spain scratched, and both France and the United States beat Holland.) In the final round, Italy beat France, Great Britain, Denmark and the United States and was placed FIRST. France beat Great Britain, the United States and Denmark and was placed SECOND. The United States beat Denmark and Great Britain and was placed THIRD.

Great credit is due the foils team for the showing they made in this event. Their fencing was a surprise to the Europeans and won respect and approval besides adding a point to the grand total of points earned by the United States teams. The United States, however, had no easy time in defeating Denmark and England. In the contest with the former, Denmark at one stage of the game led the United States 7 bouts to 3. Denmark used épée methods, fought bitterly and employed all the rough tactics of which they were capable. When the score stood 7 to 3 the United States team braced. They found that very little attention was being given the right of riposte and the conventions of foil fencing made so much of in the United States and in England. "Form" was forgotten and they went in and fought. Denmark's savage rushes were met with solid body checks and by seizing the attack and adopting the fighting methods of the Danes, the United States won six consecutive bouts and the match—9 to 7.

The match with Great Britain was also a very close one. When Mr. Breckinridge faced Mr. Montgomery the score stood Great Britain 8 and the United States 7. Up to that time Mr. Breckinridge had won only one bout, Mr. Montgomery had won all three of his with a total of one touch against him. To win, Mr. Breckinridge must not only win the bout but he must win by a score of three touches to one. He turned the trick and the United States nosed Great Britain out by a single point.

DIAGRAM I

ANALYSIS OF BOUTS WON AND LOST WITH TOUCHES GIVEN AND RECEIVED BY EACH MEMBER OF THE FOILS TEAM

<i>Foils Team</i>	<i>Bouts Fought</i>	<i>Bouts Won</i>	<i>Bouts Lost</i>	<i>Touches Given</i>	<i>Touches Received</i>	<i>Percentage of Bouts Won</i>
Rayner	20	12	8	44	34	60%
Lyon	20	8	12	37	47	40%
Sears	16	6	10	29	37	37½%
Honeycutt	8	2	6	13	21	25%
Breckinridge	16	4	12	24	40	25%

Encouraged by the success in foils, the United States went into the épée team match with confidence. As in team foils, each country was allowed a team of eight men—four to compete as a team in any one poule. Our team was made up of Lyon, Russell, Dutcher, Breckinridge, Sears, Rayner, Dimond and Honeycutt. The bouts were decided by a single touch. A double touch was counted ½ a loss for each contestant. Eleven countries entered and they were separated into two poules or divisions. France, Great Britain, Switzerland, United States and Czecho-Slovakia were in poule 1 and Belgium, Portugal, Denmark, Holland, Sweden and Italy were in poule 2.

In the preliminary round, the United States won from Czecho-Slovakia (11 to 5), from Great Britain (8 to 7), and lost to Switzerland (6 to 7) and to France (7 to 2). We had a very close match with Great Britain and at one time the score stood 6 bouts to 2 against us. Bout by bout we crept up until the score stood 7 all. Curiously enough, the last and deciding bout—as in foils—found Mr. Breckinridge again facing Mr. Montgomery. Mr. Breckinridge repeated giving the match to us 8 to 7.



American Fencing Team. Standing, left to right: George Heintz (Coach) U. S. Naval Academy, Ensign E. G. Fullenweider, C. Bradford Fraley, Sgt. John W. Dimond, Leon M. Shoonmaker, J. Brooks B. Parker, Ensign R. J. Bowman, Ensign F. J. Cunningham, Ensign C. J. Walker, Prof. Darrieulat (Fencing Master). Sitting, left to right: Captain H. M. Rayner, Hon. Henry Breckinridge, Major F. W. Honeycutt (Team Captain), Arthur S. Lyon, Captain Robert Sears

In the final round, Italy won from all the others and was placed FIRST. Belgium won from the United States (8 to 6), Switzerland and Portugal and was placed SECOND. France won from the United States (12 to 2), tied Portugal, and beat Switzerland and was placed THIRD. Portugal won from Switzerland and the United States (8 to 4) and was placed FOURTH. Switzerland by beating the United States (9 to 7), took FIFTH, leaving SIXTH place for the United States.

The matches with Belgium and Switzerland were very close and they were decided by one touch. Had the team been fortunate enough to win these two matches they would have tied Portugal for fourth place. The men fought hard and well and although they were not placed amongst the winners, it is a satisfaction to know that they more than held their own in very fast company and came through with a rating better than Great Britain, Czecho-Slovakia, Denmark, Holland and Sweden.

DIAGRAM 2

ANALYSIS OF BOUTS WON AND LOST BY MEMBERS OF THE ÉPÉE TEAM

<i>Épée Team</i>	<i>Number of Poules</i>	<i>Total Bouts Fought</i>	<i>Bouts Won</i>	<i>Bouts Lost</i>	<i>Doubles (½ Loss)</i>	<i>Total Points Lost</i>	<i>Per- centage Won</i>
Rayner	1	4	2	1	1	1½	50%
Sears	4	16	7	7	2	8	44%
Breckinridge *	8	31	13	15	3	16½	42%
Dutcher *	3	11	4	5	2	6	36%
Russell *	8	31	11	16	4	18	35%
Lyon *†	8	32	9	20	3	21½	28%
Dimond	1	4	0	4	0	4	0

* 3 bouts only against France.

† 1 bout against Italy.

The showing of the United States sabre team, taking everything into consideration, was perhaps the outstanding event of the entire competition. Of the team of eight men, there were only two—Mr. Lyon and Mr. Parker—who, up to the date of the Games, had had any very great experience with the sabre. Both of these men had appeared prominently in our national championships and were expected to give a good account of themselves. The rest of the team was made up of untried material. Sergeant John W. Dimond and C. B. Fraley had

made good impressions in our post-season try-outs, but the remaining four were young United States navy ensigns of the 1920 class at Annapolis entering their first important contest with practically no competitive experience except some intercollegiate fencing and our later post-season try-outs. These men were: Ensigns E. G. Fullenweider, F. J. Cunningham, R. J. Bowman and C. J. Walker. Beyond the question of a doubt, if Mr. Hall, our sabre champion for 1920, had been able to accompany the team, the United States would have made it very uncomfortable for at least two teams that received a higher classification.

There were seven countries entered in the sabre contest: Italy, France, Holland, United States, Denmark and Great Britain. As in foils and épée, each country was represented in the various poules by teams of four men each, and, as in foils, a bout was won by the fencer who first registered three touches. The contest was fought in a "round robin," each team fencing against the other six.

Italy won all her matches and was placed FIRST. France lost only to Italy and was placed SECOND. Holland won from Belgium, United States (11 to 5), Denmark and Great Britain and was placed THIRD. Belgium won from United States (11 to 5), Denmark and from Great Britain (by default), and took FOURTH place. The United States won from Denmark (10 to 6) and Great Britain (9 to 7) taking FIFTH place. Denmark won from Great Britain, classing her SIXTH and Great Britain was last losing all her matches.

Our victory over Great Britain (9 to 7) was largely due to the excellent work of Mr. Parker who won all his four bouts. Ensigns Fullenweider and Cunningham won two bouts each and the former defeated the Great Britain amateur sabre champion, Lieutenant C. A. Kershaw, R. N., by a score of 3 to 1. Both Mr. Lyon and Mr. Parker won from Captain Dalgish who was later placed sixth in the final poule in the individual sabre event. Our win from Denmark by a score of 10 to 6 was quite decisive. Messrs. Lyon, Parker and Ensign Bowman each won three out of four bouts. France didn't take any chances when she crossed blades with us. Her team was made up of M. de St. Germain, M. Trombert, M. Margraff and M. Perroden—the same that met Italy. France won from us eleven bouts to five. Ensign Fullenweider won three bouts and Mr. Lyon and Mr. Parker each won one. Against Belgium, Ensign Fullenweider again won three bouts out of four and Mr. Lyon won two. Mr. Parker had a bad day losing all four of his matches, as did Mr. Fraley. The result of this poule, as it turned out, determined fourth place. Had Mr. Parker and Mr. Fraley taken only half their bouts we would have won. Belgium had a strong team and

two of the four—M. Hennet and M. Tom tied with Captain Dalgish (G. B.) for sixth place in the individual sabre matches. It is worth noting that in this match Mr. Lyon defeated M. Hennet 3 to 0 and Ensign Fullenweider won from M. Tom by a score of 3 to 2.

Our match with Holland was a disappointment. Mr. Lyon did his share, winning three matches, beating M. de Jong (3 to 2), who later finished third in the individual sabre competition, and Ensign Fullenweider won two of his. Sergeant Dimond and Ensign Bowman, however, couldn't win a bout and the match went to Holland 11 to 5. Italy honored us by opposing us with three first string men—M. Nedo Nadi, M. Aldo Nadi and M. Puliti—and M. Santelli. The United States team was: Ensigns Fullenweider, Cunningham and Walker and Mr. Parker. Italy won 13 to 3, Mr. Santelli losing to Cunningham, Walker and Parker. Mr. Lyon was given a much needed rest, acknowledging Italy's superiority, in order to save him for the final match against Denmark. It proved to be good judgment on the part of Major Honeycutt, team captain, as he came back strong the next day winning three out of his four bouts.

DIAGRAM 3

ANALYSIS OF THE BOUTS WON AND LOST BY THE SABRE TEAM

<i>Sabre Team</i>	<i>Number of Poules</i>	<i>Total Bouts Fought</i>	<i>Bouts Won</i>	<i>Bouts Lost</i>	<i>Touches Given</i>	<i>Touches Re- ceived</i>	<i>Percen- tage of Bouts Won</i>
Lyon	5	20	10	10	37	43	50%
Fullenweider	6	24	11	13	48	54	45 ¹ / ₅ %
Parker	5	20	9	11	35	48	45%
Cunningham	2	8	3	5	13	21	37½%
Bowman	2	8	3	5	18	18	37½%
Walker	1	4	1	3	4	9	25%
Dimond	2	8	0	8	6	24	0
Fraley	1	4	0	4	4	12	0

In summing up the individual work of the men, the record of Arthur S. Lyon who was the only man that competed in all three team events was without doubt, the best.* He won 40% of his foils bouts, approximately 30% in épée and 50% of his sabre bouts. Major Harold M. Rayner was, by a wide margin, the leader of the foils team, winning 60%

* See page 151



Sabre Bout. Ensign E. G. Fullenweider (U. S. Navy) who won 11 bouts, outclassed by the Italian champion, Signor Nedo Nadi



Fencing between Friends. The U. S. Fencing Team in daily practice on board the Matoika.

of his matches. Had he not been with his fellow officer Colonel Robert Sears, competing in the modern pentathlon at the time of the épée team competition, there is no doubt he would have materially increased our strength and changed the results of some of our close matches. In the match in which he did compete against Portugal, he won two of the four bouts won by the team. Hon. Henry Breckinridge fenced well and consistently in both foils and épée matches. He was strong in the pinches, as previously noted, and, though he won but 25% of his bouts with foils, he took more than 40% of his épée matches. William H. Russell fought in all the épée poules and his work at all times was excellent. The work of J. Brooks B. Parker and Ensign E. G. Fullenweider in the sabre was consistently good. Both won 45% of their matches and they were largely responsible, with Mr. Lyon, for the remarkable showing made in this weapon. Ensign Fullenweider's work was particularly commendable in consideration of his youth and lack of experience in competition.

There were about 60 entries in the individual foils competition. The United States qualified but one man for the semi-final round—Major F. W. Honeycutt. In this round he was drawn with Signors Nedo Nadi and Puliti of Italy and M. Ducret of France, all finalists, Signor Nadi being placed first and M. Ducret third. The pace set by these experts was too fast and Major Honeycutt failed to qualify for the final poule. It was unfortunate that Major Rayner, because of his entry in the modern pentathlon, was not able to compete in the individual foils competition. He had won from Labattut of France (placed fourth), 3 to 1 and Signor Speciale of Italy (placed twelfth) in the foils finals. Mr. Lyon was also entered in the individual foils but did not compete, reserving his strength for the épée team competition.

In the individual épée contest there were about 90 entered. The United States entered five men. Two qualified for the second round: Messrs. Russell and Breckinridge. Mr. Russell was placed fourth and Mr. Breckinridge first in their respective preliminary poules. In the second round both Mr. Russell and Mr. Breckinridge qualified, the

*Major F. W. Honeycutt, captain of the American fencing team wrote:

"One of the outstanding figures in the fencing events of the Seventh Olympiad, was the excellent showing of Arthur S. Lyon, a member of the New York Fencers Club, who resides in Rutherford, N. J. Mr. Lyon was a member of the American team which won third place with the foils, sixth place with the dueling swords and tied for fourth place with sabres, Mr. Lyon fencing on all three teams in every critical match. His dauntless courage always started the team off with the first bout to their credit and so established that confidence so necessary to victory."

former being placed third and the latter fifth in poules of twelve and eleven competitors respectively. There were two poules of twelve competitors each in the third or semi-final round. The field had thus been reduced to twenty-four men representing the finest talent in Europe. The contest was keen and the pace set proved too fast for the United States survivors. Both Mr. Russell and Mr. Breckinridge finished

tenth in their respective poules—the former winning two and the latter three bouts. Both men fought remarkably well and deserve the greatest praise. It is to be hoped they will continue their good work and will lead the United States team to victory at the Eighth Olympiad.

There were 43 entries in the individual sabre competition. It was fought out in three rounds. Mr. Parker progressed to the second or semi-final round by winning four out of nine bouts fought. In the semi-final round Mr. Parker was placed sixth in a poule containing seven competitors in which the three highest qualified for the final round. Ensign Walker distinguished himself in his poule in the preliminary round by winning his bout from Signor Nedo Nadi who later won first medal. Ensign Walker is a



Arthur S. Lyon. American fencer who won 40% of his Foils bouts, 30% of his Épee and 50% of his Sabre

“left-hander” and certainly caught the champion napping. Walker was in a poule of seven competitors and finished fifth with a total of two victories, failing to qualify for the next round.

In the three individual competitions, the United States came into contact with the cream of European talent. It would have been a remarkable thing indeed if we had been placed in any one of the three events. The Nadi brothers are sons of an Italian maitre d'armes as was their team mate Signor Puliti. M. Ducret won the amateur cham-

pionship of France and M. Cattain, M. Massard, M. Lippman and M. Buchard of France, and M. de Jong of Holland, all individual medal winners, are rated as good as, if not better than, the best professionals. Fencing, as we know, is the national sport of continental Europe as, perhaps, baseball is ours and cricket is Great Britain's. We were invading the enemy's stronghold and our chances of winning were on a par with the chances of a French baseball nine in the United States. The difficulties of our undertaking, however, didn't deter us or dampen our spirit. Eight years ago, we sent a fencing team to Stockholm. We demonstrated then, although unplaced, that we were a factor to be reckoned with and this year we came back and proved it. In four more years who can say what will happen?

UNITED STATES FENCING TEAM

Major F. W. Honeycutt, U. S. A., *Washington Fencers Club*
 Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Sears, U. S. A., *Washington Fencers Club*
 Captain Harold M. Rayner, U. S. A., *Washington Fencers Club*
 Honorable Henry Breckinridge, *Washington Fencers Club*
 J. Brooks B. Parker, *Fencers Club of Philadelphia*
 Arthur S. Lyon, *New York Fencers Club*
 Leon M. Schoonmaker, *New York Fencers Club*
 Sergeant John W. Dimond, U. S. A., *Washington Fencers Club*
 William H. Russell, *Boston Athletic Association*
 Ray W. Dutcher, *New York Athletic Club*
 C. Bradford Fraley, *Fencers Club of Philadelphia*
 Ensign E. G. Fullenweider, U. S. N.
 Ensign F. J. Cunningham, U. S. N.
 Ensign C. J. Walker, U. S. N.
 Ensign R. J. Bowman, U. S. N.

SUBSTITUTES

Ensign George C. Calnan, U. S. N.
 M. J. Bloomer, Columbia University

MEDAL WINNERS IN FENCING AT SEVENTH OLYMPIAD
TEAM CHAMPIONSHIPS

Foils	FIRST—Italy	SECOND—France	THIRD—United States
Épée	FIRST—Italy	SECOND—Belgium	THIRD—France
Sabres	FIRST—Italy	SECOND—France	THIRD—Holland

INDIVIDUAL CHAMPIONSHIPS

Foirs	FIRST—M. Nedo Nadi, Italy
	SECOND—M. Cattain, France
	THIRD—M. Ducret, France
Épée	FIRST—M. Massard, France
	SECOND—M. Lippman, France
	THIRD—M. Gevers, Belgium
Sabres	FIRST—M. Nedo Nadi, Italy
	SECOND—M. Aldo Nadi, Italy
	THIRD—M. de Jong, Holland



Left to right: Jack Neville (Trainer), William Beck, Chris. Dotterweich, Frank Small, Fred Taylor, Anthony Young, Frank Denny (Manager)

American Olympic Track Cycling Team

AMERICAN CYCLERS ABROAD

R. F. KELSEY

Chairman, Executive Committee for Cycling

It is evident to the veriest tyro after our experience at Antwerp during the last Olympic Games, that we should devote more time and preparation to the selection of our cycling teams. We must also make up our minds in advance, that if we wish to score successfully, we must not only prepare a team that can take plenty of time to go across and familiarize itself with track racing conditions on the other side of the ocean, but must also be prepared to meet the best road riders of Europe, equipped with the very best of road racing wheels, and trained to the minute on the best of roads.

The men should be on the ground at least three weeks previous to the race to acquaint themselves with the course. The housing proposition should likewise be given the most careful consideration. A hotel or boarding house on the road, or near the track, as the case may be, with individual bed for each member of the team would be the proper thing.

Familiarity with the course in road racing and good team work are a very liberal percentage of the battle. In the late contest no opportunity was given us to familiarize ourselves with the course, and it was a strange land to our boys throughout. It was also found that special devices in the way of extra tubes for racing wheels were used, which were a decided advantage in a keen contest, and that we must be prepared to meet every phase of the competition as it develops.

In reference to the track men, their care and training, while kindred in character, differ vastly from that of those to contest on the road and much depends upon the surface of the track used. The Antwerp track had a cement surface, and our men used their very light racing tires. As the track was never designed for sprinting (only for paced racing) the result was ruinous, especially for the uninitiated, and our team only arrived at Antwerp the evening before the contests commenced.

We are convinced that amateur track men should have at least a month's experience on the track which they will compete on, also some limited competition with foreign riders before the actual competition takes place. In professional competition on the bicycle our riders hold their own with those of foreign nations—in fact defeat them—which

leads us to believe that with conditions equal as to equipment, track and road, our amateurs would make as good a showing.

By an arrangement with the Olympic Committee, our Executive Committee financed our own teams, with generous help from the cycle trades of America, from the bicycle tracks, bicycle clubs, individual tradesmen and private contributions. The principal sources of contributions were:

Cash from benefit meet at Newark Velodrome and donations by Kramer and Ray Eaton	\$1,461.58
Cash from cycle trades of America	2,960.00
Cash from other sources	1,473.85
	<hr/>
	\$5,895.43

The principal disbursements to date:

Seven passage tickets steamer <i>Finland</i>	\$1,960.00
Five government transport trips, paid Olympic Committee, at \$250	1,250.00
Cash to team manager F. H. Denny	2,083.25
Cash to Jack Neville, trainer for team	293.58
Expense money, 4 members track team	168.00
Telegrams and cables	13.74
Expense conducting final elimination	37.60
Balance to Ernest Kockler, Carl Stockholm, and August Nogara	72.68
	<hr/>
	\$5,878.85
Balance on hand	\$16.58

Although convinced that the time was short in which to prepare a team to contest for world's honors, the Executive Committee for Cycling believes that it secured the best of the material that presented itself from which to select teams. At the same time, the committee is convinced that the proper preparation of teams for Olympic contests every four years should be something to be borne constantly in mind.

TEAM MEMBERS

<i>Road Racing Team</i>	<i>Track Team</i>
James B. Freeman, St. Louis	Fred Taylor, Newark, N. J.
Ernest Kockler, Chicago	Anthony Young, Newark, N. J.
Carl Stockholm, Chicago	Chris. Dotterweich, Newark, N. J.
John Otto, Newark, N. J.	Wm. H. Beck, Newark, N. J.
A. J. Nogara, Washington, D. C.	
Robert Grasing, Norwood, N. J.	
Frank Small, New York (Substitute)	

Team Manager

Frank H. Denny, Buffalo, N. Y.

Physical Director

Jack Neville

Executive Committee for Cycling, National Cycling Association

Richard F. Kelsey, New York, *Chairman-Treasurer*

Walter Rinck, New York, *Secretary*

Harold J. Dibblee, New York

Walter A. Bardgett, Hartford, Conn.

J. T. Fitzgerald, Chicago

O. F. Hassemer, St. Louis

F. T. Hazleton, Washington, D. C.



Left to right: Ernest Kockler, August Nogara, Carl Stockholm, James Freeman, Robert Grassing. (John Otto, missing)

American Olympic Road Cycling Team

VICTORIES ON THE WATER

JAMES P. FOX

National Association of Amateur Oarsmen of America

The day following the final events of the national rowing regatta at Worcester, July 23-24, 1920 the members of the naval delegation, numbering twenty-five men, loaded their boats, together with the boats of Kelley, Costello, and the Pennsylvania Barge Club crew on cars and proceeded to Newport where the cruiser *Frederick* waited to convey them to Antwerp. On Wednesday of the following week, August 5, the balance of the rowing contingent sailed from Hoboken on the U. S. transport *Sherman*. In addition to our party there were on board five gymnasts with their manager, R. E. Moore, twenty-two members of the Rugby football team from California, and numerous officers of the Army and Navy with their wives and daughters.

It is a pleasure to report how we were treated by Captain Fish, the executive officer of the transport and his fellow officers. Every possible courtesy was extended to us and every possible facility for training and exercising was opened to us. Rowing machines were placed on the deck for the oarsmen, and gymnastic apparatus for the gymnasts. The trip over was very pleasant, the water being comparatively smooth all the way, and thus the athletes were able to train regularly.

Our accommodations were first class, the staterooms being light and airy, and we were not overcrowded in any way. The food served was excellent, in fact it was equal to the food I received on my return trip as a first class passenger on the Cunard liner *Caronia*. The most interesting feature of the voyage was a set of games conducted on August 16 when the ship was about in mid-ocean. These games constituted the *First Mid-Ocean Olympiad*, and consisted of ten events as follows:

GRAND PARADE OF OLYMPIC ATHLETES

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Match and cigarette race | Lady and gentlemen teams |
| 2. Potato race | Open |
| 3. Sack race | Closed to ship's crew |
| 4. Boxing contest (4 rounds) | |
| 5. Undress race | Open |
| 6. Egg race | Ladies |
| 7. Obstacle race | Closed to ship's crew |
| 8. Are you there, Mike? | Open |
| 9. Relay race | Open |
| 10. Boxing contest (4 rounds) | |

Prizes made by Mr. Von Schmidt, an artist and member of the football team, were presented to the winners by Col. W. H. Johnston of the 79th Division who was returning to duty at Coblenz.

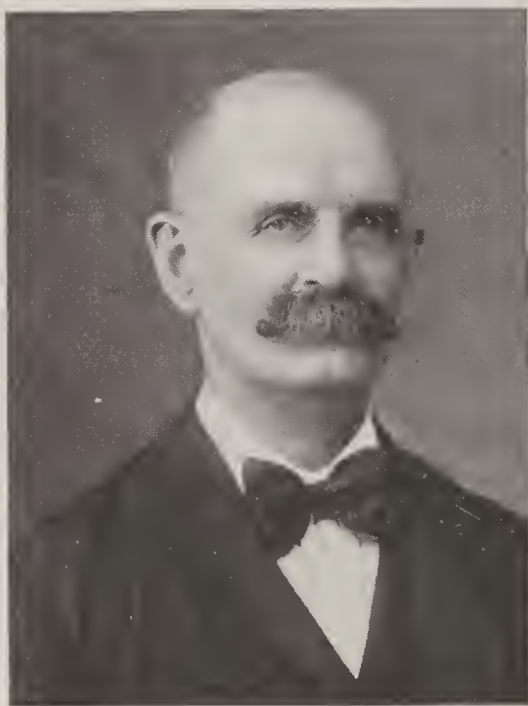
We arrived at Antwerp on August 18 at 6 p. m. and were met by a member of the American committee with an army truck which conveyed us to Vilvorde, a town thirty-five miles from Antwerp, and about five miles from Brussels. Arriving at this town we found that the



Rowing representatives who pulled an oar on the American Olympic Committee. Left to right: Dr. George B. McGrath, Henry Penn Burke, Julius Barnes, Frederick R. Fortmeyer

naval delegation, in order to be near the scene of the regatta, had hired three rooms on the second floor of a dilapidated mansion. There was no glass in any of the windows in our rooms, the walls and ceilings were minus both paper and plaster, and at night we were forced to depend on candles for light. We slept on army cots which were brought from the *Frederick*, and our food was also brought from this vessel. We were very fortunate in this respect, for the food and service were excellent.

The races were rowed on the main canal between Antwerp and Brussels, the width of which was 165 feet. The start of the races was directly across from our headquarters, and the finish in front of the Boat House, Royal Sport National. The course was slow and sluggish



*James P. Fox. Representative,
National Association of Ama-
teur Oarsmen of America*

owing to the fact that the grass grew quite long in the canal for about five feet from each shore. The first day of the trials the captain's gig from the *Frederick* was used as a referee's boat, but its propeller became clogged with grass before the day was over, and so on the second and third days autos were used by the officials.

At the close of the races, the oarsmen split into various groups, each group bent on seeing as much of Belgium and France as possible before their return home.

THE NAVY CREW

Report of Superintendent, U. S. Naval Academy, to Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department

After the navy crew finished their regular season by winning the American Henley at Philadelphia they were given ten days leave in which to rest up before preparing for the national regatta. The varsity with the second crew and a four as substitutes returned to Annapolis in the middle of June to resume their training. Things went along smoothly. The crews practiced twice a day and under Coach Glendon attained a smoothness and precision impossible to acquire in the short spring season.

After six weeks of this the crew was in perfect condition to meet its old rival—Syracuse, in the Olympic trials on Lake Quinsigamond at Worcester, Mass. The race was rowed on July 24 under ideal conditions and Navy won by a length and seven feet after leading all the way. The time 6:20 made a new course record. The crew rowed the race at a 33-stroke and were never dangerously challenged for the lead.

The U. S. S. *Frederick*, which was offered by the Navy Department to take the crew and other navy men on the Olympic Team to the Games, sailed July 26 from Newport, R. I., with all on board. On the trip across the oarsmen rowed for half an hour each morning and

afternoon on the rowing machines rigged on the quarterdeck and after that skipped rope and tossed the medicine ball in order to keep in proper physical condition. After exercise each man showered and was well rubbed down.

After a rather uneventful voyage the squad arrived at Antwerp in good condition with the shells intact. The shells were transported lashed to a frame rack on the quarterdeck. Training quarters were found near the scene of the race and the squad immediately moved in. It was an old auberge or inn at Trois Fontaines, five miles from Brussels. The windows were blown out in the war and all that was left of the place were four walls and a roof. However, ship cots and provisions together with cooks and attendants were transferred to the inn, and while the result was far from palatial it served its purpose admirably.

The crew got on the canal immediately and quickly regained what edge had been lost on the trip across. The climate of Belgium was noticeably cooler and several of the men showed a tendency to take on weight. This factor necessitated longer spins than usual. The crews were joined in their practice by Kelly, Costello and the four of the Pennsylvania Barge Club, who were to represent the United States in other events. Each day brought in new crews with new styles of rowing and the canal was at all times a scene of industrious and conscientious labor. The arrival of the English crew was quite an event. They were always the center of attraction whenever they glided along the canal and it was a pretty sight to see the eight cerise blades cleave the water as one and the slim shell slip along as though it had some invisible means of propulsion. Thus the day of the race found all contestants from all countries in the pink of condition and ready to row the race of their lives—which they all did.

Due to the narrowness of the Brussels-Antwerp canal, the races were rowed in heats, as follows:

U. S. vs. BELGIUM, AUGUST 28

The course was smooth with a slight following wind. The crews got off to a fairly even start, but it was evident, after the first few strokes, that the Belgians lacked power. The Navy steadily drew away from their hosts until at 500 meters from the start they were three lengths in the lead. They were rowing a 34 while the Belgians were hitting 40 strokes to the minute in an effort to hold their opponents. The U. S. crew continued to draw farther and farther ahead and they finished about six lengths in the lead, rowing easily. The time was slow—6m.24s.

On the same day Norway won from Czecho-Slovakia; England from Switzerland, and France from Holland.

U. S. vs. FRANCE, AUGUST 29

France was drawn for the semi-finals, the second race. Here was a boat club's crew from Strassburgh, a rather light crew compared with the other eights at the Games but nevertheless it was considered one of the heaviest crews in France. This eight caused a surprise the previous day by defeating a heavier and more experienced aggregation from Holland by less than a length in a very exciting race. The time was

*Richard Glendon, Annapolis Coach**Commander Joe Morrison, Manager*

Two men who shared in the triumph of the Navy Crew

6:32, not so very good. The French had a short stroke with practically no body swing, which they clipped off abruptly when the stroke was raised. On a high stroke there was a general tendency to rush the slides on the return which of course hindered the forward motion of the shell.

The two crews got away to an even start and for fifty yards it was rather exciting, but from that point on the American shell opened out on the French, dropping the stroke from a 35 to a 33 at the same time. This continued to the halfway mark where the French were hopelessly in the rear. The latter carried a stroke of 36 for the greater part of the course but they couldn't lift the shell through the water the same way that the Americans did with their slower stroke. As the day wasn't especially good for a time record and as there were about four lengths of

open water at the halfway mark, the Americans dropped the stroke to 30 which they held for the balance of the distance. The French made a frantic effort to close up the distance in the last 500 metres but their much higher stroke did them no good and they crossed the line about eight lengths to the rear of the American shell. The time for this race was 6m.26s.

England won her semi-final with Norway, thus pitting her for the final race next day against United States.



Navy Crew at Practice. A trial spin on the Brussels Canal where an Olympic race was rowed amid scenes of twentieth century ugliness

U. S. vs. GREAT BRITAIN, AUGUST 30

There was a slight breeze blowing down the course on the canal when the Naval Academy crew representing the United States and the Leander Club eight rowing for Great Britain, lined up for the finals of the Olympic regatta. The crews got away to an even start, Leander rowing a 42 and Navy a 40. The navy crew soon dropped the stroke to a long, powerful, 38 while the Britishers clipped a good 40 which caused them to draw steadily into the lead. At the halfway mark England led by $\frac{3}{4}$ of a length; both crews rowing in excellent form. At times during the middle distance the Navy dropped as low as a 37

stroke but Leander never went under a 40. At about 1600 meters from the start Navy (still rowing 37 strokes to the minute) began to overtake the English and at the 1850 mark the two crews were even. But the Leander crew had shot its bolt and began to crumble while the Americans raised their stroke to a 40, and still rowing well together crossed the line a good half length in the lead of their hard fighting opponents.



*Friends on Land. American navy cox
and cox of French Eight*

In the last few yards of the race the navy crew was shooting ahead of their opponents at a rate of about four feet every stroke.

Time—6m.2 3-5s., breaking the former world's record of 6m.10s. for 2000 meters by 7 2-5 seconds. England's time—6m.5s.

NOTE. The time of 6m.5s. for the Americans fell into the hands of American newspaper reporters and was so widely circulated that even members of the crew were in doubt as to the true time for their race. The official Belgian records show the time to be 6m.2 3-5s., however.

MEMBERS OF THE NAVAL ACADEMY CREW

CLARK, SHERMAN R.

Coxswain

Class 1922

Age 20

Height, 5 ft. 7 in.

Weight, 114 lbs.

Clark is from Baltimore, Maryland. He was coxswain of the junior varsity in 1919 but had had no crew experience before entering the Acad-

emy. He held the position of coxswain of the varsity boat throughout the year of 1920. The smoothness and perfection which the crew attained were in no small part due to his skill and insight in handling his men.

GALLAGHER, VINCENT J., JR.	No. 7	Class 1922
<i>Age 21</i>	<i>Height, 6 ft.</i>	<i>Weight, 170 lbs.</i>

Gallagher is from Brooklyn, New York. He went to Rutgers College before entering the Academy but had had no previous experience in crew. Gallagher was on the junior varsity until after the Henley regatta when he was shifted to No. 7 in the varsity boat. Although the lightest man in the boat he is one of the best oarsman and a consistent worker. His only experience previous to this year was on the plebe crew in 1919.

GRAVES, EDWIN D., JR.	Captain and No. 2 in the boat	Class 1921-A
<i>Age 23</i>	<i>Height, 6 ft. 1 in.</i>	<i>Weight, 181 lbs.</i>

Graves was born in Maryland but was living in Pennsylvania when appointed to the Naval Academy. He rowed on the plebe crew in 1918 and on the varsity in 1919 and 1920. He was graduated in June but remained at the Academy to train for the Olympic try-outs. Graves is an exceptionally good oarsman and he was a marked success as captain of the crew.

JACOMINI, VIRGIL V.	Bow	Class 1921-A
<i>Age 21</i>	<i>Height, 6 ft. 2 in.</i>	<i>Weight, 176 lbs.</i>

Jacomini comes from Pasadena, Cal. He and Graves are the two members of the crew that graduated from the Academy in June, 1920. He rowed on the plebe crew in 1918 and the junior varsity in 1919. He is an excellent oarsman and a hard worker and about the most consistent man in the boat. He never seemed to have any "off days," but was always in top form, physically, and in the handling of his oar.

JOHNSTON, DONALD H.	No. 6	Class 1922
<i>Age 20</i>	<i>Height, 6 ft. 2 in.</i>	<i>Weight, 186 lbs.</i>

Johnston is from Albany, N. Y. Like most of the other members of the crew he had had only one year's experience in a shell before 1920. This was as No. 6 in the plebe crew in 1919. Johnston is very powerfully built and pulls his full share of the boat consistently.

JORDAN, WILLIAM C.	No. 3	Class 1922
<i>Age 22</i>	<i>Height, 6 ft. 3½ in.</i>	<i>Weight, 175 lbs.</i>

Jordan is a product of Cleveland, Ohio. In 1919 he was a member of the junior varsity but was promoted to the varsity. Throughout the season he showed a steady and marked improvement and at the end of the season he was one of the neatest oarsmen in the boat.

KING, CLYDE W.

Stroke

Class 1922

*Age 21**Height, 6 ft. 1 in.**Weight, 185 lbs.*

King is from Montezuma, Iowa. He rowed No. 5 in the plebe boat in 1919 but because of his extraordinary strength and endurance he was taught to row on the port side and was made stroke of the varsity. His work improved steadily throughout the year and by the time of the national



High Praise and First Prize. King Albert congratulating the Navy Crew on breaking a world's record

regatta at Worcester in July he was an excellent stroke. The most outstanding features of his work are his level headedness and good judgment in a race.

MOORE, EDWARD P.

No. 4

Class 1921-B

*Age 22**Height, 6 ft. 1 in.**Weight, 178 lbs.*

Edward Moore from Danville, Va., gives an example of what may be accomplished by perseverance and hard work. Before this year Moore had never sat in a shell. Until two weeks before the Henley he rowed in the junior varsity, when he was shifted to No. 4 in the varsity boat. By his untiring concentration and his consistent hard work he earned and held successfully his seat in a boat of more experienced men. What the men

in the boat think of him was eloquently expressed when he was unanimously elected captain of crew for the season of 1921.

SANBORN, ALLEN R.

No. 5

Class 1922

Age 21

Height, 6 ft. 2 in.

Weight, 184 lbs.

Excepting Graves, the captain of the crew, Sanborn was the only man who had had any previous experience in the varsity boat. As a plebe he rowed bow in the varsity in 1919. Because of his weight he was shifted to No. 5 in 1920, at which position he rowed throughout the year. He and King are the two most powerful men in the boat and Sanborn has never been known to "die" on the crew at the finish.

THE BARGE FOUR

The men to row in the fours with coxswains at the Olympic Games were selected by virtue of their performances during the season of 1920 in the United States.

The four of the Pennsylvania Barge Club, Philadelphia, Pa., finished first in the junior gig at the Schuylkill navy regatta, June 19, winning the mile race in 5m.34 2-5s. over the Vesper, Undine, Malta, Bachelor and Crescent fours. On July 4, in the Intermediate Gig at the Peoples regatta, the Barge Club four covered the 1¼ mile course in 7m.31s. finishing ahead of the Ariel, Woodcliff and Verona men.

These victories led up to the national regatta at Worcester, Mass. where the Penn Barge Club four again showed their form by winning the international championship from Duluth and Century in 7m.16s and by winning the senior championship from the same competitors in 7m.14s. This contingent was, therefore, chosen to represent the United States in the Olympic contests.

The races abroad were rowed at Vilvorde, Belgium, about three miles from Brussels on a dead water canal just wide enough for 3 fours abreast. The course was 2,000 meters long, the start made with stern back of line.

The Pennsylvania Barge Club crew failed to take first in the Olympic finals, but finished second and pressed Switzerland (the winner) so hard that a European record was established. In the semi-finals they won from Brazil (second) and Czecho-Slovakia (third); time 7m.17s. In the finals Switzerland was first, time 6m.54s.; United States second, time 6m.57s.; and Norway third, time, 7m.1s.

MEMBERS OF PENN BARGE FOUR

FEDERSCHMIDT, ERICH H. *Age 25. Height, 6 ft. 3 in. Weight, 170 lbs.*

E. Federschmidt was born and lives in Philadelphia. Started rowing with the Penn Barge in April, 1916. Rowed in the eight, Medical Corps, Army, June, 1918. Started rowing again in Penn Barge four, March, 1920.

FEDERSCHMIDT, FRANZ H. *Age 26. Height, 6 ft. 1 in. Weight, 165 lbs.*

F. Federschmidt was born and lives in Philadelphia. Started rowing with Penn Barge four in April, 1916. Rowed in eight that year. No regattas during 1917-18-19. Rowed in four, March, 1920.

KLOSE, CARL OTTO. *Age, 27. Height, 6 ft. Weight, 160 lbs.*

Klose is a resident of Philadelphia. Started rowing September, 1916,



Pennsylvania Barge Four. Left to right: F. H. Federschmidt, K. Meyers, E. H. Federschmidt, Carl O. Klose

with Penn Barge Club. Enlisted in Ambulance Corps, April, 1917. Started rowing again March, 1920.

MYERS, KENNETH. *Age, 24. Height, 5 ft. 11 in. Weight, 165 lbs.*

Myers was born and lives in Norristown, Pa. Started rowing in April, 1920, at Penn Barge Club.

SINGLE SCULLS AND DOUBLE SCULLS

JACK KELLY

World's Sculling Champion

The first day of the Olympic regatta was the best boat racing I ever saw. Penn Barge got to the finals by virtue of its victory over the Czechos and the Brazil four on Saturday. They were against Switzerland and Norway, and it was a great race. The Penn four

pushed the Swiss so hard that they broke the record. In every event on Saturday the European record for the distance on still water was lowered. The navy record of 6m.2 3-5s. was a world's record.

In the pair oared with coxswains America was not entered, but it developed into a wonderful race. Two crews collapsed within fifty



An Unbeatable Pair. Paul V. Costello and John B. Kelly of the Vesper Club, Philadelphia, shaking hands with Ambassador Brand Whitlock after their achievement

yards from the finish, and Italy managed to keep going and win. Fifty yards from the finish the three crews were even to the inch.

In the double race I was a little tired, as I rowed Beresford the Englishman in single sculls a half hour before, but Paul Costello, my partner, also from the Vesper Boat Club, Philadelphia, was fresh and in fine form. The Italian and French doubles, however, jumped us about two lengths in the first quarter. We stayed in the same position to the half, where the French started to come back, then we passed them and went after Italy.

We drew up alongside at the three-quarter, and after baiting them for a hundred yards we let go and broke them down. We won rather easily after that, with Italy second.

In my single sculls heat with the Swede, N. Ljunglof, on Friday I didn't encounter much difficulty and won by about three lengths of open water in 7m. 44s., but D. C. Hadfield, the New Zealander, made me show something in my heat with him on Saturday.

I hopped Hadfield about a quarter of a length on the start, but he



World Champion Sculler. John B. Kelly

wanted to lead, so I didn't match his spurt, but settled down to a long 24. He came up and at the quarter had one-half length. He just played into my hands, as I like to row with a man's stern abreast of me. We rowed this way for the next half mile, with me stepping on his tail and trying to make him go a little faster than was comfortable. I crawled up a little in the next quarter mile, and at the mile he had about five feet advantage.

I started to make my bid here and he matched it for about 100 yards when he cracked and I won by about two lengths open.

On Sunday the English were out in force to cheer J. Beresford who had won his previous heats and with D. C. Hadfield was pitted

against me in the finals. A great many ran with the race until they became exhausted.

At the crack of the gun I hopped Beresford about half a length and, like Hadfield, he came right up to where I wanted him, about half a length to the good. He had to row a little higher strokes than I to hold his advantage, so we rowed this way to the three-quarter mile mark.

I was a little bit afraid he might not crack soon enough, so I started to make it uncomfortable for him and, incidentally, I might add that I have had more pleasant moments in my life. At the mile we were bow to bow.

We were stroke for stroke to within 200 yards of the finish, when I raised it a little and inch by inch I moved away and went over the line about a length and a little more to the good, making, they tell me, a world record for the distance in 7 m. 35 s.

The people abroad never saw any one row two races so close together, and about five doctors asked permission to go over me after the race to ascertain my condition. I couldn't get dressed for two hours, as I had to sign everybody's program in Belgium.

Just when I thought I was ready to make my getaway a delegation came up from another club and asked if I wouldn't do them the honor of accepting their club colors.

They took me to the club in a machine, still in rowing clothes, and I was treated to the rarest experience of my life. It took me ten minutes, with the help of a squad of gendarmes, to push through the crowd to the machine, and when I reached the car I didn't have all my clothes, as they like souvenirs.

As I walked into the club where they were going to present me with the colors they formed a bower with oars about twenty yards long, and strewed flowers in front of me as I went through.

My rowing experience, for which I was chosen to represent the United States at the Olympic Games is as follows:

Born October 4, 1890.

Started rowing with Chamounix and Montrose B. C. 1908.

Rowed first race in No. 4 seat, Montrose B. C. eight, 1908.

Joined Vesper Boat Club, 1909.

Won first race with Vesper, in Schuylkill navy regatta, 1909.

Rowed first sculling race, junior double, Harlem regatta, on Labor Day, 1909.

Rowed first single race, 1910.

Have won ninety races in open regattas.

Have won six national championships.

Have won single and double world's titles.

Have held Schuylkill navy championship since 1913.



Officials at Olympic Games. Left to right: Robert S. Weaver, President Southern Pacific Association, A.A.U., Field Judge; Frederick W. Rubien, Secretary A.A.U., Member of Jury; Captain Charles J. Dieges, Timer; Hon. Murray Hulbert; Capt. Joseph B. Maccabe; John J. O'Brien, Judge of Boxing

SPORTS UNDER THE AMATEUR ATHLETIC UNION

FREDERICK W. RUBIEN

Secretary, Amateur Athletic Union

THE TRY-OUTS

The selection of athletes to represent the United States at the Olympic Games was brought about in the first instance by a system of try-outs, which in addition to those for the selection of the ice hockey, horse riding, Rugby football, trap gun and fencing teams were held as follows:

SCHEDULE OF TRY-OUTS TO SELECT AMERICAN OLYMPIC TEAM

February 22	Sea Gate Marathon, Brooklyn, N. Y.
April 3	Detroit, Mich., Marathon.
April 19	Boston A. A. Marathon.
May 24-29	Rifle, Quantico, Va.
May 28-29	I. C. A. A. A. A. Championships, Philadelphia, Pa.
May 30	Cycling Eliminations.
June 1-15	Preliminary Pistol Shooting in 100 shooting centers.
June 5	New York A. C. Marathon.
June 5	Western Conference Championships, Ann Arbor, Mich.
June 13	Buffalo, N. Y., Cycle Road Race.
June 15	Cycling Eliminations.
June 20	New York Cycling Road Race
June 21-23	Final Pistol Shooting, Quantico, Va.
June 26	Track & Field.
June 26	Eastern—Franklin Field, Philadelphia, Pa.
June 26	Central—Stagg Field, Chicago, Ill.
June 26	Pacific Coast—Tournament Park, Pasadena, Cal.
June 26	Southern—Tulane Stadium, New Orleans, La.
June 26-27	Swimming, Men and Women.
	Pacific Coast—Neptune Beach, Alameda, Cal.
July 1-2	Wrestling & Boxing.
	New England Ass'n., A. A. U., Boston, Mass.
June 25-26	Boxing
	Metropolitan Ass'n., A. A. U., New York City.
July 1	Final Cycling Eliminations.
July 2-3-5	U. S. Army Finals—Track, Swimming, Wrestling, Boxing at St. Louis, Mo.
July 5	Tug-of-War—Finals in conjunction with Army Finals at St. Louis, Mo.

July 5	Pentathlon, Loughlin Lyceum, Brooklyn, N. Y.
July 6-7	Wrestling. Middlewest, Gary, Ind.
July 9-10	Boxing Middlewest, Forbes Field, Pittsburgh, Pa.
July 8	Modern Pentathlon, West Point, N. Y.
July 9-10	Final Steeplechase, Decathlon and 10,000 Meters Walk, N. Y. A. C.
July 10-11	Final Swimming—Men, Lincoln Park Lagoon, Chicago.
July 10	Final Swimming—Women, W. S. A., Manhattan Beach.
July 12-13-14	Final Boxing (69th Regt. Armory) New York City.
July 12-13	Final Wrestling (22nd Regt. Armory) New York City.
July 17	Final Track & Field, National Amateur Athletic Union Championships, Harvard Stadium, Cambridge, Mass. (July 16 Junior A. A. U. Championships.)
July 23-24	Rowing National Association Amateur Oarsmen Championships, Worcester, Mass.
July 28	Final Gymnastic, 23rd St. Y. M. C. A., New York City.

The purpose of the local try-outs in various sections of the country was to acquaint the various sections with the available athletes and the quality of their performances. This enabled the athletes to know by comparing performances whether it was worth while to make the trip for the final try-out. This plan worked admirably.

The marathon team was selected after a careful study of the work of the men in the various marathons. In track and field, preliminary try-outs were held for the eastern states at Philadelphia, for the central states at Chicago, southern states at New Orleans and for the far west and coast states at Pasadena.

The U. S. Army held try-outs for all divisions, sending the winners to St. Louis for their final try-outs, the best men being sent to the final try-out which was the Amateur Athletic Union championships held at Harvard Stadium, an athletic meeting the like of which has never been seen in this country. The Olympic Committee decided that it was not necessary for the U. S. Army to enter the men in the sectional try-outs.

Immediately after the games the final selections were made by a Team Selection Committee (see General Statement), the committee devoting an entire night, from 7 P. M. to 7 A. M. to this task. It was necessary to decide at once upon the personnel of the team as the men were scheduled to sail within a few days and entries had to be filed.

After the committee's tentative selection of men who in their opinion were best qualified, the Board of Coaches present, to wit, Messrs.



*Matthew P. Halpin,
New York Athletic
Club; Chairman,
Board of Managers*



*Paul Pilgrim. New York Ath-
letic Club, Assistant Manager*



*George V. Brown
Boston Athletic Asso-
ciation, Assistant Manager*

Managers of the American Olympic Team

Moakley, Robertson and Delaney gave their advice and some minor changes resulted.

No try-outs were held in boxing and wrestling west of Chicago.

The Hawaiian Association of the Amateur Athletic Union selected a team which they sent to San Francisco to compete in the swimming try-outs for that section of the country. They made a very fine showing and the entire team came on to the final try-outs, for men at Chicago, and for women at New York. The entire team qualified and was selected as members of the Olympic Team as a result of these final try-outs.

Owing to the great expense in bringing water polo teams together for a try-out, it was decided to select a team made up of the best players in the country and such a team was made up from the best players of the Illinois Athletic Club and Chicago Athletic Association, the Olympic Club of San Francisco and the New York Athletic Club.

The following is a summary of the results of the try-outs in track and field, swimming, boxing, wrestling, gymnastics.

EASTERN OLYMPIC TRACK AND FIELD TRY-OUTS

Held at Franklin Field, Philadelphia, Pa., June 26, 1920.

100 Yards Dash

First Heat—Won by L. Murchison, N. Y. A. C.; W. D. Hayes, Boston A. A., second. Time 10 seconds.

Second Heat—Won by Alfred LeConey, Meadowbrook A. C. Time 10 seconds.

Third Heat—Won by H. B. Lever, Meadowbrook A. C.; E. P. Gourdin, Harvard University, second. Time 10 1-5 seconds.

Final Heat—Won by Loren Murchison, N. Y. A. C.; H. B. Lever, Meadowbrook A. C., second; W. D. Hayes, Boston A. A., third; Alfred LeConey, Meadowbrook A. C., fourth. Time 10 seconds.

220 Yards Dash

First Heat—Won by L. Murchison, N. Y. A. C.; Allen Woodring, Meadowbrook A. C., second; Peter White, Salem Crescent A. C., third. Time 21 4-5 seconds.

Second Heat—Won by A. B. Kelly, N. Y. A. C.; B. J. Wefers, Jr., N. Y. A. C., second; Lewis Watson, Centre Avenue Y. M. C. A., third. Time 22 1-5 seconds.

Third Heat—Won by D. H. Desitt, N. Y. A. C.; W. D. Hayes, Boston A. A., second; H. B. Lever, N. Y. A. C., third. Time 22 2-5 seconds.

Final Heat—Won by Allen Woodring, Meadowbrook A. C.; A. B. Kelly, N. Y. A. C., second; D. H. Dewitt, N. Y. A. C., third; W. D. Hayes, Boston A. A., fourth. Time 21 4-5 seconds.



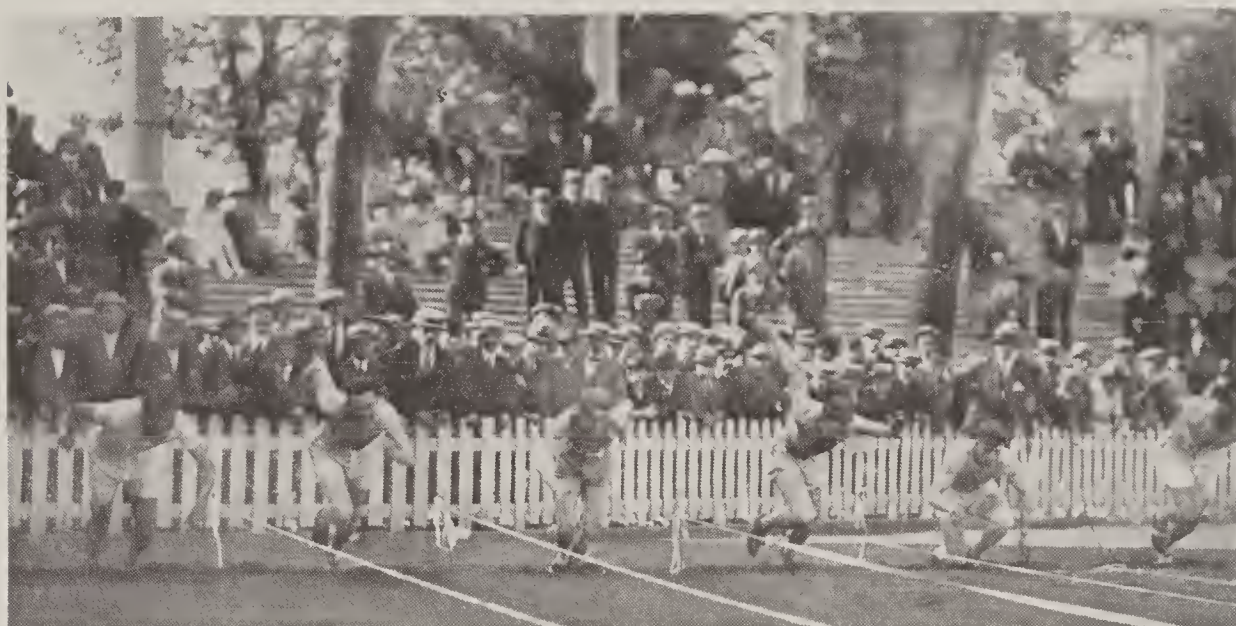
*John Moakley, Cornell University
Chief Coach*

*W. L. Hayward, University of Oregon
Assistant*

*Lawson Robertson, University of Penn-
sylvania. Assistant*

*Michael J. Ryan, Colby College
Marathon Coach*

Coaches of American Olympic Track and Field Team



Start of 100 Meters Race. Olympic Games

440 Yards Dash

Final Heat—Won by J. W. Driscoll, Boston A. A.; J. J. O'Brien, Loughlin Lyceum, second; J. C. Robbins, N. Y. A. C., third; R. S. Maxam, University of Pennsylvania, fourth. Time 49 4-5 seconds.

880 Yards Run

First Heat—Won by Earl Eby, University of Pennsylvania; Edward J. Meehan, Meadowbrook A. C., second; J. T. Higgins, Fordham University, third; Homer Baker, Glencoe A. C., fourth. Time 1m.55 2-5 seconds.

Second Heat—Won by A. B. Helfrich, N. Y. A. C.; Robert Crawford, Millrose A. C., second; R. Evans, Salem Crescent A. C., third; L. A. Brown, University of Pennsylvania, fourth. Time 1m. 57 2-5 seconds.

Final Heat—Won by Sandy Evans, Salem Crescent A. A.; Joseph T. Higgins, Fordham University. Time 2 minutes, 3 seconds.

One Mile Run

Won by H. C. Cutbill, Boston A. A.; M. L. Shields, Penn State College, second; L. S. Watson, Meadowbrook A. C., third. Time 4 minutes 22 seconds.



*Finish of 100 Meters Race. Paddock (U. S.) leading Kirksey (U. S.)
Left to right: Edwards, third; Sholz, fourth; Ali-Khan, fifth; Murchison, sixth; Paddock, first; Kirksey, second*

5,000 Meters Run

Won by John Simmons, N. Y. A. C.; Ivan Dresser, N. Y. A. C., second; Max Bohland, Paulist A. C., third. Time 15 minutes 30 4-5 seconds.

10,000 Meters Run

Won by R. E. Johnson, Morgan Community Club; George Cornetti, N. Y. A. C., second; P. Flynn, Paulist A. C., third; F. W. Walter, Boston A. A., fourth. Time 32 minutes 38 4-5 seconds.

3,000 Meters Walk

Won by William Plant, Morningside A. C.; Richard F. Remer, American Walkers' Association, second; J. B. Pearman, N. Y. A. C., third; W. J. Roelker, N. Y. A. C., fourth. Time 12 minutes 56 2-5 seconds.

120 Yards Hurdles

First Heat—Won by J. M. Watt, Cornell; Lewis Huhn, Princeton, second; Fred Murray, N. Y. A. C., third. Time 15 3-5 seconds.

Second Heat—Won by H. E. Barron, Meadowbrook A. C.; E. Ellis, Meadowbrook A. C., second; W. E. Massey, N. Y. A. C., third. Time 15 2-5 seconds.

Final Heat—Won by J. M. Watt, Cornell; H. E. Barron, Meadowbrook A. C., second; Tevis Huhn, Princeton, third; E. Ellis, Meadowbrook A. C., fourth. Time 15 1-5 seconds.

440 Yards Hurdles

First Heat—Won by Frank Loomis, Chicago A. A.; Fred Harmer, Meadowbrook A. C., second; John Sellers, N. Y. A. C., third. Time 57 3-5 seconds.

Second Heat—Won by A. G. Desch, Notre Dame; W. H. Meanix, Boston A. A., second; Clifford E. Brundage, Paulist A. C. Time unknown.

Final Heat—Won by A. G. Desch, Notre Dame; Frank Loomis, Chicago A. A., second; W. H. Meanix, Boston A. A., third; Fred Horner, Meadowbrook A. C., fourth. Time 54 3-5 seconds.

Hop, Step and Jump

Won by Sherman Landers, University of Pennsylvania; William Rosenberg, Glencoe A. C., second; H. Prem, N. Y. A. C., third; J. S. Darsey, Meadowbrook A. C., fourth. Distance 47 feet 4 1-2 inches.

Running High Jump

Won by R. W. Landon, Yale; Louis Watson, Alpha A. C., second; (tie between W. L. Whalen, Boston A. A.; V. Archer, Meadowbrook A. C., and Erickson, unattached). On the jump-off Whalen was third and Archer, fourth. Height 6 feet 4 inches.

Running Broad Jump

Won by Hugo Politzer, Mohawk A. C.; Paul Courtois, Mohawk A. C., second; Ira Bertolet, Germantown B. C., third; Sherman Landers, University of Pennsylvania, fourth. Distance 23 feet 1 1-2 inches.

Pole Vault

Won by E. E. Myers, Chicago A. A.; Sherman Landers, University of Pennsylvania, second; J. Breckley, N. Y. A. C., third; (tie between R. Runyon, N. Y. A. C., and E. A. Bullock, Meadowbrook A. C., fourth). Height 12 feet 9 inches.

56 Pound Weight

Won by P. J. McDonald, N. Y. A. C.; P. J. Ryan, Loughlin Lyceum, second; Thomas Anderson, St. Christopher A. C., third; W. S. McCormick, unattached, fourth. Distance 36 feet 4 1-2 inches.

16 Pound Hammer Throw

Won by Patrick Ryan, Loughlin Lyceum; C. G. Dandrow, Boston A. A., second; W. S. McCormick, unattached, third; Thomas Anderson, St. Christopher A. C., fourth. Distance 171 feet, 6 inches.

16 Pound Shot Put

Won by P. J. McDonald, N. Y. A. C.; H. G. Cann, N. Y. A. C., second; W. C. Beers, N. Y. A. C., third; R. G. Hills, Hills School, fourth. Distance 46 feet 1 1-2 inches.

Discus Throw

Won by R. G. Walker, N. Y. A. C.; E. J. Muller, N. Y. A. C., second; W. F. Bartels, University of Pennsylvania, third; J. W. Keller, Boston A. A., fourth. Distance 139 feet 9 3-4 inches.

Javelin Throw

Won by J. C. Lincoln, N. Y. A. C.; R. N. Emery, Meadowbrook A. C., second; W. Helbig, Central H. S., Newark, N. J., third; J. S. Dorsey, Meadowbrook A. C., fourth. Distance 184 feet 9 1-2 inches.

SOUTHERN OLYMPIC TRACK AND FIELD TRY-OUTS

Held at Tulane Stadium, New Orleans, La., June 26, 1920.

100 Yards Dash

Won by Wolfe, Baylor University; Wilson, Baylor University, second; Stack, St. Stanislaus, third. Time 10 2-5 seconds.

220 Yards Dash

Won by Wolfe, Baylor University; Stack, St. Stanislaus, second. Time 22 4-5 seconds.

440 Yards Dash

Won by Gladney, Y. M. G. C.; Nelson, Y. M. G. C., second. Time 54 3-5 seconds.



*Charles Paddock. Winner,
100 Meters Race*



*Allen Woodring. Winner,
200 Meters Race*

America's Crack Sprinters

880 Yards Run

Won by Brown, Tulane; Nelson, Y. M. G. C., second. Time 2m.9 4-5 seconds.

One Mile Run

Won by Breeland, Y. M. G. C.; Montgomery, Y. M. G. C., second, Time 4m. 44 seconds.

5,000 Meters Run

Won by Ritcher, Birmingham A. C.; Breeland, Y. M. G. C., second: McDougal, B. A. C. Time 17 seconds.

3,000 Meters Walk

Won by Manson, Y. M. G. C.; Gasquet, Y. M. G. C., second. Time 16 minutes 25 3-4 seconds.

120 Yards Hurdles

Won by Moose, Texas University; Frazier, Baylor University, second; Mentor, V. M. I., third. Time 16 seconds.

440 Yards Hurdles

Won by Coughlan, Sewanee; Frazier, Baylor University, second. Time 59 3-5 seconds.

Hop, Step and Jump

Won by Lemon, Dallas Playground; Johnston, Y. M. G. C., second; Parker, Dallas Playground, third. Distance 42 feet 10 1-2 inches.

Running High Jump

Won by Parker, Dallas; Chiscolm, Birmingham A. C., second. Height 5 feet 9 1-2 inches.

Running Broad Jump

Won by Lemon, Dallas Playground; Hinckley, Rice Institute, second; Butler, Louisiana College, third. Distance 22 feet 5 inches.

Pole Vault

Won by Brown, Dallas; Ives, Louisiana State, second; Young, Y. M. G. C., third. Brown and Ives tied at 11 feet 9 inches. In jump-off Brown won.

56 Pound Weight

Won by Skidmore, Sewanee; Bentz, Y. M. G. C., second; Mentor, V. M. I., 21 feet.

16 Pound Hammer Throw

Won by Philips, St. Stanislaus; Mentor, V. M. I., second. Distance 118 feet 6 inches.

16 Pound Shot Put

Won by Dotson, Baylor University; Bentz, Y. M. G. C., second; Mentor, V. M. I., third. Distance 41 feet 10 1-2 inches.

Discus Throw

Won by Skidmore, Sewanee; Bentz, Y. M. G. C., second; Dotson, Baylor University, third; Mentor, V. M. I., fourth. Distance 121 feet 1 inch.

Javelin Throw

Won by Butler, Louisiana College; Phillips, St. Stanislaus, second. Distance 162 feet 11 inches.

WESTERN OLYMPIC TRACK AND FIELD TRY-OUTS

Held at Pasadena, Cal., June 26, 1920.

100 Yards Dash

Won by C. W. Paddock, University of Southern California; M. Kirksey, Olympic Club, second; H. Williams, Spokane A. A. C., third. Time 9 4-5 seconds.



At the Tape. 200 Meters Race, Woodring (U. S.) first, with Paddock (U. S.) close behind

220 Yards Dash

Won by C. W. Paddock, University of Southern California; M. M. Kirksey, Olympic Club, second; H. Williams, Spokane A. A. C., third. Time 21 2-5 seconds.

440 Yards Dash

Won by G. S. Schiller, University of Southern California; C. Kilby, University of Redlands, second; G. M. Wilson, University of Southern California, third. Time 48 4-5 seconds.

880 Yards Run

Won by A. B. Sprott, University of California; F. E. Farmer, Olympic Club, second; G. M. Wilson, University of Southern California, third. Time 1 minute 57 4-5 seconds.

One Mile Run

Won by A. G. Swan, Multnomah A. C.; A. B. Sprott, University of California, second; F. E. Farmer, Olympic Club, third. Time 4 minutes 23 4-5 seconds.

5,000 Meters Run

Won by C. F. Hunter, unattached, San Francisco; C. H. Smith, Washington State College, second; A. Forward, Olympic Club, third. Time 14 minutes 45 seconds.

10,000 Meters Run

Won by J. Chill, Olympic Club; C. H. Smith, Washington State College, second; T. A. Johnson, Los Angeles A. C., third. Time 34 minutes 5 seconds.

120 Yards Hurdles

Won by W. Yount, University of Redlands; J. K. Norton, Olympic Club, second; V. Murray, Los Angeles, A. C., third. Time 15 seconds.

440 Yards Hurdles

Won by J. K. North, Olympic Club; C. D. Daggs, Pomona College, second; W. Wells, Multnomah A. C., third. Time 54 1-5 seconds.

Running High Jump

Won by H. P. Muller, University of California; O. Cory, Union H. S., second; R. L. Templeton, Olympic Club, third. Height 6 feet 3 5-8 inches.

Running Broad Jump

Won by J. W. Merchant, University of California; W. Yount, University of Redlands, second; H. P. Muller, University of California, third. Distance 22 feet 10 inches.

Hop, Step and Jump

Won by R. M. Kelly, Olympic Club; H. P. Muller, University of California, second; D. P. Nichols, Pomona High School, third. Distance, 45 feet 6 1-4 inches.

Pole Vault

Won by E. I. Jenne, Washington State College; C. W. Bergstrom, Los Angeles A. C., second; R. Emmons, University of Southern California, third. Distance 12 feet 6 inches.

56 Pound Weight

Won by J. M. McEachern, Olympic Club; A. Richards, Ogden A. A., second; G. H. Bihlman, Olympic Club, third. Distance 31 feet 10 inches.

16 Pound Hammer Throw

Won by J. W. Merchant, University of California; J. McEachern, Olympic Club, second; W. Lionwest, Los Angeles A. C., third. Distance 168 feet 6 inches.

16 Pound Shot Put

Won by G. W. Bihlman, Olympic Club; E. R. Caughey, Olympic Club, second; R. N. Irving, University of Idaho, third. Distance 46 feet 1-4 inch.

Discus Throw

Won by W. K. Bartlett, University of Oregon; A. R. Pope, University of Washington, second; J. D. Boyle, University of Southern California, third. Distance 143 feet 3 inches.

Javelin Throw

Won by J. F. Hanner, Olympic Club; A. M. Tuck, University of Oregon, second; R. N. Irving, University of Idaho, third. Distance 178 feet 11 inches.

MID-WEST OLYMPIC TRACK AND FIELD TRY-OUTS

Held at Stagg Field, Chicago, Ill., June 26, 1920.

100 Yards Dash

First Heat—Won by J. G. Loomis, C. A. A.; W. H. Simmonds, University of Michigan, second. Time 10 1-5 seconds.

Second Heat—Won by H. P. Drew, Drake University; R. K. Hart, University of Michigan, second. Time 10 1-5 seconds.

Third Heat—Won by J. V. Scholz, University of Missouri; F. Kelly, University of Minnesota, second. Time 10 1-5 seconds.

Fourth Heat—Won by Sol Butler, Dubuque, Iowa; G. Walker, West State Normal, second. Time 10 1-5 seconds.

Semi-final Heat—Won by R. K. Hart, University of Michigan; F. Kelley, University of Minnesota, second. Time 10 1-5 seconds.

Final Heat—Won by J. V. Scholz, University of Missouri; H. P. Drew, Drake University, second; J. G. Loomis, Chicago A. A., third; R. K. Hart, University of Michigan, fourth. Time 10 seconds.

220 Yards Dash

First Heat—Won by R. K. Hart, University of Michigan; J. V. Scholz, University of Missouri, second. Time 22 2-5 seconds.

Second Heat—Won by M. Haddock, Jr., University of Kansas; H. P. Drew, Drake University, second. Time 22 2-5 seconds.

Third Heat—Won by G. P. Massengale, University of Missouri; W. H. Simmonds, University of Michigan, second. Time 22 2-5 seconds.

Final Heat—Won by G. P. Massengale, University of Missouri; H. P. Drew, Drake University, second; J. V. Scholz, University of Missouri, third; M. Haddock, Jr., University of Kansas, fourth. Time 21 4-5 seconds.



"Footing It Up." J. B. Pearman (U. S.) No. 219 making rapid strides to second place



Italy's "Walking Delegate." U. Frigerio who won the 3000 and 10,000 Meters Walks in perfect form

440 Yards Dash

Won by R. S. Emory, Chicago A. A.; L. Butler, University of Michigan, second; G. S. Bretnall, Cornell College, third; C. F. John, Chicago A. A., fourth. Time 49 1-5 seconds.

880 Yards Run

Won by Tom Campbell, Yale University; P. M. Spink, Chicago A. A., second; R. E. Johnson, Des Moines, third. Time 1 minute 55 3-5 seconds,

One Mile Run

Won by J. Ray, Illinois A. C.; A. A. Schardt, Chicago A. A., second; D. C. Stone, Illinois A. C., third. Time 4 minutes 16 seconds.

5,000 Meters Run

Won by R. B. Watson, Kansas Agricultural; C. C. Furnas, Purdue University, second; W. T. Foreman, Chicago A. A., third. Time 15 minutes 40 seconds.

10,000 Meters Run

Won by A. Patasoni, Haskell Institute; Christensen, L. S. A. C., second; G. H. Dobler, Chicago A. A., third. Time 33 minutes 36 3-5 seconds.

3,000 Meters Walk

Won by Alex Zellar, Chicago A. A.; E. L. Malone, Cleveland A. C., second; A. L. Parker, L. S. A. C., third; E. R. Hawley, L. S. A. C., fourth. Time 14 minutes 44 1-5 seconds.

120 Yards Hurdles

First Heat—Won by W. Smith, Chicago A. A.; W. Ames, Chicago A. A., second. Time 15 1-5 seconds.

Second Heat—Won by A. I. Andrews, Chicago A. A.; W. F. Sylvester, University of Missouri, second. Time 15 2-5 seconds.

Final Heat—Won by Walker Smith, Chicago A. A.; W. Ames, Chicago A. A., second; A. I. Andrews, Chicago A. A., third; W. F. Sylvester, University of Missouri, fourth. Time 15 1-5 seconds.

440 Yards Hurdles

Won by F. Smart, Chicago A. A.; M. K. Patterson, Drake University, second; M. Burke, I. A. C., third; W. F. Sylvester, University of Missouri, fourth. Time 55 3-5 seconds.

Hop, Step and Jump

Won by D. F. Ahearn, I. A. C.; C. E. Jaquith, C. A. A., second; W. B. Overbee, University of Illinois, third; H. M. Osborne, University of Illinois, fourth. Distance 47 feet 8 3-4 inches.

Running High Jump

Won by J. Murphy, Notre Dame; C. Krogness, Chicago A. A., second; H. M. Osborne, University of Illinois, third; Treweeke, Chicago A. A., fourth. Height 6 feet 3 inches.

Running Broad Jump

Won by Sol Butler, Dubuque, Iowa; R. Strawn, Northwestern University, second; C. E. Jaquith, Chicago A. A., third; J. E. Tays, I. A. C., fourth. Distance 23 feet 9 1-2 inches.



*American Team. M.
Devaney, M. L. Shields,
I. Dresser, A. Schardt,
H. Brown*



*H. Brown (U. S.) first
to the Tape*



America First. The 3000 Meters Team Race

Pole Vault

Won by F. K. Foss, Chicago A. A.; T. P. Gardner, St. Paul, Minn., second; E. Knourek, I. A. C., third; P. W. Graham, C. A. A., fourth. Height 13 feet.

56 Pound Weight

Won by J. Shanahan, I. A. C.; P. McIntyre, I. A. C., second; O. R. Benson, C. A. A., third; P. Shea, I. A. C., fourth. Distance 31 feet 4 1-2 inches.

16 Pound Hammer Throw

Won by B. Bennet, C. A. A.; J. Shanahan, I. A. C., second; E. L. Wilson, C. A. A., third; L. K. Murchie, fourth. Distance 155 feet.

16 Pound Shot Put

Won by A. Mucks, Chicago A. A.; J. L. Baker, University of Michigan, second; E. A. Sandfur, Kansas University, third; M. R. Husted, C. A. A., fourth. Distance 43 feet.

Discus Throw

Won by M. R. Husted, Chicago A. A.; E. Gilfillan, I. A. C., second; A. Mucks, Chicago A. A. third; Weiss, fourth. Distance 135 feet 6 3-4 inches.

Javelin Throw

Won by K. L. Wilson, Chicago A. A.; M. Angier, I. A. C., second; R. F. Miller, Purdue University, third; R. A. Patrick, University of Minnesota, fourth. Distance 182 feet.

FINAL OLYMPIC TRACK AND FIELD TRY-OUTS

Held in Harvard Stadium, Cambridge, Mass., July 17, 1920.

(NATIONAL A. A. U. CHAMPIONSHIPS)

100 Yards Dash

First Heat—Won by Loren Murchison, N. Y. A. C.; H. Williams, Spokane A. A. C., second; J. G. Loomis, Chicago A. A., third; Sergeant C. S. Williamson, U. S. A., fourth. 10 1-5 seconds.

Second Heat—Won by M. M. Kirksey, Olympic Club; B. D. Wefers, N. Y. A. C., second; E. Gourdin, unattached, Boston, third; H. Lever, Meadowbrook A. C., fourth. Time 10 1-5 seconds.

Third Heat—Won by J. V. Scholz, University of Missouri; H. Drew, Drake University, second; A. LeConey, Meadowbrook A. C., third; P. J. White, Salem Crescent A. C., fourth. Time 10 1-5 seconds.

Fourth Heat—Won by C. W. Paddock, Los Angeles A. C.; W. D. Hayes, Notre Dame University, second; A. Woodring, Meadowbrook A. C., third; F. Conway, Morningside A. C., fourth. Time 10 1-5 seconds.

SEMI-FINALS AND FINAL

First Heat—Won by L. Murchison, N. Y. A. C.; M. M. Kirksey, Olympic Club, second; W. D. Hayes, Notre Dame University, third; A. LeConey, Meadowbrook A. C., fourth. Time 10 seconds.

Second Heat—Won by H. Williams, Spokane A. C.; C. W. Paddock, Los Angeles A. C., second; A. Woodring, Meadowbrook A. C., third; J. G. Loomis, Chicago A. A., fourth. Time 10 seconds.

Final—Won by L. Murchison, N. Y. A. C.; J. V. Scholz, University of Missouri, second; C. W. Paddock, Los Angeles A. C., third; M. M. Kirksey, Olympic Club, fourth. Time 10 seconds.

220 Yards Dash

First Heat—Won by L. Murchison, N. Y. A. C.; R. S. Maxam, Meadowbrook A. C., second; R. R. Wolf, Baylor University, third; E. Farrell, unattached, fourth. Time 22 seconds.

Second Heat—Won by M. M. Kirksey; G. P. Massengale, University of Missouri, second; F. Conway, Morningside A. C., third; H. M. Foster, University of Oregon, fourth. Time 22 seconds.

Third Heat—Won by F. Conway, Morningside A. C.; H. Williams, Spokane A. A. C., second; H. Lever, Meadowbrook A. C., third; W. F. Downey, U. S. N. R., fourth.

Fourth Heat—Won by C. W. Paddock, Los Angeles A. C.; H. Drew, Drake University, second; A. LeConey, Meadowbrook A. C., third; D. H. DeWitt, N. Y. A. C., fourth.

Fifth Heat—Won by A. Woodring, Meadowbrook A. C.; J. V. Scholz, University of Missouri, second; M. Haddock, U. S. A., third; A. B. Kelley, N. Y. A. C., fourth. Time 22 seconds.

SEMI-FINALS AND FINAL

First Heat—Won by L. Murchison, N. Y. A. C.; A. Woodring, Meadowbrook A. C., second; M. M. Kirksey, Olympic Club, third; H. Drew, Drake University, fourth. Time 21 4-5 seconds.

Second Heat—Won by C. W. Paddock, Los Angeles A. C.; G. B. Massengale, University of Missouri, second; M. Haddock, U. S. A., third; A. LeConey, Meadowbrook A. C., fourth. Time 21 4-5 seconds.

Final—Won by C. W. Paddock, Los Angeles A. C.; M. M. Kirksey, Olympic Club, second; L. Murchison, N. Y. A. C., third; G. B. Massengale, University of Missouri, fourth. Time 21 2-5 seconds.

440 Yards Dash

First Heat— Won by F. J. Shea, U. S. N.; L. Butler, University of Michigan, second; J. J. O'Brien, Loughlin Lyceum, third; J. C. Robbins, N. Y. A. C., fourth. Time 49 seconds.

Second Heat—Won by J. E. Meredith, N. Y. A. C.; G. S. Bretnall, Cornell College, second; G. S. Schiller, Los Angeles A. C., third; R. S. Maxam, Meadowbrook A. C., fourth. Time 49 3-5 seconds.



The Start



*P. J. Flynn (U. S.)
who finished second*



England First. The 3000 Meters Steeplechase

Third Heat—Won by J. W. Driscoll, Boston A. A.; C. Kilby, Los Angeles A. C., second; R. S. Emory, Chicago A. A., third; C. F. John, Chicago A. A., fourth. Time 49 seconds.

Final—Won by F. J. Shea, U. S. N.; J. E. Meredith, N. Y. A. C., second; R. S. Emory, Chicago A. A., third; G. S. Bretnall, Cornell College (Iowa), fourth. Time 49 seconds.

880 Yards Run

First Heat—Won by L. N. Brown, Meadowbrook A. C.; T. Campbell, Yale University, second; P. M. Spink, Chicago A. A., third; R. Johnson, Illinois A. C., fourth. Time 1m. 55 4-5 seconds.

Second Heat—Won by Earl Eby, Chicago A. A.; A. B. Sprott, Los Angeles A. C., second; Homer Baker, Glencoe A. C., third; J. R. Sellers, N. Y. A. C., fourth. Time 1m. 56 4-5 seconds.

Third Heat—Won by A. B. Helfrich, N. Y. A. C.; D. M. Scott, U. S. A., second; S. Evans, Salem Crescents, third; J. Higgins, unattached, fourth. Time 1m. 54 4-5 seconds.

Final Heat—Won by Earl Eby, Chicago A. A.; D. M. Scott, U. S. A., second; T. Campbell, Yale University, third; A. B. Sprott, Los Angeles A. C., fourth. Time 1m. 54 1-5 seconds.

One Mile Run

Won by J. W. Ray, Illinois A. C.; E. B. Curtis, U. S. N., second; M. L. Shields, Meadowbrook A. C., third; J. J. Connolly, Boston A. A., fourth. Time 4m. 16 1-5 seconds.

5,000 Meters Run

Won by H. H. Brown, Boston A. A.; C. C. Furnas, Purdue University, second; J. G. Simmons, N. Y. A. C., third; I. C. Dresser, N. Y. A. C., fourth. Time 4m. 15 1-5 seconds.

10,000 Meters Run

Won by F. W. Faller, Dorchester Club; R. E. Johnson, Morgan Community, second; Geo. Cornetta, N. Y. A. C., third; Max Bohland, Paulist A. C., fourth. Time 32 minutes 15 seconds.

3,000 Meters Walk

Won by Wm. Plant, Morningside A. C.; W. J. Roelker, N. Y. A. C., second; J. B. Pearman, N. Y. A. C., third; T. A. Maroney, St. Anselms A. C., fourth. Time 13 minutes 8 seconds.

120 Yards Hurdles

First Heat—Won by J. M. Watt, Cornell; J. Morse, University of Texas, second; O. Anderson, Los Angeles A. C., third; W. E. Massey, N. Y. A. C., fourth. Time 15 3-5 seconds.

Second Heat—Won by F. S. Murray, N. Y. A. C.; W. Smith, Chicago A. A., second; W. Wells, Multnomah A. C., third; Lt. C. E. Davis, U. S. A., fourth. Time 15 3-5 seconds.

Third Heat—Won by H. E. Barron, Meadowbrook A. C.; W. Yount,



*Winner of the Steeplechase. P. Hodge (Great Britain)
jumping the last obstacle to victory*

Los Angeles A. C., second; Earl Frazier, Baylor University, third; W. F. Sylvester, University of Missouri, fourth. Time 15 3-5 seconds.

SEMI-FINALS AND FINAL

First Heat—Won by J. M. Watt, Cornell; W. Yount, Los Angeles A. C., second; F. S. Murray, N. Y. A. C., third; Earl Frazier, Baylor University, fourth. Time 15 3-5 seconds.

Second Heat—Won by H. E. Barron, Meadowbrook A. C.; W. Smith, Chicago A. A., second; O. Anderson, Los Angeles A. C., third; W. Wells, Multnomah A. C., fourth. Time 15 3-5 seconds.

Final—Won by H. E. Barron Meadowbrook A. C.; W. Yount, Los Angeles A. C., second; W. Smith, Chicago A. A., third; F. S. Murray, N. Y. A. C., fourth. Time 15 1-5 seconds.

440 Yards Hurdles

First Heat—Won by F. J. Loomis, Chicago A. A.; J. K. Norton, Olympic Club, second; Mead Burke, Illinois A. C., third; W. F. Sylvester, University of Missouri, fourth. Time 55 3-5 seconds.

Second Heat—Won by A. G. Desch, Notre Dame; W. H. Meanix, Boston A. A., second; W. Wells, Multnomah A. C., third; W. K. Patterson, Drake University, fourth. Time 56 2-5 seconds.

Third Heat—W. Coughlin, University of South Sewanee; C. D. Daggs, Los Angeles A. C., second; F. Smart, Chicago A. A., third; Lt. D. Trenholm, U. S. N., fourth. Time 56 4-5 seconds.

Final—Won by F. J. Loomis, Chicago A. A.; J. K. Norton, Olympic Club, second; A. G. Desch, Notre Dame, third; C. D. Daggs, Los Angeles A. C., fourth. Time 55 seconds.

Hop, Step and Jump

Won by Sherman Landers, Chicago A. A.; D. F. Ahearn, Illinois A. C., second; Kaufman Geist, 92nd St. Y. M. H. A., third; C. E. Jaquith, Chicago A. A., fourth. Distance 48 feet 7 9-10 inches.

Running High Jump

Won by John Murphy, Multnomah A. C.; R. W. Landon, N. Y. A. C., second; H. P. Muller, Olympic Club, third; W. L. Whalen, Boston A. A., fourth. Height 6 feet 4 1-4 inches.

Running Broad Jump

Won by Sol Butler, Dubuque College; Sherman Landers, Chicago A. A., second; R. L. Templeton, Olympic Club, third; J. W. Merchant, Olympic Club, fourth. Distance 24 feet 8 inches.

Pole Vault

Won by F. K. Foss, Chicago A. A.; E. E. Myers, Chicago A. A., second; E. E. Knourek, Illinois A. C., third; E. I. Jenne, Washington State College, fourth. Height 13 feet 1 inch.

56 Pound Weight

Won by P. J. McDonald, N. Y. A. C.; M. J. McGrath, N. Y. A. C., second; Pat Ryan, Loughlin Lyceum, third; Thos. Anderson, St. Christopher Club, fourth. Distance 37 feet 11 1-4 inches.

16 Pound Hammer Throw

Won by Pat Ryan, Loughlin Lyceum; M. J. McGrath, N. Y. A. C., second; J. M. McEachern, Olympic Club, third; B. B. Bennet, Chicago A. A., fourth. Distance 169 feet 4 inches.

16 Pound Shot Put

Won by P. J. McDonald, N. Y. A. C.; H. B. Liversedge, U. S. N.,



Start of 10,000 Meters Cross-Country Race. France leads at the start but Finland (P. Nurmi) wins at the finish

second; G. H. Bihlman, Olympic Club, third; H. G. Cann, N. Y. A. C., fourth. Distance 47 feet 1-4 inch.

Discus Throw

Won by A. R. Pope, University of Washington; W. K. Bartlett, University of Oregon, second; R. M. Evans, Los Angeles A. C., third; M. R. Husted, Chicago A. A., fourth. Distance 146 feet 5 inches.

Javelin Throw

Won by M. S. Angier, Illinois A. C.; J. C. Lincoln, N. Y. A. C., second; K. L. Wilson, Chicago A. A., third; J. F. Hanner, Leland Stanford University, fourth. Distance 192 feet 10 3-4 inches.

Points Scored—New York A. C., 44; Chicago A. A., 35; Olympic Club, San Francisco, 16; Illinois A. C., 15; Los Angeles A. C., 14; U. S. Navy, 11; Loughlin Lyceum, Brooklyn, N. Y., 7; Meadowbrook Club, Philadelphia, 7; Boston A. A., 7; Dubuque College, Iowa, 5; Multnomah A. C., Portland, Oregon, 5; University of Washington, 5; Dorchester Club, 5; Morningside A. C., 5; University of Missouri, 4; University of Oregon, 3; U. S. Army, 3; Purdue University, 3; Morgan Community Center, 3; Yale University, New Haven, 2; 92nd St. Y. M. H. A., New York, 2; Notre Dame, 2; Washington State College, 1; St. Christopher Club, New York, 1; Cornell College, Iowa, 1; St. Anselms, 1; Leland Stanford University, 1.

3,000 METERS STEEPLECHASE—FINAL OLYMPIC TRY-OUTS

Held at Travers Island, N.Y., July 10, 1920

Won by P. J. Flynn, Paulist A. C., 9 minutes 58 1-5 seconds; M. A. Devaney, Millrose A. C., second; A. J. Hulsebosch, Paulist A. C., third; R. B. Watson, Kansas State Agricultural College, fourth.



*J. B. Pearman (U.S.)
second, 10,000
Meters Walk*



*Richard Remer (U.S.)
third, 3,000
Meters Walk*



*U. Frigerio (Italy) first,
10,000 and 3,000
Meters Walk*

Three men who "won in a walk"

PENTATHLON—FINAL OLYMPIC TRY-OUTS

Held at Loughlin Lyceum Oval, Brooklyn, N. Y., July 5, 1920.

Competitor	Running		Javelin		200 Meters		Discus		1500 Meters		Total Points		
	Broad Jump		Throw		Run		Throw		Run				
Brutus Hamilton, Univ. of Miss.	21ft.10in.	(3)	161ft.9	1-2in.	(4)	23 3-5s.	(1)	117ft.7	1-2in.	(6)	5m.15 2-5s.	(4)	17
Robert Le Gendre, Georgetown	22ft. 8in.	(2)	145ft.4	1-2in.	(6)	23 4-5s.	(3)	105ft.1	1-2in.	(8)	5m. 8s.	(1)	19
Everett L. Bradley, Kansas Univ.	23ft.	(1)	137ft.11in.	(12)	23 3-5s.	(1)	111ft.	(7)	5m.14 4-5s.	(3)			22
Leon Perrine, Univ. of Idaho	20ft.11 1-2in.	(6)	162ft.6	1-2in.	(2)	24 4-5s.	(10)	99ft.1in.	(10)	5m.14s.	(2)		26
R. N. Irving, Univ. of Idaho	20ft. 4 3-4in.	(8)	162ft. 6in.	(3)	25 1-5s.	(15)	123ft.	1-2in.	(2)	5m.15 4-5s.	(6)		30
Joseph L. Baker, Univ. of Mich.	20ft. 5 1-2in.	(6)	117ft. 9in.	(18)	24 3-5s.	(6)	120ft.9in.	(4)	5m.15 3-5s.	(5)			30

DECATHLON—FINAL OLYMPIC TRY-OUTS

*Held under auspices of New York Athletic Club, at Travers Island,
New York, July 9-10, 1920.*

	<i>Total Points</i>
Brutus Hamilton, University of Missouri,	7022.9815
Everett L. Bradley, University of Kansas,	6965.118
Robert L. LeGendre, Georgetown University,	6578.7885
Harry C. Goelitz, Illinois A. C.,	6461.531
Eugene L. Vidal, U. S. A.,	6430.971
Everett Ellis, Syracuse University,	6217.9685
Leon Perrine, University of Idaho,	6122.7
William Yount, Los Angeles A. C.,	6064.808
Harold A. Jewett, Cornell University,	6028.9525
W. F. Bartels, University of Pennsylvania,	5894.458
Thomas A. Farrell, New York A. C.,	5774.2485
Clarence E. Huntley, U. S. N.,	5330.301
Arthur S. Roberts, Boston A. A.,	5042.567
Capt. Price, U. S. N.,	4129.2885
R. N. Irving, University of Idaho,	5299.8055

METROPOLITAN OLYMPIC BOXING TRY-OUTS

Held at 23rd Regiment Armory, Brooklyn, N. Y., June 29-July 1.

112 lb. Class—Frank De Genero, Paulist A. C., d. L. Schulkin, Rutgers Gym. 118 lb.—S. Vogel, Pastime A. C., d. T. S. Lynch, St. Stephen's Club. 126 lb.—S. Seeman, Brooklyn A. A., d. J. Hausner, Clark House A. A. 135 lb.—S. Mosberg, Pastime A. C., d. B. Ponteau, St. Christopher Club. 147 lb.—J. Amato, St. Stephen's Club, d. J. Florio, Paulist A. C.; two rounds. 160 lb.—S. Lagonia, Bronxdale A. C., d. C. Jenkins, St. Christopher Club. 175 lb.—J. Tomeshek, Paulist A. C., d. R. V. Larais, unattached. Heavyweight—W. Spengler, New York Police Club, d. G. Munce, Pastime A. C.

NEW ENGLAND OLYMPIC BOXING TRY-OUTS

Held at Mechanics Hall, Boston, Mass., June 23, 1920.

112 lb. Class—H. Ford, Boston, d. A. Heuser, Roxbury; three rounds, judges' decision. 118 lb.—S. Gustin, South Boston, d. S. Little, Boston; three rounds, judges' decision. 126 lb.—E. White, Newton, d. J. Linnehan, Boston; one round (quit). 135 lb.—R. Dinsmore, Y. D. Club, d. P. Paganis, Beverly; one round, foul. 147 lb.—H. Bohlin, Brockton, d. D. E. Waters, Boston; one round (quit). 160 lb.—J. Moriarity, Somerville, won by default. 175 lb.—T. Sullivan, Boston, d. J. Giroux, Boston; three rounds (knockout). Heavyweight—P. Reardon, won by default.

FINAL OLYMPIC BOXING TRY-OUTS

Held at 69th Regiment Armory, New York City, July 12-13-14.

112 lb. Class—P. Zivic, Willow A. C., Pittsburgh, d. F. De Gencro, Paulist A. C., New York City; three rounds, judges' decision. 118 lb.—E. Hartman, Herman Institute, Philadelphia, d. S. Gustin, South Boston; four rounds, referee's decision. 126 lb.—J. Zivic, Willow A. C., Pittsburgh, d. G. Etzell, United States Navy; three rounds, referee's decision. 135 lb.—F. Cassidy, Ozanam Ass'n, New York City, d. S. Mosberg, Pastime A. C., New York City; three rounds, judges' decision. 147 lb.—W. Clark, Herman Inst., Philadelphia, d. J. Bradley, Pastime A. C., New York City; three rounds, judges' decision. 160 lb.—S. Lagonia, Bronxdale A. C., New York City, d. Lieut. J. A. Cranston, U. S. Army, by default. 175 lb.—E. P. Eagan, Yale University, d. Sergt. T. Sneider, U. S. Army; three rounds, judges' decision. Heavyweight—W. Spengler, New York Police Club, d. Lieut. S. Stewart, U. S. Army; three rounds, judges' decision.

MID-WEST OLYMPIC WRESTLING TRY-OUTS

Held under the auspices of the American Olympic Committee at the Y. M. C. A., Gary, Ind., July 6-7, 1920.

121 lb. Class—Val. V. Vosen, Hawthorne Club, Chicago, d. John Cormicz, Polish American A. C., Chicago, decision; Kalman Borsits, Gary Y, d. Henry Manlin, Gary Y, 10 minutes, decision; Val. V. Vosen, Hawthorne Club, Chicago, d. Harry Mowitt, White Foundry Equipment Co., Chicago, decision; final: Val Vosen, Hawthorne Club, Chicago, d. Kalman Borsits, decision.

135 lb. Class—Geo. Metropoulos d. H. P. Troendley, both of Gary Y, in 2 m. 46 s.; John Vorres, Greek Olympic A. C., d. Thos. Ryzewski, Polish American A. C., in 4 m. 8 s.; Metropoulos d. Vorres in 10 m., decision; Vorres d. Troendley in 6 m. 34 s. for second place.

154 lb. Class—J. Sachs, Chicago Hebrew Institute, d. John Moore, University of Indiana, in 6 m. 42 s.; Geo. Mac Lennon d. A. Santschi, Sleipner A. C., in 10 m., decision; J. Sachs d. Geo. Mac Lennon of the Gary Y in 7 m. 46 s. Second bout forfeited.

175 lb. Class—W. Maurer, Chicago Hebrew Institute, d. Nick Lutze in 6 m. 48 s. Second bout, 3 m. 12 s.

Heavyweight—Fred Meyer, Chicago Hebrew Institute, d. Nick Lutze, Larrabee Y, in 9 m. 2 s. Second bout forfeited.

FINAL OLYMPIC WRESTLING TRY-OUTS

Held at the 22nd Regiment Armory, New York City, July 12-13.

121 lb. Class—C. E. Ackerly, Cornell University, d. B. B. Garber, Meadowbrook Club, decision, 10 m.; 135 lb.—G. Metropoulos, Gary

Y. M. C. A., d. D. Detar, Philadelphia; decision, 10 m. 154 lb.—C. F. Johnson, Boston, d. A. M. Franz, New York A. C.; decision, 10 m. 178 lb.—P. Berlenbach, New York A. C., d. Lieut. F. W. Maichle; decision, 10 m. Heavyweight—N. Pendleton, New York A. C., d. Private F. W. Ray, U. S. Army (Camp Lewis, Washington); 1 m. 32 s.

WESTERN OLYMPIC SWIMMING TRY-OUTS (MEN)

Held at Alameda, Cal., June 26-27.

100 Meters Race

Won by Duke Kahanamoku, Honolulu; W. Kealoha, Honolulu, second; W. Harris, Hawaii, third; Lester Smith, Olympic Club, fourth.

400 Meters Race

Won by Ludy Langer, Hawaiian Ass'n; W. W. Harris, Hawaiian Ass'n, second; Duke P. Kahanamoku, Hawaiian Ass'n, third. Time 5 minutes 22 seconds.

200 Meters Breast Stroke

Won by Jack Howell, Oakland A. C.; Dick Julien, Pacific Ass'n, second; L. Sternberg, Pacific Northwest Ass'n, third. Time 3 minutes 7 4-5 seconds.

100 Meters Back Stroke

Won by P. Kealoha, Hawaiian Ass'n; Ray Kegeris, Los Angeles A. C., second; Clarence Lane, Honolulu, third. Time 1 minute 15 seconds.

Springboard Diving

Won by Clarence Pinkston, Pacific Ass'n; Louis E. Kuehn, Pacific Northwest Ass'n, second.

High Diving

Won by Clarence Pinkston, Pacific Ass'n; H. Prieste, Los Angeles A. C., second; Clyde Swendsen, Los Angeles A. C., third; Louis E. Kuehn, fourth.

880 Yards Relay

Won by Hawaiian Ass'n (Langer, Harris, Kealoha, Kahanamoku); Pacific Ass'n, second.

WESTERN OLYMPIC SWIMMING TRY-OUTS (WOMEN)

Held at Alameda, Cal., June 26-27.

100 Meters Race

Won by Frances Cowells Schroth; Helen Moses, second; Thelma Paine, third; Mrs. Wagstaff, fourth. Time 1 minute 15 seconds.

High Diving

Won by Constance Dressler.

FINAL OLYMPIC SWIMMING TRY-OUTS (WOMEN)

Held at Manhattan Beach, N. Y., July 10.

100 Meters Race—Free-style

Won by Miss Ethelda Bleibtrey, N. Y. W. S. A.; Charlotte Boyle, N. Y. W. S. A., second; Irene Guest, Meadowbrook Club, third; Frances Cowells Schroth, San Francisco, fourth; Margaret Woodbridge, Detroit A. C., fifth; Miss Ruth Smith, Morningside A. C., sixth.

300 Meters Race

First Heat—Won by Miss Charlotte Boyle, Women's Swimming Association of New York; Miss Helen Moses, Outrigger Club of Honolulu, second; Miss Margaret Woodbridge, Detroit A. C., third; Miss Irene Guest, Meadowbrook Club of Philadelphia, fourth; Miss Bessie Ryan, Meadowbrook Club of Philadelphia, fifth. Time 4 minutes 52 seconds.

Second Heat—Won by Miss Ethelda Bleibtrey, N. Y. W. S. A.; Miss Eleanor Uhl, Meadowbrook Club of Philadelphia, second; Mrs. Frances Cowells Schroth, San Francisco, third; Miss Aileen Riffin, N. Y. W. S. A., fourth; Miss Eleanor Smith, Morningside A. C., fifth. Time 4 minutes 43 seconds.

Final Heat—Won by Miss Ethelda Bleibtrey, N. Y. W. S. A.; Miss Eleanor Uhl, Meadowbrook Club of Philadelphia, second; Mrs. Frances Cowells Schroth, San Francisco, third; Miss Woodbridge, Detroit A. C., fourth; Miss Charlotte Boyle, N. Y. W. S. A., fifth; Miss Helen Moses, Outrigger Club of Honolulu, sixth. Time 4 minutes 34 1-5 seconds.

High Diving Competition

Won by Miss Helen Meaney, N. Y. W. S. A.; Miss Aileen Riffin, N. Y. W. S. A., second; Miss Alice Lord, N. Y. W. S. A., third; Miss Bettie Grimes, Minneapolis, fourth; Miss Elizabeth Becker, Philadelphia, fifth; Miss Helen Wainwright, N. Y. W. S. A., sixth; Miss Bertha Tompkins, N. Y. W. S. A., seventh; Miss Constance Dressler, Portland, Ore., eighth; Mrs. Vonnice Malcolmson, Detroit, ninth; Miss Aileen Allen, Los Angeles, tenth; Mrs. Josephine Bartlett Taylor, N. Y. W. S. A., eleventh.

Fancy Diving

Won by Miss Helen Wainwright, N. Y. W. S. A., 120.3 points; Thelma Payne, Multnomah A. C., 115.6 points second; Aileen Riffin and Helen Meaney tied with 112.9 points, both N. Y. W. S. A., third; Miss Betty Grimes, Minneapolis, with 105.1 points, fifth; Constance Dressler, Portland, Ore., sixth.

FINAL OLYMPIC SWIMMING TRY-OUTS (MEN)

Held at Lincoln Park Lagoon, Chicago, Ill., July 10-11.

200 Meters Breast Stroke

Won by Lt. M. J. McDermott, U. S. Navy; J. Howell, Oakland A. C., second; G. A. Taylor, Chicago A. A., third. Time 3 minutes 14 seconds.

400 Meters Breast Stroke

Won by G. A. Taylor, Chicago A. A.; Stephen Ruddy, New York A. C., second; C. S. Quimby, U. S. Navy, third; (Jack Howell finished first but was disqualified). Time 7 minutes 2-5 seconds.

100 Yards Free Style

Won by Duke Kahanamoku of Hawaii; P. Kealoha, Hawaii, second; Norman Ross, Illinois A. C., third; J. K. Gilman, U. S. Navy, fourth. Time 55 seconds.

One Mile—Free Style

Won by E. T. Bolden, Illinois A. C.; Ludy Langer, Hawaii, second; F. K. Kahele, U. S. Navy, third; Leo Geibel, New York A. C., fourth. Time 25 minutes 26 seconds.

100 Meters Back Stroke

Won by Ray Kegeris, Los Angeles A. C.; W. Kealoha, Hawaii, second; H. H. Kruger, Hawaii, third; G. K. Kane, U. S. Navy, fourth. Time 1 minute 22 3-5 seconds.

440 Yards Championship

Won by Norman Ross, Illinois A. C.; W. H. Harris, Hawaii, second; P. Kealoha, Hawaii, third; F. Kahele, U. S. Navy, fourth. Time 5 minutes 40 2-5 seconds.

FINAL OLYMPIC GYMNASTIC TRY-OUTS

Held July 28, 1921.

Free Standing Exercise

Possible 12 Points—Mais, 10.75 points; Jorgensen, 10.583 points; Kriz, 9.25 points; Krempel, 9.25 points; Wandrer, 7.583 points.

Horizontal Bar

Possible 24 Points—Kriz, 23.41 2-3 points; Jorgensen, 22.66 2-3 points; Krempel, 20; Mais, 19.08 1-2; Wandrer, 11.91 2-3.

Parallel Bars

Possible 24 Points—Kriz, 23.75 points; Krempel, 23.25 points; Jorgensen, 21.66 points; Mais, 20.06 points; Wandrer, 18 points.

Flying Rings

Possible 24 Points—Krempel, 23.66 2-3 points; Kriz, 22.75 points; Jorgensen, 20.58 1-3 points; Mais, 18.16 2-3 points; Wandrer, 11.91 2-3 points.

Side Horse

Possible 12 Points—Kriz, 11.33 1-3 points; Krempel 11.33 1-3 points; Wandrer, 10 points; Mais, 8.41 2-3 points.

Final Scores

Possible 96 Points—Won by Kriz, 90.4999 points; Krempel, 87.4900 points, second; Jorgenson, 86.0831 points, third; Mais, 77.0831 points, fourth; Wandrer, 59.4165 points, fifth.

OLYMPIC MARATHON TRY-OUTS

AUTO CITY MARATHON

*Held under the auspices of the Irish-American Athletic Club,
Detroit, Mich., April 3, 1920.*

Won by Charles Mellor, Logan Square A. C., Chicago; W. Kyronen, New York, second; Sidney Hatch, Illinois A. C., Chicago, third; M. Dwyer, Mohawk A. C., fourth. Time 2h. 30m. 4s.

NEW YORK

Held under the auspices of the New York A. C., June 5, 1920

- | | |
|---|-------------------|
| 1. *H. Kolehmainen, unattached | 2h. 47m. 49 2-5s. |
| 2. J. Organ, Pittsburgh A. A. | 2h. 51m. 06 1-5s. |
| 3. *J. Toumikoski, Quincy A. C. | 2h. 52m. 06s. |
| 4. William Wick, Quincy A. C. | 2h. 53m. 27s. |
| 5. J. P. Weber, Pittsburgh | 2h. 54m. 48s. |
| 6. V. K. Kyronen, Millrose A. C. | 2h. 56m. 25 2-5s. |
| 7. C. L. Mellor, Logan Square A. C. | 2h. 58m. 56 4-5s. |
| 8. E. White, Holy Cross Lyceum | 2h. 59m. 32 4-5s. |
| 9. H. Kauppinen, Brooklyn | 3h. 00m. 35 1-5s. |
| 10. C. Mitchell, St. Christopher | 3h. 03m. 26s. |
| 11. R. Ohmar, Dorchester Club, Boston | 3h. 05m. 56 3-5s. |
| 12. M. Lynch, Washington, D. C. | 3h. 08m. 10 4 5s. |
| 13. William J. Kennedy, Morningside A. C. | 3h. 11m. 12 4-5s. |
| 14. George Kirkwood, Paulist A. C. | 3h. 11m. 36 3-5s. |
| 15. F. A. Travelena, Mohawk A. C. | 3h. 19m. 05 2-5s. |

*Not eligible to represent United States. Competed for Finland.



*H. Kolehmainen (Finland). Leading 35
contenders from all nations into the
Stadium at the finish of the race*



*Joe Organ. First
U. S. runner to
finish and seventh
in line*



*H. Kolehmainen (Finland) crowned victor of the
Marathon with J. Lossman (Esthonia) second to finish*

The Classic Marathon

SEAGATE

*Held under the auspices of 5th Company, 13 Regiment, Brooklyn, N. Y.
February 22, 1920.*

1. Frank Zuna, Frank B. Whitney Post A. L.	2h. 57m. 53 1-5s.
2. Otto J. Laakso, Todd Shipyards A. A.	3h. 04m. 37 3-5s.
3. Edwin H. White, Holy Cross Lyceum	3h. 05m. 57 3-5s.
4. M. J. Dwyer, Mohawk A. C.	3h. 13m. 43s.
5. J. J. Brooks, Mohawk A. C.	3h. 19m. 43 3-5s.
6. Geo. Kirkwood, Paulist A. C.	3h. 27m. 04 2-5s.
7. Hugo Kauppinen, unattached	3h. 36m. 30s.
8. Geo. B. Moss, unattached	3h. 36m. 43s.
9. Russel Jekei, unattached	3h. 39m. 59s.
10. H. Parkinson, Morningside A. C.	3h. 45m. 29s.
11. John P. Knox, Morningside A. C.	3h. 47m. 32s.
12. H. T. Nye, Paulist A. C.	3h. 53m. 14s.
13. T. Ruffino, Paulist A. C.	4h. 00m. 44s.
14. O. S. Weeks, unattached	4h. 02m. 00s.
15. James H. Montague, Washington, D. C.	

BOSTON

*Held under the auspices of Boston Athletic Association
Boston, Mass., April 19, 1920*

1. *Peter Trivoulidas, New York	2h. 29m. 31s.
2. Arthur V. Roth, Roxbury, Mass.	2h. 30m. 31s.
3. C. W. A. Linder, Hurja A. C., Quincy, Mass.	2h. 33m. 22s.
4. William Wick, Quincy, Mass.	2h. 34m. 37s.
5. Ewin H. White, Holy Cross Lyceum	2h. 36m. 10s.
6. Robt. Conboy, 7th Regiment, Buffalo	2h. 37m. 34s.
7. Frank Zuna, Whitney Post, American Legion	2h. 39m. 34s.
8. Clifton Mitchell, St. Christopher A. C.	2h. 41m. 06s.
9. John Toumikoski, Quincy, Mass.	2h. 43m. 06s.
10. Runar Ohman, Dorchester Club	2h. 43m. 41s.
11. Sydney Hatch, Illinois A. C.	2h. 45m. 43s.
12. Wallie Carson, Chicago	2h. 48m. 38s.
13. Thigo Kanppinen, Brooklyn, N. Y.	2h. 50m. 32s.
14. John Resi, Cygnet A. C., New York	2h. 52m. 44s.
15. W. J. Kennedy, Morningside A. C.	2h. 53m. 13s.

TRANSPORTATION OF THE TEAMS

It had been originally intended that the greater portion of the Olympic Team consisting of the track and field athletes, men and women swimmers, catch-as-catch-can and Graeco-Roman wrestlers,

*Not eligible to represent United States. Competed for Greece.

boxers, fencers, cyclists and tug-of-war team, were to sail a few days after the holding of the final track and field try-outs at Boston on July 17. These team members were booked on a very fine transport, the *Great Northern*, which was an eight-day boat. But unfortunately it was necessary for her to go into drydock and another boat was offered as substitute, the *Buford*, a very small, undesirable 5,000 ton ship. This vessel was objected to by the Olympic Committee and it was finally decided to sail on the *Matoika* which left New York, July 27.



"A Long Pull and a Strong Pull." English tug-of-war team defeating U. S. team of army men

During this unfortunate delay of a week, the track and field team was ordered to report to Travers Island since training and sleeping accommodations had been obtained at the U. S. army barracks at Fort Slocum nearby.

On the *Matoika* the dining-room accommodations could take care of about 150 at one sitting, and it was necessary to have three sittings. The staterooms, engaged long in advance, were occupied by many army officers and representatives of the United States Government on official business and by only 50 of our party, which included the fencing team for whom arrangements had been made by Major Honeycutt of the fencing team who also was in charge of the *Matoika* for the United States transport service, newspaper men, officials and a few athletes. The balance of the team had troopship quarters in the hold and occupied cots that were used in transporting troops during the war. These quarters were not overcrowded, but they were not well ventilated and

the toilet accommodations were very unsatisfactory. On a previous trip of this vessel ice had been encountered and the *Matoika* on its return voyage took a southerly course during which unusually warm weather was experienced.

The sea was quite calm and very few suffered from seasickness but on account of rain on several occasions, hatches and port holes had to be closed, so that the troopship quarters were very stuffy. In addition to this there was trouble with the ventilating apparatus, which caused unusual discomfort in these quarters. For that matter there was very little comfort in the staterooms during several very hot days. The *Matoika* was an old transatlantic liner converted into a transport and was not as clean as vessels in the passenger service of the important lines.

Everything was done that could be done for the men on board the ship. The use of the sick bay was obtained on the very first night of the voyage and 34 athletes were assigned to these quarters as a result of a committee meeting, at which it was decided to give the preference to the athletes who made the best showing at the try-outs in the various events. Another desirable room used by the hospital attendants, accommodating 12, was obtained in which were placed the cyclists and marathon men. The athletes were given the privilege of bringing their mattresses and blankets on deck and many availed themselves of this opportunity. The lounge was cleared at 10 o'clock each night and about 20 men placed their mattresses on the floor.

Meals were served in three relays and while a little confusion existed on the first day due to the steward's force and kitchen force being entirely unskilled, on the whole this service was quite satisfactory when it is considered that these men were at work almost continually from morning until night and many were earning their passage to see the Games. The food was good and plentiful, a special menu of food selected by the coaches being provided for the athletes who were given preference, the majority dining at the first sitting.

The coaches ordered and carried out a great deal of training morning and afternoon. A swimming pool was constructed on the deck and excellent practice was indulged in. The fencers, boxers, wrestlers and track and field men were all hard at work at their training morning and afternoon, and the whole ship was given over and turned into a gymnasium. A cork mat was laid on part of one of the decks and running practice was possible, except that on account of a few obstructions at the turns the runners had to slow down to avoid accidents. Muscles heretofore undeveloped were brought into play on account of the rolling of the vessel.

The general behavior of the men was good. But they were high strung and temperamental as athletes usually are and they were affected by the long voyage. Up to August 6, Friday, all seemed contented, when an incident occurred which aroused the ire of certain athletes and brought about an unpleasant result.

Word was given on that date to discontinue all training and the swimming tank was ordered taken down. This was a very heavy



On Your Mark—Set—Go! Start of 5000 Meters Run in which Americans were outclassed by foreign competitors

wooden framework in which a canvas covering was placed. For some unknown reason the crew started to take this tank down at about 3.30 in the morning and made considerable noise, which caused clashes between the athletes and the crew, as the athletes protested against this disturbance to their sleep. There seems to have been no reason for doing this work at such an unseemly hour, but those in charge claimed it had to be done at that time so as not to interfere with the regular duties of the crew.

However, bitter feeling stirred up over the removal of this tank caused the athletes to gather together and plan a protest. A committee representing the athletes conferred with members of the Olympic Committee on board, with a view towards bettering conditions on the return voyage. Finally a resolution stating their grievances was drawn up by the athletes' committee and was signed by the members of the team and presented to the American Olympic Committee.



*Guillemont (France) at finish
of 5000 Meters Race*



*Albert G. Hill (England), Winner
of 800 and 1500 Meters Races*



*B. G. D. Rudd (So. Africa).
Ahead in the 400 Meters Race*



*P. Nurmi (Finland). Cross-
ing the tape in the 10,000
Meters Run (below)*

Group of Foreign Distance Runners

The *Matoika* arrived at Flushing which is about 60 miles from Antwerp at noon time Saturday, August 7, and had to stop a few hours to wait for the tide. When the vessel started for Antwerp, the officers of the *Matoika* told all passengers that we would dock at 6 o'clock and to make arrangements to go ashore. When we arrived at Antwerp at about 7.30 P. M., Paul Pilgrim, an assistant manager who had gone ahead to Antwerp, met us and informed us that the army officials would not permit any of the athletes to leave the vessel that night, and that all must stay on board ship until morning as the difficulty of transportation to the school house was so great the work would take until all hours of the night and considerable confusion would result. The athletes did not receive this notice with favor and an army officer addressed them explaining the situation. It would have been far better to have taken all ashore that night, as considerable trouble was met with in keeping the athletes from leaving the ship.

The entire party was transported to the school house early Sunday morning, August 8. They found that team quarters at the school house consisted of about 12 rooms with from 10 to 20 army cots in each room. There were two buildings with a court yard between them. The toilet accommodations were not very clean and the shower baths were provided with cold water only. The weather was unusually cold and rain fell almost daily.

The meals were served in the school gymnasium by caterers furnished by the Belgian Olympic Committee. The athletes of other countries were also housed and fed at school houses in the same manner as our athletes, since Antwerp had very limited hotel accommodations. About 200 athletes were housed at this school house and for a team of this size such housing is not very satisfactory as one restless individual disturbs the comfort of the others.

All these discomforts encountered by the athletes both on the voyage across and at the school house were due in large part to after-war conditions. There were many irritating and inconvenient circumstances which in ordinary times could have been avoided, but that they did not harm the athletes seriously is proved by the wonderful showing of the American Olympic Team at the Games themselves.

TRACK AND FIELD EVENTS AT ANTWERP

Formalities of the opening of the Seventh Olympic Games, dedication of the huge Stadium and other preliminaries took place with much pomp, color and ceremony.

Despite cheering crowds, gaily decorated stands and eager athletes,

scars of the great war were still plainly visible. Flags of Germany, Austria, Turkey and Russia were missing from the procession made up of the speedy, the powerful and the skillful of nations. Colors of these nations were also absent from the diplomatic boxes. It was in the ranks of the athletes that the results of the war were most noticeable, however. Youngsters who had given great promise in the last athletic



Relay Runner. By R. Tait McKenzie

contest of nations, held at Stockholm in 1912, and who were expected to win high honors at Antwerp, were missing from the ranks. Many laid down their lives for their respective countries.

The Stadium which was erected on short notice was well planned to seat about 30,000 giving all a good view of the arena.

King Albert, Queen Elizabeth and the other members of the Royal Family together with Cardinal Mercier were in the royal box. In the opening parade, the nations followed each other in French alphabetical order. The flag of Australia was the first to pass before the King, while the guns roared from the Antwerp forts that six years before were holding the Germans in check long enough to permit the King and

Royal Family to escape with a remnant of their great army. The athletes representing the United States (États Unis) marched directly behind those of Esthonia and ahead of those of Finland.

The Americans made an impressive sight in their white flannels and blue jackets with the American shield on the left breast. Harry J. Hebner, a veteran of three Olympiads carried the American standard,



J. Guillemont (France) on shoulders of his compatriots and P. Nurmi (Finland) whose endurance and speed in the distance events were a feature of the Games

Two Foreign Favorites

while the Stars and Stripes was borne aloft by Patrick McDonald, one of the veterans of the 1912 Olympic Games. He made a striking figure, 6 feet 4 inches in height, broad of shoulders and well muscled, as he proudly carried our national emblem. Out in front of the American athletes, led by President Gustavus T. Kirby, marched the members of the American Olympic Committee, followed by the managers and team coaches. The crowd was cheering constantly as the stream of hundreds of athletes entered the Stadium and marched around the arena.

The American athletes, about three hundred strong, were cheered frequently not only by their compatriots in the stands but by the

throng who recognized that the group marching behind the Stars and Stripes were among the strong contenders for victory in the Seventh Olympiad.

When King Albert proclaimed the Stadium open, after Cardinal Mercier had pronounced the benediction, seven cannon shots boomed over the field. With this, 50 veteran soldiers of the Belgian Army



American "Followers-Up." (Left to right) M. Lawrence Shields, third 1500 Meters; Earl Eby, second 800 Meters; F. J. Shea, fourth 400 Meters Race

released 50 carrier pigeons which flew off in all directions to announce to the world that the Seventh Olympic Games had opened.

On the following morning the first of the track and field events were contested in the Stadium, and found the American athletes leading to victory.

In the first track event of the Games, the magnificent performance of Frank J. Loomis not only gave the United States first place in the 400 meters hurdles, but also set a new world's record for the event. Americans also took second and third places.

The American sprinters again demonstrated their superiority over the best sprinters in the world by carrying off first honors in the 100 and 200 meters events. In the 100 meters the four American entrants finished among the first six; Paddock winning, Kirksey second, Scholz fourth, and Murchison sixth. In justice to Murchison, it is

stated that he was left "flat footed" on his mark when the starter's gun was fired, partly through his own fault and, partly due to the clerk of course calling out instructions to the competitors after the starter had commanded them to "get set."

Three of the four entries in the 200 meters sprint were among the placed men in the final. In this event Woodring furnished a big



Finish of the 400 Meters Hurdles. F. J. Loomis (U. S.) well in lead to a new world's record

surprise by defeating Paddock for first honors. Murchison finished fourth.

The Americans fared badly in the middle distance events. Frank Shea of Pittsburgh was the only American to win a place, taking fourth. All four of the Americans entered in this event qualified in their heats, but Shea was the only one to qualify for the final.

Our first real upset came in the 800 meters race in which we were depending upon such stellar performers as Eby, Scott, Sprout and Campbell to carry the Stars and Stripes to the fore in this all-important middle distance event. However, to our disappointment, England produced the winner of this event in the person of A. G. Hill. Eby and Rudd of South Africa fought it out for second place, Eby receiving the decision on the tape. Mountain of England finished a few yards back in fourth place leading Scott and Sprout, who finished in fifth and sixth places respectively. Campbell, the fourth American entry, set the pace a good part of the distance, but collapsed 40 yards from the finish, and had to be carried from the field. He had run himself out completely.

Hill's time in this race was 1 minute 53 2-5 seconds, but the majority of the experts agreed that despite the time shown by the watches it was the fastest half mile ever run. The slow time shown by the watches was due to the very slow track on which the race was run, due to continual rains. Had the race been run at the Harvard Stadium or Franklin Field, Philadelphia, it is quite likely that the world's record for



"A Clean-Up Squad." F. J. Loomis, J. K. Norton and A. G. Desch who finished first, second and third, respectively, in the 400 Meters Hurdles

the distance would have been broken. The first 440 yards of the race were run in 54 1-5 seconds. Eby declared after the race that it was the hardest one he had ever run.

Hill again repeated in the 1,500 meters race, beating the American champion, Joie Ray, along with the other three Americans who competed in this contest. Of course, the injury sustained by Ray while training on one of the nearby fields, which was the only place available at the particular time that he desired to have a work-out, killed his chances of defeating the great Hill in this race.

The 1,500 meters was the second most sensational foot race of the Games being just a little short of the thrills of the running of the 800 meters race two days previous. It was run in a drizzling rain. P. J. Baker, another Englishman, finished second to Hill with Larry Shields

of the Philadelphia Meadowbrook Club in third place only a few feet behind Baker. Wohralik, a well-built runner from Slovakia, who made the fastest time in his heat of the 1,500 meters race had to be content with fourth place, closely followed by Lundgren of Sweden and Audinet of France. Hill's time in this race was 4 minutes 14-5 seconds, which is considered very good time for the slow, rain-soaked track in the Antwerp Stadium.

In justice to the winner, however, it must be admitted that Ray at his best would by no means have been certain of victory. Albert Hill



The Last Hurdle. Earl Thompson (Canada), extreme left, breaking a world's record in the 110 Meters Hurdles and beating H. E. Barron (U. S.), extreme right, by a stride

ran a splendid race and deserves great credit. The Englishman already had raced four days in succession: on Sunday, the 800 meters heats; Monday, the semi-final; Tuesday, the final; and on Wednesday, the 1,500 meters heats. Despite his strenuous work of the preceding days, the slow track and the rain, he finished the race in the second fastest time ever made at an Olympiad in this event. Many experts believe he might have made still faster time if he had been pressed by Ray, for at no time did he appear in danger.

Ray took the lead at the start and held it for 1,000 meters. He was then passed by Hill and Baker, and 100 meters further by Shields. Then Hill sprinted, carrying Baker and Shields with him and pulling away from Ray, who could not respond. Only on the last few yards did Hill draw away from Baker and Shields, winning by about five meters, while Joie finished eighth.

Ray ran the entire race without a sprint. He said his leg felt lifeless after half the distance, making it impossible for him to sprint. Shields ran a game race and was only about eight yards behind the winner.

The American distance runners were completely outclassed in the 5,000 and 10,000 meters races. C. C. Furnas finished fourth in the first heat of the 5,000 meters run which qualified him for the final.



Winners of the 110 Meters Hurdles. Center, Earl Thompson (Canada) new world's champion; left, H. E. Barron (U. S.), second; right, F. S. Murray, (U. S.), third

In the second heat H. H. Brown took third and in the fourth heat Ivan Dresser finished third. This qualified these three for the final, the only American failing to qualify being C. F. Hunter. However, not one of the three Americans who qualified was able to finish in the final of this race, which was won by Joseph Guillemot of France in a spirited finish with Nurmi of Finland who took second.

In the 10,000 meters Fred Faller, the American champion, was the only American distance runner to qualify in the preliminary heats, but he failed to figure in the final. America did not start anyone in the first heat of the 10,000 meters race, but Faller qualified in the second heat which was won by Joseph Guillemot of France in 32 minutes 41 2-5 seconds. Erick Backman of Sweden was second in this heat and Albert Anderson finished just ahead of Faller in third place. Earl Johnson was our only representative in the third heat and he dropped out after

*Parting company
with the pole*



*A descent in
perfect form*



Over the top

F. K. Foss (U. S.) adding 2½ inches to the Pole Vault record

running about 6,000 meters and complained of having been seized with cramps in the stomach.

Because of his fine running and victory in the 5,000 meters race earlier in the week, Guillemot was the favorite when the men lined up at the start for the final of the 10,000 meters race. This race turned out to be one of the best in the entire program and was won by Paavo Nurmi, the nineteen year old distance runner of Finland who a few days before had run second to Guillemot. This time the order of finish was just the reverse, Guillemot taking second.

There was unusually spirited racing between the first five men, James Wilson of England setting the pace until half a mile from the finish. Guillemot was running shoulder-to-shoulder with him. Then Nurmi took the lead. Guillemot followed for half a lap, then sprinted into the lead again up the backstretch. Nurmi waited until the last turn, then sprinted in turn, passing Guillemot, and continued his sprint to the tape, where he won by twenty yards.

The race was fully as fast as the one at Stockholm in 1912, when Kolehmainen made the present Olympic record, if allowance is given for the difference in the tracks. Nurmi's time, 31 minutes 45 4-5 seconds, is several seconds slower than the Stockholm record, but there was easily that difference between the two tracks.

Our defeat in the 16-pound shot put was a bitter pill to swallow in the field events. In the past America's shot putters have always been supreme, and we probably lost the championship this year because we felt there was no one in sight good enough to question our right to the honors. In Patrick McDonald, the giant policemen of the New York Athletic Club, we felt we had a sure winner. But the unexpected happened and we not only lost first, but second place as well.

We must take out hats off to the winner, Ville Porhola, a Finnish peasant. He is not a big man compared with Pat McDonald or the late Ralph Rose who were responsible for America's successes in the shot put events at Stockholm and London. He is 6 feet tall and weighs about 200 pounds. He does not carry a pound of superfluous fat but is as hard as nails and has great speed. We had heard of Porhola's achievements in the Finnish championships just before we sailed, and while we figured on him doing around 46 feet it was never expected that his improvement would be as rapid as it proved to be.

In the qualifying round Niklander, of Finland, was first; McDonald, second; Porhola, third; Liversedge, of the United States, fourth; and Nilsson, of Sweden, fifth. Howard Cann and George Bihlman, and other American entrants, failed to qualify. In the final, Porhola of Finland improved his performance and placed himself



*Landon "Going Up."
A new Olympic record
at 6 feet 4 1-5 inches*



*Richard Landon (U. S.),
winner. On the shoulders of his rivals B. Ekelund (Sweden) third
and H. Muller (U. S.)
second*



*W. L. Whalen,
(U. S.) fourth*

High Honors for America in High Jumping

ahead of Niklander, his team mate. Harry Liversedge also improved his performance and moved up into third place ahead of McDonald. McDonald's performance was a great disappointment to the American followers. He appeared to be very nervous and his best effort was more than two feet back of the winner's mark, a performance that he has often far surpassed.

The achievement of Richard W. Landon of the United States in breaking the Olympic record with a jump of 6 feet 4 1-5 inches in the running high jump championship was one of the outstanding features of the Games, and brought to the victor royal congratulations. While this event was being held King Albert flew from Brussels in his aeroplane and reached the Stadium in time to witness the event and see a new record made. The tall King of the Belgians was on the field at the time and shook hands with Landon, smilingly informing him that he had jumped higher than the Monarch's head.

Landon's jump in meters was 1.94 while the former Olympic record held by Alma Richards who carried the Stars and Stripes to victory in the Olympic Games at Stockholm in 1912, was 1.93. But what makes Landon's performance all the more remarkable is the fact that the conditions for the high jump were not of the best.

The American high jumpers are accustomed to jumping from a firm take-off made from practically the same materials as the track is composed of, but at Antwerp the almost continuous rain which fell during the Games made it impossible to hold the high jump at the place originally fixed and therefore necessary to have the contestants jump from a turf take-off. This became soft after the many competitors had taken their trial jumps and affected some of the jumpers more than others. John Murphy, the American champion, in particular experienced great difficulty in clearing heights several inches under his best performance at home.

H. B. Muller of the United States tied with Ekelund of Sweden for second place but won on the jump-off. This gave Ekelund third place. Walter Whalen and John Murphy of the American team tied with B. Howard Baker of Great Britain for fourth place but on the jump-off Whalen won and Murphy defeated Baker giving America first, second, fourth and fifth places in this event.

The most remarkable performance among the field events was that of Frank Foss, of the United States, who won the pole vault for height and established a new world's record. The competition was held in a drizzling rain accompanied by blasts of wind which chilled the contestants to the bone. The rain made the runway soft and slippery, but despite these unsatisfactory conditions, Foss cleared the

*C. Johnson (U. S.) in a flying leap
to second place*



*Wm. Pettersson (Sweden),
first in the Running
Broad Jump*



R. L. Templeton (U. S.) landing third

The Running Broad Jump

remarkable height of 4.09 meters or 13 feet 5 inches. The fact that his opponents could not come within a foot of his performance under the conditions existing on that day, whereas under more favorable conditions they had often come within six inches of it, shows what a singular performance Foss made, and it is probable that under ideal conditions he might have vaulted much higher.



The Strong Man of the American Team. Patrick MacDonald (U. S.) who broke an Olympic record in throwing the 56 Pound Weight

In the try-outs at the Harvard Stadium before the American team sailed, Sol Butler, our best broad jumper, established a new American record when he won the broad jump with a leap of 24 feet 8 inches. This performance was fully a foot better than any of the broad jumpers of any other nation had accomplished, and all on this side of the water felt confident that Butler would win this event for the United States.

Butler trained hard and conscientiously all during the trip across the ocean and prior to the Games in Antwerp, as he hoped to add the world's record to his string of honors won in the broad jump. On his very first trial jump Butler "pulled" a tendon and was compelled to withdraw from the competition. America lost first place to Pettersson of



Another American Weight Tosser. Patrick Ryan (U. S.) placed first in the 16 Pound Hammer Throw and second in the 56 Pound Weight Throw

Sweden, but Carl Johnson, of the United States, managed to win second place. Johnson had been in poor health all during the college season, and on account of his ill health the committee was undecided until the last minute whether to select him or not. However, he confirmed the judgment of the committee by winning second place.

All four of the American entrants in the 110 meters hurdle event won their heats in a field of twenty-six starters. Harold Barron of Phila-

delphia made the fastest time in the heats when he finished first in the second trial in 15 1-5 seconds. Barron just nosed out Earl Thompson, the Dartmouth College hurdler and world's record holder, who represented Canada. Fred S. Murray, William Yount and Walker Smith were the other members of the American team to qualify in the trial heats. Barron also won the first semi-final heat with Walker Smith, his team mate, second, and equalled the world's and Olympic record in so doing.

The fine running of Barron in the heat and semi-final made the Americans feel that he might be returned the winner over Thompson in the final of this event. Such was not the case, however, as Thompson ran one of his great races and clipped a fifth of a second from the world's record in winning the title from Barron.

Thompson's performance was one of the most brilliant ever witnessed in Europe. Although Thompson ran for Canada he was cheered as heartily by the Americans as the British. We look upon Thompson as one of our own men for he is a product of an American college and his victory was a triumph for American training. He ran a wonderful race leading all the way and winning by a scant yard. Fred S. Murray, of New York, finished a close third. Walker Smith, the only other American to qualify, took fifth place.

America's hopes of scoring heavily in the 56 pound weight and hammer throwing contests went glimmering when Mathew McGrath, the giant hammer thrower, twisted his knee in the second trial throw with the 16 pound hammer. As a result of this accident McGrath was eliminated from the final of the hammer and it also prevented him from competing in the 56-pound weight throw. The injury was directly due to the condition of the ground where the hammer throwing circle was located.



Basil Bennet (U. S.). Third in Hammer Throw

McGrath's throw in his first trial in the hammer throw qualified him for the final and without competing further it gave him fifth place in the event.

Patrick J. Ryan of the United States won the final but failed by a little more than 6 feet to break the existing Olympic record. Basil Bennet, the third and only other American to qualify, finished in third place a few inches behind Carl Lindh of Sweden. James McEachern,



V. Porhola (Finland)



H. Liversedge (U. S. Navy)

First and Third in 16 Pound Shot Put

America's fourth representative, finished seventh in the qualifying trials, but only six contestants qualified for the final.

Patrick McDonald, Patrick Ryan, Mathew McGrath and James McEachern were America's entrants in the 56 pound weight throw and McDonald and Ryan took first and second places, McDonald's winning throw establishing a new Olympic record.

McGrath was compelled to watch the competition from the side lines and McEachern failed to qualify. Had McGrath been able to compete, America would have taken all three places.

The honor of breaking the first world's record in the field events at the Antwerp Olympiad went to Johnni Myrra of Finland, a javelin thrower, who heaved the spear shaped implement the remarkable distance of 219 feet, one and a fraction inches.

The athletes of Finland were far superior in this particular event to the representatives of the other nations entered. The American entrants finished far in the ruck. M. S. Angier had the best throw of any of the Americans, finishing in seventh place with a throw of 191 feet 11 1-8 inches. Jim Lincoln finished in ninth place. Tuck and Mahan, the other American entrants, failed to qualify for the final.

Javelin throwing is in its infancy in this country, but the Americans picked up many valuable pointers from the Finnish competitors and will make a much better showing in future Olympic javelin throwing events. The foreign competitors claim that our javelins are of inferior quality and it is believed that our athletes would improve their performances from 10 to 15 feet with a better grade of javelin.

In the team races on the Olympic program the American runners split even, taking first in the 400 meters relay and 3,000 meters team race and fourth place in the 1,600 meters relay and cross-country race.

In the 400 meters race the four American cracks, Loren Murchison, Jackson V. Scholz,

Morris Kirksey and Charles Paddock cut Germany out of a niche in the Olympic Hall of Fame by winning the event in 42 1-5 seconds. The former world's record was made by a German team at the Stockholm Olympics in 1912.

Hallock Brown, Arlie Schardt, Ivan Dresser, Lawrence Shields and Michael Devaney composed the American team which accounted for first place in the 3,000 meters team race. Hallock Brown won the race in a close finish with Erick Bachman of Sweden and a few strides behind Bachman came Schardt. A Frenchman and an Englishman separated Schardt from Dresser, the next American to finish. Albert Hill, the winner of the 800 and 1,500 meter races finished in seventh place just ahead of Larry Shields. Devaney, the fifth member of the United States team, finished in twelfth place. Bachman was leading Brown 100



A. Pope (U.S.). Third and only American point winner in Discus Throw

meters from the finish, but Brown gradually moved up along side of the Swede and 50 meters from the finish was at even turns with him. They raced along side by side and then inch by inch Brown pulled away from his adversary to win by a little more than 2 feet.

The American 1,600 meters relay team composed of Geo. Schiller, James E. Meredith, R. S. Emory and Frank J. Shea, which on past



E. Bradley. Second in Pentathlon B. Hamilton. Second in Decathlon
America's All-Around Athletes

records looked good enough to win, made a poor showing, finishing in fourth place behind England, South Africa and France. The English team had a lead of fully 50 yards when the final American runner was touched off.

The American cross-country team also finished in fourth place with a score of 36 points, as compared with 10 for Finland, whose team won the event. Pat Flynn was the first American to finish, crossing the line in ninth place.

The palm of all victories in the Olympic Games goes to that sturdy Finnish-American, Hannes Kolehmainen, who captured the classic Olympic marathon in 2 hours 32 minutes 35 4-5 seconds, remarkably fast time for the course.



The United States Javelin Team



It was another triumph over adverse conditions for the race was run in a drizzling rain and over a muddy course. Kolehmainen ran for Finland although at the time he was a naturalized citizen of the United States. The International Amateur Athletic Federation' rules state that an athlete who has once competed for his native land in an Olympic meet cannot thereafter run for an adopted country. Therefore, Kolehmainen had no choice in the matter, as eight years

Myrra (Finland) who proved the superiority of the Finns in this sport by throwing 219 feet 11-2 inches and by topping the list of four fellow-countrymen, all of whom broke the former world's record of 204 feet 5 inches

previous he had competed in the Olympic Games at Stockholm for Finland and won the 5 000 and 10,000 meters races.

But the brilliant Finnish runner could have received no greater ovation from the Americans had the fruits of his victory gone to America. The thunderous roar of cheers that went up from the American section as the winner of this most prized Olympic event



British Relay Team—1600 Meters. R. A. Lindsay, G. Butler, J. C. Ainsworth-Davies, C. Griffiths

appeared in the Stadium was a tribute not only to the man, but to his native land as well, for the splendid sportsmanship shown by its sons and their plucky fight for third place at the Games.

Kolehmainen finished seventy yards ahead of the second man, Lossman, an Esthonian, and appeared comparatively fresh as he pulled up. The third man was Arri of Italy; Broos, of Belgium, was fourth, and John Tuomikoski, of the Dorchester Club, Boston, but representing Finland, fifth.

The three Americans to finish ran in good form all the way. They were Joe L. Organ, of Pittsburgh, seventh; Carl Linder, Quincy, Mass., eleventh; and Charles L. Mellor, Chicago, twelfth. There were forty-five starters, seventeen countries being represented.



American Relay Team in Action. 400 Meters



The team which cut Germany out of a niche in the Hall of Fame by breaking the Olympic record formerly held by that country. Left to right: Charles Paddock, J. V. Sholz, L. C. Murchison, M. M. Kirksey, Time 42 1-5 seconds, world's record

The U. S. Four Hundred Meters Relay Team

Arthur V. Roth, the fourth American, did not finish. The four Japanese entrants finished among the first twenty-five. The superb physical condition of all the runners is evidenced by the fact that not one collapsed. After being crowned with the laurel wreath, Kolehmainen ran around a lap of the track.

Peter Trivoulides, of the Millrose Athletic Club, New York, winner of the Boston marathon, who was sent over by Boston Greeks to represent their native country, did not finish, nor did Hannes Schuster, of Brooklyn, representing Sweden.

The full results of each track and field event on the program of the Seventh Olympiad are shown in the tables on pp. 279-307.

GYMNASTICS

Roy E. Moore, Manager, Gymnastic Team

America's initial effort in the gymnastic competition at an Olympiad may be said to have resulted fruitfully even though the members of our team did not score points for our country in this most difficult sport, and one featured by the European countries where the future gymnast is trained from childhood and acquainted with gymnastic apparatus.

The American team consisted of four men, all entered only for the all-around individual gymnastic contest, the different apparatus being horizontal bar, parallel bars, flying rings, side horse and free calisthenics drill. One compulsory and one optional exercise were required on the three first and one optional exercise demanded for each of the two last-named events.

Our gymnasts were selected after an official try-out on July 28 (under Olympic rules and conditions) of all eligible men. The team, as a result, was made up as follows:

Frank J. Kriz, Bohemian Gymnastic Association of New York.

Paul Krempel, Los Angeles (California) A. C.

B. Jorgensen, Norwegian Turn & A. C., Brooklyn, N. Y.

John D. Mais, Philadelphia (Pennsylvania) Turngemeinde, with Roy E. Moore, Chairman, Metropolitan Assn. Amateur Athletic Union Gymnastic Championship Committee, as manager.

These men sailed on the U. S. transport *Sherman* from Hoboken Aug. 5 and trained daily on board, the weather being favorable and the spacious deck space of the *Sherman* allowing full room for the complete gymnastic apparatus taken along for training, and which apparatus was promptly installed by the ship's crew. As a result the gymnasts had

valuable practice and were in good physical condition upon arrival in Antwerp ten days later.

The time intervening between their arrival and contest one week later was altogether too brief to enable the men to become acquainted with the exact nomenclature and understanding of the compulsory exercises and still have time to practise and master the exercises before



The Supple Juggler

the necessary period of three days rest in advance of any all-around gymnastic contest.

No provision had been made by the Belgian Committee for such explanation or demonstration of exercises, nor were our gymnasts able to locate any official who could direct them to a gymnasium or other place for training, so finally such part of the gymnastic apparatus as could be used indoors was taken from the *Sherman* and installed in the school-house for daily "workouts."

An official demonstration of the compulsory exercises was only obtained on the day preceding the individual all-around contest, but it was too late to be of any benefit.

The American gymnasts finished as follows in their competition:

10—	Frank J. Kriz	83.10 Points
20—	Paul Krempel	78.00 Points
21—	B. Jorgensen	76.71 Points
23—	John C. Mais	74.10 Points

Attention is called to the fact that our "high" man, Frank J. Kriz, scored only $5\frac{1}{4}$ points less than the winner of first place, a representative of Italy, whose total was 88.35 points out of a possible maximum score of 96 points.



Roy E. Moore. Manager, Olympic Gymnastic Team

Considering that "approach" and "retreat" counted for a total of 16 points under the Olympic system and that this is a form of military marching, the European countries at once had great advantage by reason of their almost universal system of compulsory military service. Moreover this marching is an art which cannot be mastered in a few days time, by people of a non-military country, like our own. The rule, however, has merit in gymnastics and has now been adopted by the Amateur Athletic Union in a somewhat lesser degree.

The gymnastic competition was conducted in an efficient manner and the American gymnasts were given full credit for their performances, with personal congratulations in several instances by the judges serving for a particularly difficult "combination" or "series." This fact was noticeable, for while the foreign gymnast appears to be well versed in the standard exercises on each apparatus, our gymnasts have a greater variety of combinations, probably because our rules call for specialization in gymnastics, inasmuch as prizes are awarded on each separate piece of apparatus.

The attendance in the Stadium on the day of the all-around gymnastic competition was very meagre, due no doubt to the almost continuous rainy weather that was the rule throughout the Games. The enthusiasm, however, was noticeable.

For future Olympiads, the gymnasts should be selected enough in advance to have them on the scene of the competition at least three weeks prior to their contest. A place should also be provided where their entire training may be done. Actual practice with other gymnasts who are familiar with the correct performance of the compulsory exer-



American Gymnastic Team. Roy Moore, Manager, standing. Left to right: Barney Jorgensen, Paul Krempel, Frank Kriz, John Mais

cises is absolutely essential, for the reason that it is very difficult to understand a written description of any gymnastic exercise on apparatus, particularly when such exercise has been composed by a foreign committee and written by them in their language, however careful a translation may be made.

There is every reason to believe that we have the material to produce a winner in gymnastics at an Olympiad, if the "compulsory" exercise obstacle can be overcome as suggested, with the training which our gymnasts will now get because of the change in our rules governing "approach" and "retreat".



Heads Down—Feet Up. Two American gymnasts at practice on parallel bars



A Try-out En Route. Frank Kriz swinging on horizontal bar



Exhibition of Gymnastics in which grace must be combined with strength and skill

Where Beauty Plays a Part

BOXING

H. M. "Spike" Webb, Coach, Boxing Team

The American Olympic boxing team, under my direction, started training July 26, 1920, the day the United States army transport *Princess Matoika* sailed out of New York harbor, bound for Antwerp, Belgium.

The boxers established their own gymnasium on the starboard side of the well-deck forward. Throughout the passage to Europe every man trained faithfully. Training consisted of running, rope-skipping, throwing the medicine ball, setting-up exercises, bag punching, shadow boxing and boxing. The voyage was a most enjoyable one—splendid weather, utmost good feeling, fine spirit and good fellowship prevailing. The training facilities provided were beyond all expectations, the best part of the ship being turned over to the boxers for their training accommodations. For this splendid co-operation the American boxing team is indebted to Captain Oliver of the *Princess Matoika*, his able assistants and members of the crew who were untiring in overcoming difficulties.

Arriving at Antwerp, Belgium, a gymnasium was immediately established in the school where the American Olympic Team was quartered. Here the boxers continued their training until the day of the Olympic boxing tournament.

The gymnasium in the school was not very large, but it answered our purpose very well. Two punching dummies and a punching bag platform which the ship's carpenter had built for the boxers on the way across the Atlantic ocean were rigged up in a large courtyard adjoining the school, and here the men did most of their training. Bright and early each morning the boxers ran through a picturesque park which was nearby, the way being lead by Eddie Eagan of Yale.

Both on shipboard and at the schoolhouse, however, the boxing team encountered several difficulties in its training. On the passage across the Atlantic the boxers slept in the hold of the ship, a discomfort which could not be avoided owing to the shortage of vessels, but which made it difficult for the boys to keep their spirits and physical welfare at the best. At the school the room where the boxers slept was entirely too small and poorly ventilated. The men slept side by side in army cots upon pillows and mattresses filled with coarse straw. Since their room was on the ground floor of the building the boxers were constantly disturbed by other athletes who, having finished training, kept unnecessary noise going until late at night. Other than this, all training facilities were ideal.



United States Boxing Team. Left to right: top row; Hartman, Loog, Cranston, Clark, Lagonia, Colberg, Murchie, Pontean. Middle row; Schell, Grant, Sneider, Eagen, Spengler, Stewart, Cassidy. Bottom row; Mosberg, J. Zivic, Vogel, Lessor, Wallace, Coach Webb, De Genero, Elzell, P. Zivic, Herschman

On account of their steady, continuous practice, the American Olympic boxing team was in the very best of condition for the boxing tournament. Every man was at weight the day of the weighing-in and not a man entered the ring with a bad hand, split lip or eye, or any other injury to which boxers are susceptible while in training.

A number of boxers representing other countries were overweight on the day of the contests and the officials in charge found it necessary to grant several hours in which to make the required weight.

The tournament, which was held in the Auditorium at the Zoological Garden, was marred by poor officiating. The officials, in turn, were influenced by a biased audience. On any number of occasions the American boxers had decisions rendered against them after they had clearly shown superiority over opponents.

Rarely has there been witnessed a more shameful injustice to a man incomparably the superior of his rival, than the one handed out to the American, Sam Lagonia, in his contest with H. M. Mallin of the British team. Lagonia was unfairly disqualified for clinching, when Mallin really was to blame. The uproar in the Auditorium that resulted could not be conveyed even faintly in print. The American boxers, seething with volcanic indignation wanted to withdraw from the competition, rather than compete under unjust and incompetent officials.

Again, Earl Hartman and George Etzell, members of the American team, were both awarded decisions over their opponents and had left the ring and had started for the dressing room when the hissing and hooting of the spectators caused the judges to reverse their decisions. This unsportsmanlike spirit against the American boxers continued throughout the entire four days of boxing and was the cause of a number of decisions being given against them when they had really won. No American was selected to officiate, the judges and referees being appointed from the representatives of other nations.

The committee in charge of the boxing bouts decided after the tournament had been completed to score the points, three for first place, two for second place and one for third place. This move gave England 11 points for the team championship, United States 10 points, Canada 7 points, Denmark 6 points, France 5 points, South Africa 3 points, Norway 2 points.

The American team, although composed of men who were younger than most of those on the other boxing teams, had greater boxing abilities, better judgment, and by far the strongest spirit. America sent forth boxers who were clean big-hearted boys; fellows who carried action into each moment of every round. Energy was the keynote



Top row: left to right—Jack Zivic, Featherweight, winner of 2 bouts; Earl Hartman, Bantamweight, winner of 2 bouts; Sam Vogel, Bantamweight, winner of 2 bouts. Middle row—P. Zivic, Flyweight, winner of 2 bouts; Coach "Spike" Webb; Sam Lagonia, Middleweight, winner of 1 bout. Bottom row—Wm. Spengler, Heavyweight, winner of 1 bout; Wm. Clark, Welterweight, winner of 2 bouts; Ensign E. Schell, Light Heavyweight, winner of 1 bout

Boxers Who Helped Win Second Place for the U. S. A.

of every passing second. With uncanny speed and deliberate purpose they flashed through every phase of action; they moved in and out as the contest surged, they led, ducked and slipped, blocked or countered; all toed the canvas like veteran fighters. They knew distance with geometrical precision, they hit with unerring accuracy, each blow carrying a dream-lulling wallop; never set, they shot their punches from every conceivable angle; never doubtful, they carried the battle right to the opponent's corner. In the American boxing team lived



Medal to Coach Webb from Members of Boxing Team

that noble spirit which has won many glorious victories. Our young boxers had a finish which won for them not only a large percentage of their fights but the sincere praise of their most worthy opponents.

Proof of the good fellowship and cooperation existing between team members and their coach is the following letter of appreciation signed by all the boxers:

"We, the undersigned, members of the Olympic boxing team wish to express our appreciation and gratitude to Spike Webb, the coach of our team. He has worked faithfully and unceasingly for our interests. To his untiring efforts in conditioning us and his earnest defense of our interests, we owe the success that we have attained in the present Games. He has worked with us and been one of us, and we cannot express sufficiently our appreciation of his sympathy and comradeship."

Among suggestions which might be helpful in securing American boxing victories at future Olympiads are the following:

That a man who is not afraid to stand up for what is right be appointed to represent the American Olympic boxing team at the Olympic Games;

That the United States of America be as strongly represented on the Olympic Boxing Committee as any other nation;

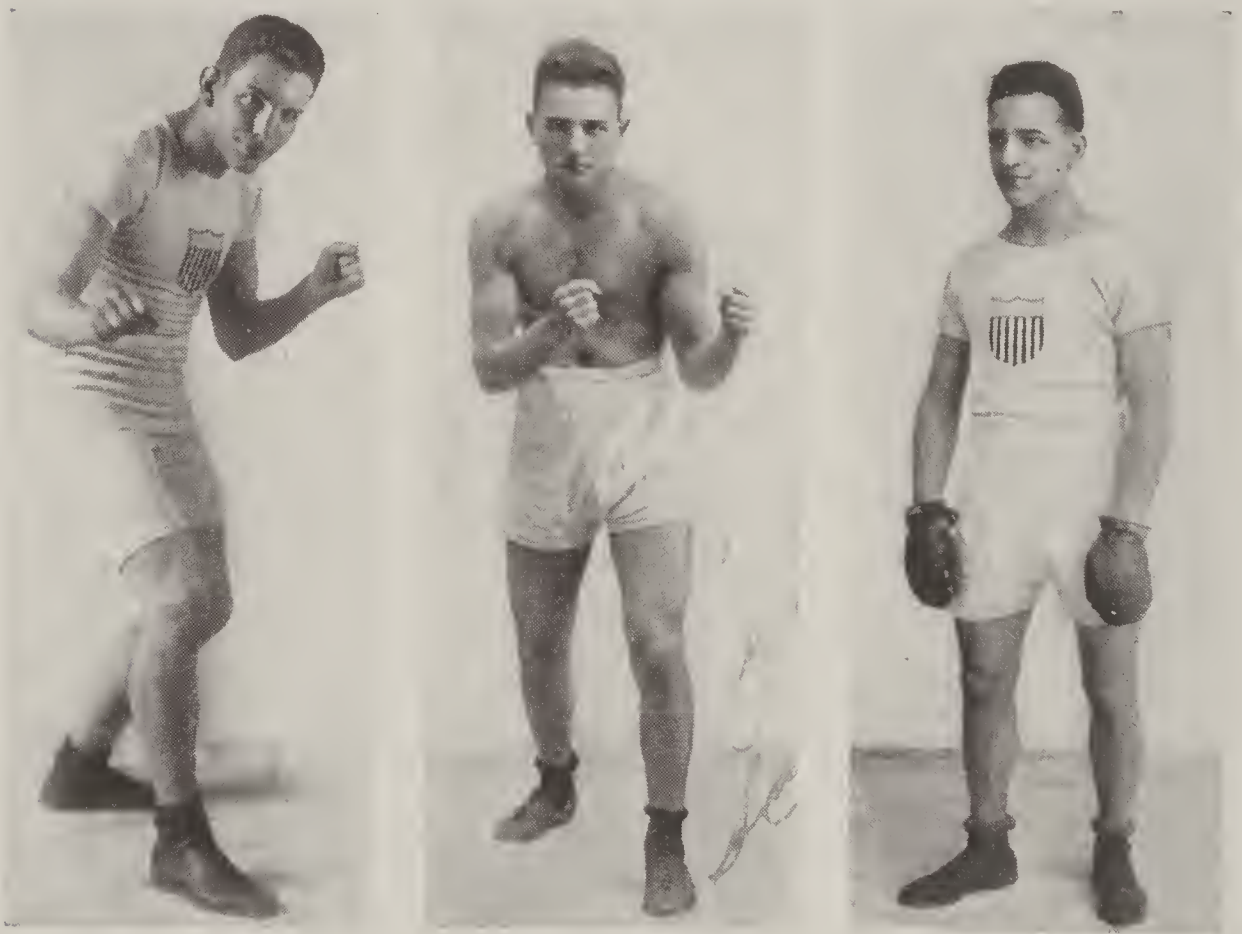
That the United States of America be allowed the same number of officials as any other nation in the Olympic boxing tournament;

That the Olympic Boxing Committee decide before the Olympic boxing tournament takes place, how the points are to be scored. At the 1920 Games, the committee in charge of the boxing decided to score the points, three, two and one, *after* the tournament was finished;

That each boxer be allowed two seconds in his corner. At the 1920 Games, only one second was allowed in the corner;

That the American boxing team reach their destination at least three weeks before an Olympic boxing tournament takes place;

That the coach in charge of the American boxing team sees before leaving for the Olympic Games that the men have sufficient shoes, clothing and equipment for training purposes.



*Edward Eagan
(Yale University)
Light Heavyweight*

*Samuel Mosberg
(Pastime A. C.)
Lightweight*

*Frank De Genero
(Paulist A. C.)
Flyweight*

Three Champion American Boxers who defeated All Comers

WRESTLING

George M. Pinneo, Coach, Wrestling Team

The record of the American Olympic wrestling team in the Seventh Olympiad is history and a world's championship was won in the



United States Wrestling Team. Top row: left to right—Coach Pinneo, Franz, Berlenbach, Meyer, Weyand, Pendleton, Zanoline, Mr. Rubien. Middle row: Szymanski, Johnson, Maurer, Ackerly, Brian, Shimmon. Bottom row: Gallery, Gerson, Metropoulos, Vorres

catch-as-catch-can class. Unfortunately, however, difficulties which hampered almost every department in the Games found a place with the wrestlers.

In the catch-as-catch-can championships the Americans found worthy foes in every class. English, South African and Indian teams were heralded as past performers, while the Finns were feared because of their native strength and aggressiveness. The former did not live up to advance reports, but the latter did and more. The surprise of the meet, however, was the ability of the Swiss. The Swiss were practically unheard of by the American team either as to ability or knowledge of the game. Both were quickly apparent when competition was begun. They have wrestled catch-as-catch-can as their national form of the sport for many decades. With but a few men they won one

championship and would probably have taken another but for the injury of one of their athletes who was forced to forfeit his final bout.

The rules covering the meet were very unsatisfactory to the American team in that they barred the leg-scissors. Probably the one element that has featured the American form of this sport is the use of the legs in scissor holds on the head and various parts of the body. It was, of course, a great disappointment as well as a disadvantage when all this was barred by the rules.



Practice on Shipboard. Pendleton and Berlenbach in a "scrap"

The lack of understanding on the part of officials as to what would earn pointage was also very unsatisfactory all through the competition. Performances which won in one bout of one weight apparently were disregarded in others and there was no sure way of winning except by falls—which with a good opponent are usually impossible in so short a match.

The final scores of the nations were: America 9 1-2, Finland 8, Sweden 5 1-3, Switzerland 5 and England 2. To C. E. Ackerly of Cornell University fell the honor of bringing home the only individual championship in the American team. He won from his teammate Sam. N. Gerson of the University of Pennsylvania after three closely contested bouts. In the middleweight division Chas. F. Johnson of Quincy, Mass., won third place, and in the light heavyweight division, Walter Maurer of the Chicago Hebrew Institute won third place. Nat Pendleton of the New York Athletic Club won second place in the heavyweight division and Fred Meyer was tied for

third place in the same class. The decision which took the final match from Mr. Pendleton was probably the most unpopular of many unsatisfactory decisions.



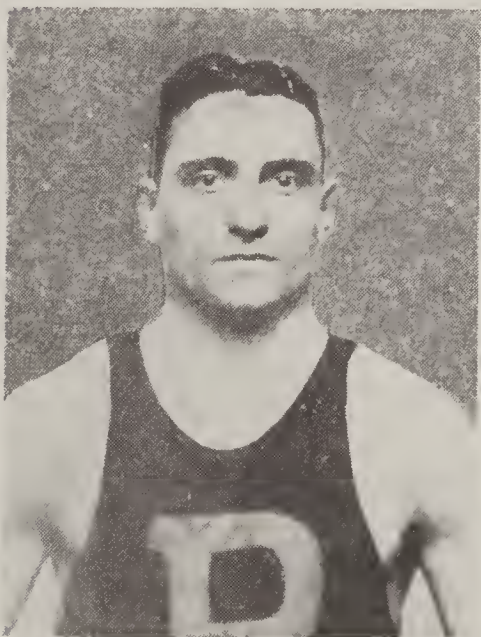
(Above) left to right: W. Maurer, third, Light Heavyweight; Geo. Pinneo, Coach; F. Meyer, third, Heavyweight. (Below) N. Pendleton, second, Heavyweight; C. D. Ackerly, first, Featherweight; C. Johnson, third, Middleweight.

Point Winners in Catch-as-Catch-Can Wrestling

For the future of American teams in world championships the following observations seem timely. First, that attention be given to the Graeco-Roman form of the sport. Americans believed that with practically no training American versatility and aggressiveness would give

some men a chance. This was proved to be true. For, while no points were won by the American entrants they made a splendid showing and but for disqualifications they would undoubtedly have done more. By proper attention the American team should score generously in the future in this branch of wrestling.

In the catch-as-catch-can wrestling two things stand out as important. First, that the best men should be secured in every division, and that at least three men should be available in each. Probably no other sport allows of as close personal knowledge as wrestling. The really high grade performers in the various classes are comparatively few in number. A committee familiar with the wrestlers in the various parts of the United States could choose from 4 to 10 men in all weights and have the very best material to represent the country. Even among so small a number as this eliminations would not bring the three best men together, since obviously if the second best man met the best man in the preliminaries, he would fail to qualify for a place.



*S. N. Gerson, second,
Featherweight*

Undoubtedly the most valuable piece of work that can be done for the sport is the standardization of the rules so that winning work may be known. In the past both in Olympic Games as well as in American championships the opinion as to who did superior work has rested with three men in the one case and in the latter case, with one man. No tangible standards exist and different individuals judge by different standards, none of which are very clear even to the officials themselves. Fortunately rules which do standardize effort have been evolved and with certain changes, shown

to be necessary when put to the actual test, will probably fully meet the need.

SWIMMING

Otto Wahle, Manager and Coach, Swimming Team

For the first time in the history of the Olympic Games the swimming competitions were won by the United States. There were 16 events, of which 11 were won by representatives of the United States, who succeeded in winning 7 seconds, 6 thirds and 8 fourth places besides.

Otto Wahle. Manager and Coach



*Charlotte Epstein. In charge
of Women's Swimming Team*

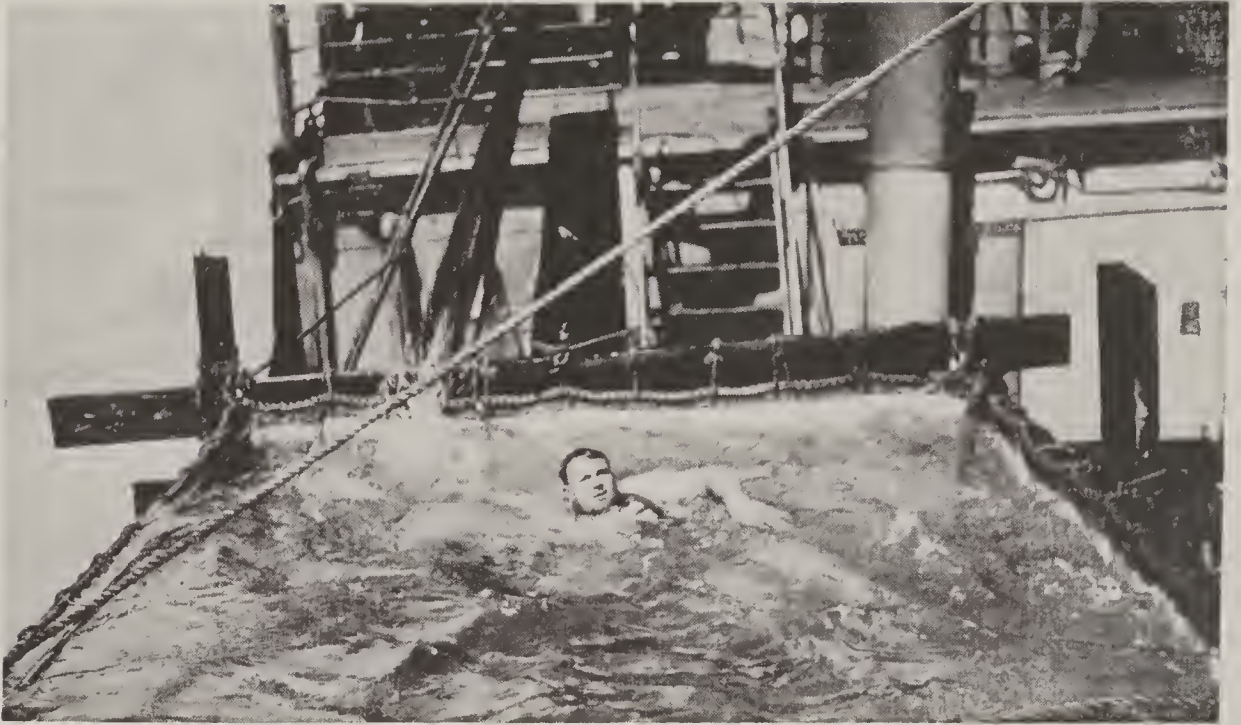


*William Bachrach. Judge,
Swimming Events*



Harry Hebner. Asst. Coach

The "Pep" behind the Swimming Team

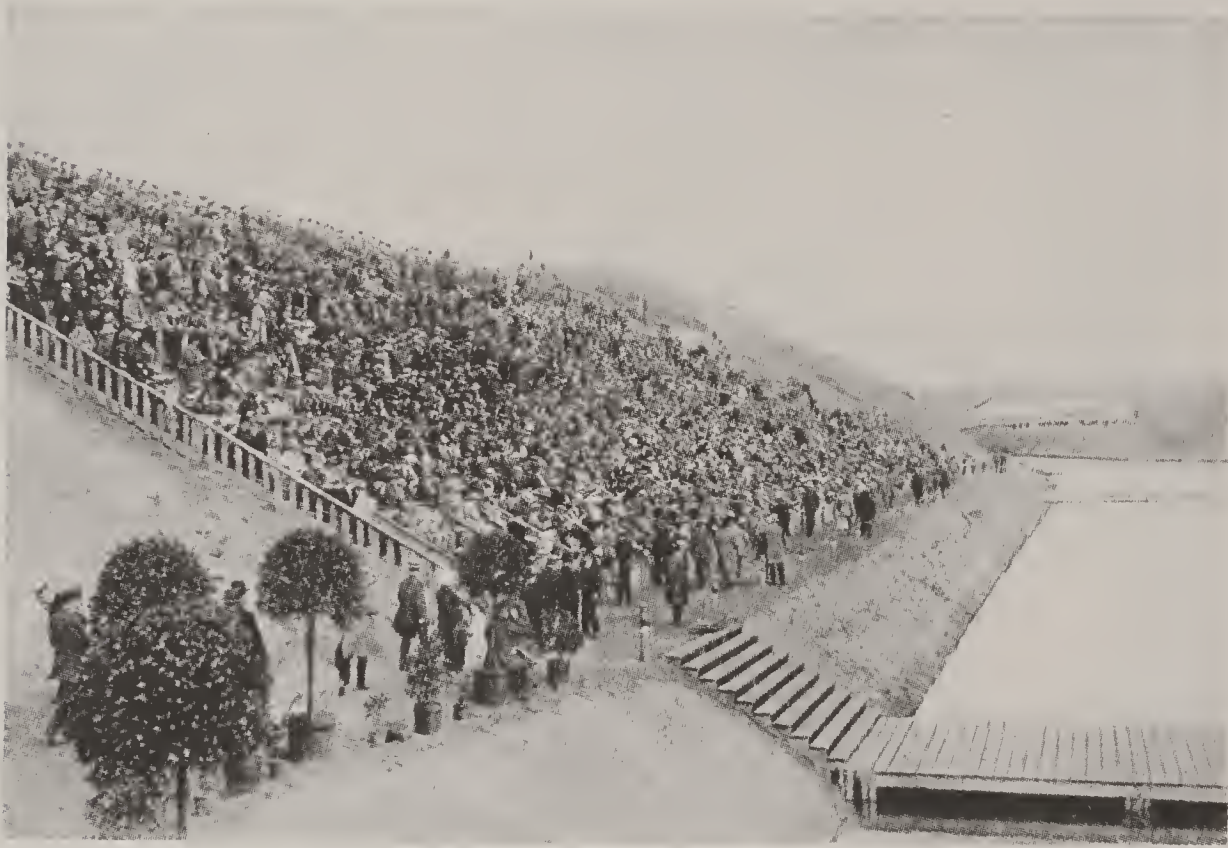


*Swimming Pool on Princess Matoika.
A daily plunge to keep in practice*



*Swimming Pool at Antwerp. Reproducing
all except the coldness of the water*

In five events the United States won the first three places. The most successful individual competitors were Norman Ross, Chicago, and Ethelda Bleibtrey, New York, with three victories each and Duke Kahanamoku, with two victories. The victory of the United States was overwhelming and possibly unique. Sweden followed with three victories, Denmark with one, and England won the remaining event.



The Side Lines. Proof of the popularity of the swimming contests

Despite the terrifically cold water, representatives of the United States established four world's records and six Olympic records.

It may be said that Germany, the winner of the swimming events in Stockholm in 1912, was barred from competition. However, the only event in which the United States scored heavily, which was won by German representatives in 1912 was the fancy diving. The other competitions in which Germany scored the greatest number of points in 1912 were the breast stroke events in which the United States did not finish better than fourth. It may be said, therefore, without transgressing the rules of modesty that Germany's participation would not have interfered with the wonderful showing of the United States.

Concerning the voyage on the *Princess Matoika*, those swimmers who were quartered in the hold suffered the same hardships as reported at length by track athletes. Those who were quartered in the ship's

hospital did not share those hardships and suffered only by acts of members of the track or swimming team who were quartered with them.

Training on board the ship was accomplished by the same means as in 1912 on the trip to Stockholm. A canvass tank was constructed 12 feet long and 9 feet wide, which did wonderful service, except for the bursting of a seam, an accident quickly repaired. The team consisted of 26 men and 15 women. The Navy added a few competitors



*Norman Ross receiving first prize
for 400 and 1500 Meters Races*

*Duke Kahanamoku.
First in 100 Meters
Free Style*



Two American Champions

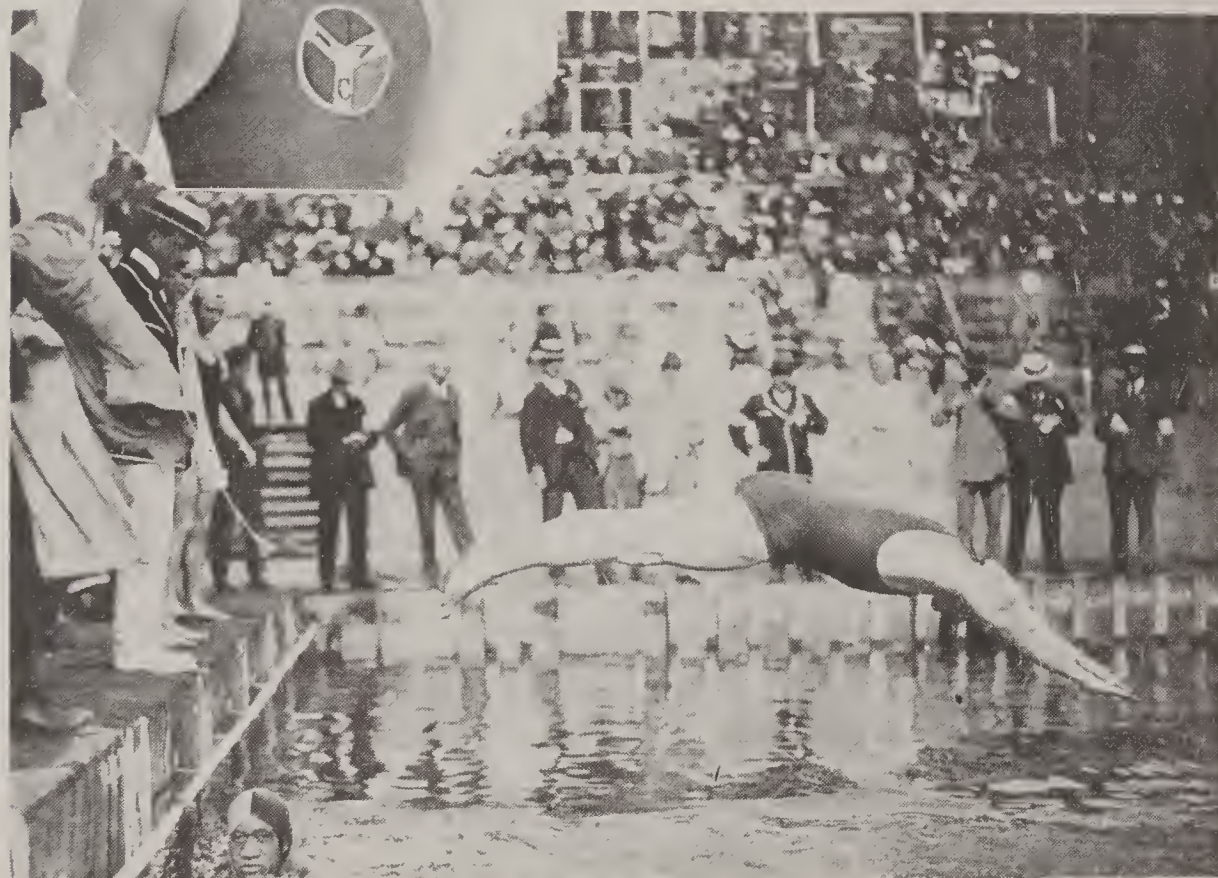
in Antwerp, one of which, Kahele won two fourth places. Training began on the second day out and continued daily in the morning and afternoon until two days before landing. A few competitors practised twice a day, the majority, however, once and the total time of practice is estimated at between four to five hours per day. It was impossible for divers to do any training, the swimmers and waterpolo players, however, did their work most conscientiously.

I am pleased to report very praiseworthy cooperation in the coaching. As a result of this cooperation Margaret Woodbridge, Detroit, whose stroke was very unfinished in the beginning was transformed



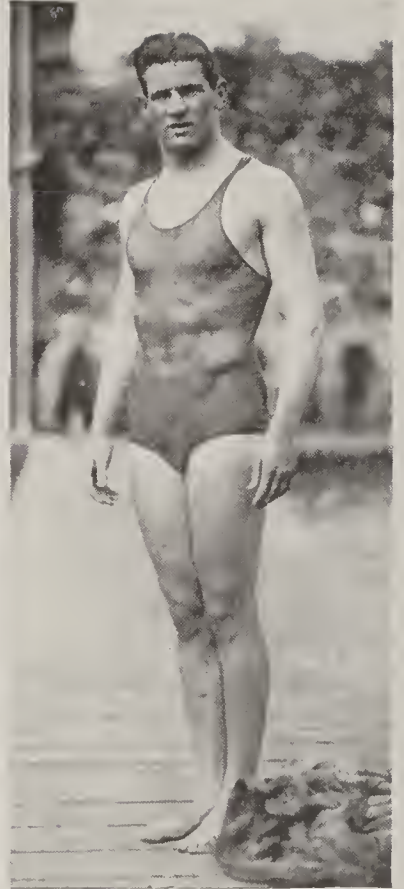
*Team Members. N. Ross, P. Kealoha,
P. McGillivray, D. Kahanamoku*

P. McGillivray who made the fastest time



Ross diving as Kealoha finishes

A World's Record in the Water—800 Meters Relay Race



Point Winners for United States. L. Langer, second, 400 Meters Free Style; R. Kegeris, second, 100 Meters Back Stroke; J. Howell, fourth, 200 and 400 Meters Breast Stroke



G. Vernot (Canada). Second, 400 and 1500 Meters Free Style



H. Malmroth (Sweden). First 200 and 400 Meters Breast Stroke

American and Foreign Water "Sharks"



Norman Ross (U.S.) and Hakon Malmroth (Sweden) in action. Winners of two events each for their respective countries



Hawaiians swimming for the U. S. A. Left to right: Helen Moses; W. Kealoha, first in 100 Meters Back Stroke; P. Kealoha, second, 100 Meters Free Style; Ludy Langer, second 400 Meters Free Style; W. Harris, third 100 Meters Free Style; H. Kruger; Duke Kahanamoku, first 100 Meters Free Style. All but two won places for America and two broke world's records



One, Two, Three for America—and Another

Left to right: C. Pinkston, second, Springboard Diving; L. Balbach, third, and L. Kuehn, first



H. Prieste, third, Fancy High Diving

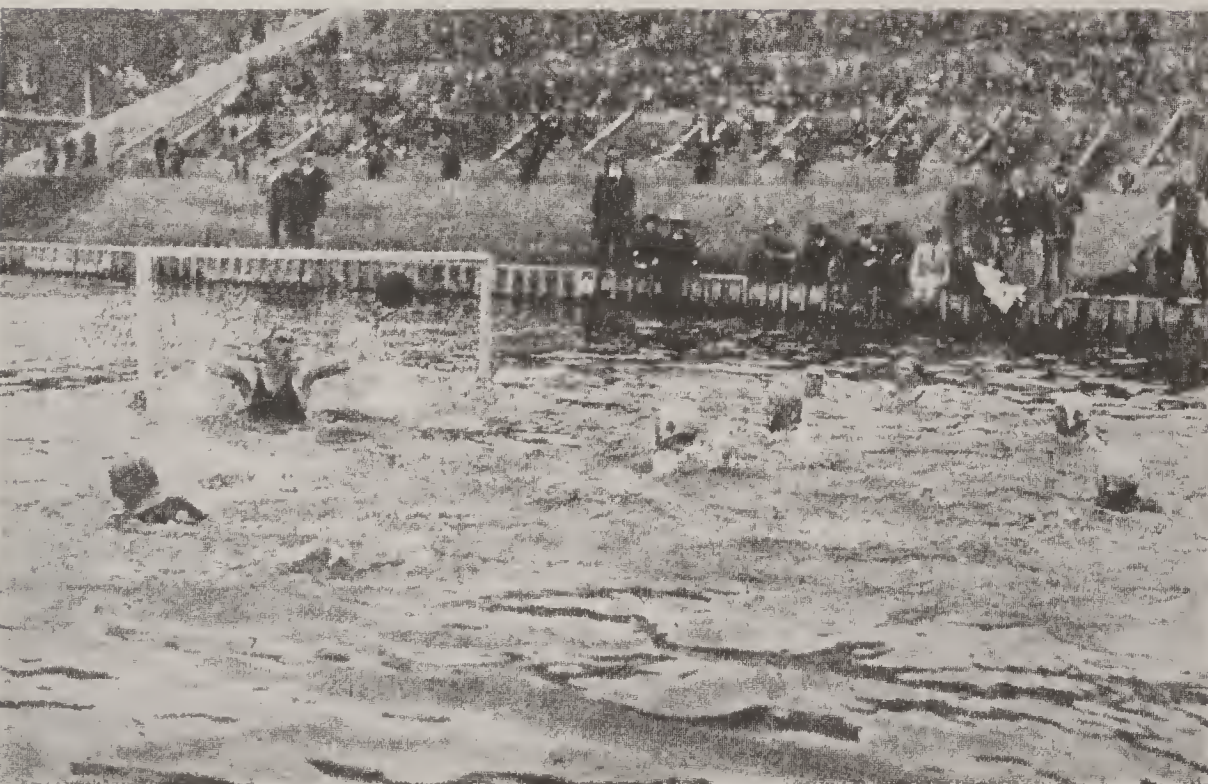


A 30 Foot Dive. A. Vallman winning the High Diving contest (men) for Sweden

into one of the most promising lady swimmers in the United States. She demonstrated this by finishing second to Ethelda Bleibtrey in the 300 meters race nearly 10 seconds ahead of the third, whereas she barely made the team in the try-outs at Manhattan Beach. The great value of training on board the ship was demonstrated as in 1912, by trials held two days after landing. Despite the fact that the last night on board the *Princess Matoika* and the first night in the school house were not conducive to a good night's rest,



*Clarence Pinkston. Winner
of Fancy High Diving,
before and after landing*



*Almost a Goal. Water Polo game between Belgium
and Switzerland. America took fourth place*



The Only Girls to go. Top row: Eleanor Uhl, Frances Cowells Schroth, Aileen Allen, Charlotte Boyle, Irene Guest. Middle row: Helen Moses, Margaret Woodbridge, Ethelua Bleibtrey, Alice Lord, Vonnice Malcomson, Thelma Payne. Bottom row: Helen Meany, Aileen Riggan, Helen Wainwright.



Waiting for the Signal. Start of 100 Meters Free Style (Women)

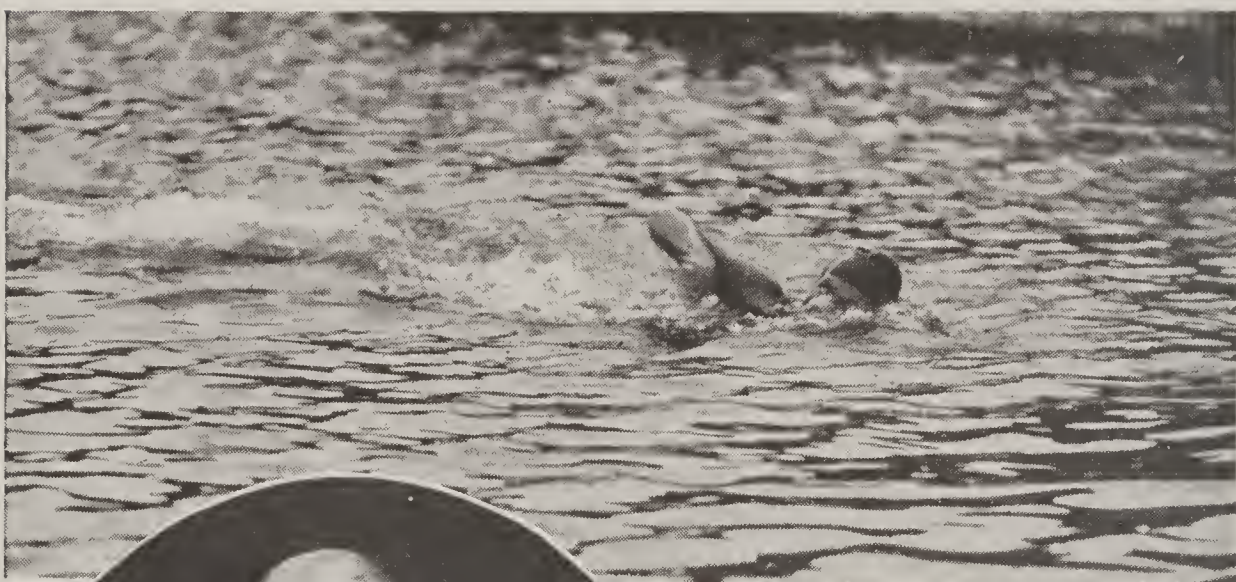


(Above) Ethelda Bleibtrey, record breaker in 100 and 300 Meters Free Style; M. Woodbridge, second, 300 Meters Free Style. (Below) I. Guest, second, 100 Meters Free Style; F. Schroth, third, 100 and 300 Meters Free Style.

Four American Mermaids

the performances of many of the participants in the trials represented their best efforts under conditions as found in Antwerp.

The swimming course in Antwerp met all requirements. However, the water was an unheard of low temperature, considerably below 60 degrees and rather unclean. The low temperature affected some



The Stroke that Wins. Ethelda Bleibtrey in action



*Thelma Payne, third,
Fancy Diving*

competitors more than others, and as a rule Americans suffered a good deal more than Europeans. While the coldness of the water worked certain hardship on competitors in the swimming and diving events, it certainly endangered the health of the members of the American water polo team. Frequent cases were reported where our men had to be assisted out of the water and it required considerable attention to enable some to use their limbs after playing water polo. As a matter of fact some of the members of the regular team were unable to play in the game for second place and it was necessary to substitute men who had little experience as players. It appears therefore more commendable than it would have been under fair conditions that the

United States team was placed fourth among 14 entries, 12 of which competed.

It would be of great importance at future Olympic Games to take into consideration the temperature of the water, which should not be excessively low as in Antwerp nor unreasonably warm, and to pass a rule at the next meeting of the International Swimming Federation to this effect.



*Divers from Other Countries.
Miss Fryland (Denmark), first
in Plain Diving (above). Miss
Ollivier (Sweden), third in Plain
Diving (left)*

For the first time the United States sent a team of women swimmers. Their success was unprecedented. They won four competitions out of five, finishing first, second and third in three events, and establishing two world's records and two Olympic records. Miss Charlotte Epstein, New York, one of the most ardent workers for the promotion of women's swimming in the United States, was appointed as manager of this team and she filled her mission in the most conscientious and capable manner.

For urgent business reasons I was recalled to New York before the swimming competitions in Antwerp. "Dad" Center of the Hawaiian Ass'n, A. A. U., and Harry Hebner, representative of United States at



Aileen Riggins (U. S.) and N. Skogland (Sweden) Helen Wainwright, (U.S.)

Youthful Swimmers Who Bore Off Honors in Diving



three Olympic Games, 1908 at London, 1912 at Stockholm and 1920 at Antwerp, jointly took charge of the team. Mr. William Bachrach of Chicago also gave the Olympic swimming team the benefit of his experience, especially by serving as judge of diving and in other official capacities. The team is greatly indebted to him.

A token of the complete harmony which existed between the members of the swimming team and their coach is the following address received by me from the American swimming team in Antwerp after my return to New York:

Skill over Size. A. Riggins, youngest contestant, receiving first place medal

"We the members of the swimming, diving and water polo teams, representing the United States at the Seventh Olympic Games at Antwerp, Belgium, hereby express our appreciation to Mr. Otto Wahle, our coach and manager, for the personal interest he has taken in our welfare and his untiring efforts for the success of our team."

Signed:

W. W. Harris, Jr.
Pua K. Kealoha
Jack Howell
Leo E. Giebel
Eugene L. Bolden
Louis J. Balbach
Clarence Pinkston
Louis E. Kuehn
Clyde Swendsen
Preston M. Steiger
S. C. Jensen
S. A. Ruddy, Jr.

Warren Kealoha
James G. Carson
Herbert E. Vollmer
Clement Browne
Harry J. Hebner
Perry McGillivray
Wm. R. Vosburgh, Jr.
G. Albert Taylor
Ray Kegeris
Duke P. Kahanamoku
H. H. Kruger
Norman Ross



The Plunger

By R. Tait McKenzie

REPRINT OF OFFICIAL PROGRAMME, SEVENTH OLYMPIC GAMES

As Prepared by the Belgian Olympic Committee

Saturday, August 14, 1920

SOLEMN OPENING OF THE STADIUM, ANTWERP, BELGIUM

A. Athletic Sports

August 15–August 23

I. INDIVIDUAL COMPETITIONS

Maximum number of entries: Six from each nation.

Maximum number of competitors: Four from each nation.

1. 100 meters flat.
2. 200 meters flat.
3. 400 meters flat.
4. 800 meters flat.
5. 1,500 meters flat.
6. 5,000 meters flat.
7. 10,000 meters flat.
8. Marathon race of 42,750 meters.
9. Hurdle race, 110 meters.
10. Hurdle race, 400 meters.
11. Steeple chase, 3,000 meters.
12. Walking race, 3,000 meters.
13. Walking race, 10,000 meters.
14. Running high jump.
15. Running broad jump.
16. Running hop, step and jump.
17. Pole vault.
18. Throwing the javelin (held in the middle, best hand).
19. Throwing the discus (best hand).
20. Throwing the hammer (best hand).
21. Throwing the 56 lb. weight.
22. Putting the 16 lb. shot.
23. Putting the weight of kgr. 250 (best hand).

II. TEAM EVENTS

Maximum number of teams in each event: One from each nation.

III. INDIVIDUAL AND TEAM EVENT

Maximum number of entries:

In the individual event: Six from each nation; 4 competitors.

In the team event: Eight from each nation; 6 competitors.

Cross-country race of about 10,000 meters.

Classing individually and by teams.

B. Gymnastics

I. GYMNASTICS

August 22–August 29

INDIVIDUAL EVENTS

Maximum number of competitors: Six from each nation.

1. Individual competition comprising the following trials: a free exercise (without apparatus) at choice: exercises on the horizontal bar, parallel bars, rings and horse.

TEAM EVENTS

1. Team competition in accordance with the system adopted by the European Gymnastic Federation.
One team only of 16 to 24 gymnasts per nation. Simultaneous work.
Time: One hour.
2. Team competitions comprising exercises in accordance with the Swedish system.
One team of 16 to 24 gymnasts per nation.
Time: One hour.

Maximum number of teams: One from each nation.

1. Special Productions (parades), Hors Concours. A group of ladies and one of gentlemen of each nation. But nations participating at the same time in the n° 1 and n° 2 competitions can present a production according to both systems, both by a ladies' and a gentlemen's group.

II. WEIGHTS AND DUMB-BELLS

August 23–August 28

Maximum number of entries in each category: Three from each nation.

Maximum number of competitors in each category: Two from each nation.

Five Categories of Weights

- a.* Featherweights, up to 60 kilos. (134 lbs.)
- b.* Lightweights, up to 67½ kilos. (151 lbs.)
- c.* Middleweights, up to 75 kilos. (168 lbs.)
- d.* Light heavyweights, up to 82½ kilos. (184 lbs.)
- e.* Heavyweights, above 82½ kilos. (Over 184 lbs.)

In each category, the competition consists of three trials:

- 1. One arm snatch.
- 2. The other arm jerk.
- 3. Bar bell jerk with both arms.

C. Combative Sports**I. FENCING**

August 15–August 28

INDIVIDUAL EVENTS

Maximum number of entries: Ten from each nation.

Maximum number of competitors: Eight from each nation.

- 1. Individual foils competition.
- 2. Individual sword competition.
- 3. Individual sabre competition.

TEAM EVENTS

Maximum number of teams: One from each nation. Teams of 8. Four competitors to be selected for each pool between the different nations.

- 1. Foils team competition.
- 2. Sword team competition.
- 3. Sabre team competition.

II. WRESTLING (*Greco-Roman style*)

August 15–August 26

Maximum number of entries in each category: Three from each nation.

Maximum number of competitors in each category: Two from each nation.

Five Categories of Weights

- a.* Featherweights, up to 60 kilos. (134 lbs.)
- b.* Lightweights, up to 67½ kilos. (151 lbs.)
- c.* Middleweights, up to 75 kilos. (168 lbs.)
- d.* Light heavyweights, up to 82½ kilos. (184 lbs.)
- e.* Heavyweights, above 82½ kilos. (Over 184 lbs.)

III. WRESTLING (*Catch as Catch Can*)*August 27–August 31*

Maximum number of entries in each category: Three from each nation.

Maximum number of competitors in each category: Two from each nation.

Five Categories of Weights

- a.* Featherweights, up to 54 kil. 884 (121 lbs.).
- b.* Lightweights, up to 61 kil., 235 (135 lbs.).
- c.* Middleweights, up to 69 kil., 852 (154 lbs.).
- d.* Light heavyweights, up to 80 kil., 739 (178 lbs.).
- e.* Heavyweights, above 80 kil., 739 (178 lbs.).

IV. BOXING

August 15–August 26

Maximum number of entries in each category: Three from each nation.

Maximum number of competitors in each category: Two from each nation.

Eight Categories of Weights

- a.* Flyweights, up to 50 kil., 802 (112 lbs.).
- b.* Bantamweights, up to 53 kil., 524 (118 lbs.).
- c.* Featherweights, up to 57 kil., 152 (126 lbs.).
- d.* Lightweights, up to 61 kil., 235 (135 lbs.).
- e.* Welterweights, up to 66 kil., 678 (147 lbs.).
- f.* Middleweights, up to 72 kil., 574 (160 lbs.).
- g.* Light heavyweights, up to 79 kil., 378 (175 lbs.).
- h.* Heavyweights, above 79 kil., 378 (175 lbs.).

V. SHOOTING (*Target*)*July 23–July 31*

INDIVIDUAL EVENTS

Maximum number of entries: Seven from each nation.

Maximum number of competitors: Five from each nation.

- 1. Army rifle shooting—free choice—(without telescopic aim assistance).
Distance: 300 meters, kneeling, elbow either supported or free, and lying down with elbows supported.
Each competitor to shoot ten times, five times kneeling and five times lying down. Two trial shots allowed.
Before shooting he must stand upright, rifle beside him, breech open and rifle unloaded.
Belgian target 2 meters by 2 meters, 8 areas.

2. Army pistol or revolver shooting.

Individual competition. Distance: 30 meters. Aim taken standing freehanded and elbow non-supported. Thirty shots to be fired in five series of six shots. Six trial shots permitted. The competitor to stand upright, his pistol or revolver loaded, his arm hanging down and the butt of his fire arm turned downwards. The points to be notified after each series, Belgian target, 50 centimeters by 50, with ten areas.

3. Shooting with free arms:

- a.* Shooting with free carbines subject to the rules and regulations of the International Union of the National Shooting Federations and Associations.

Forty shots in each of the three positions, *i.e.*, standing, kneeling and lying down. International target. For each of these three positions ten trial shots. Distance: 300 meters.

- b.* Shooting with match pistols: 50 meters, 60 shots international pistol target; 10 trial shots.

- c.* Miniature rifle shooting: 22 gauge.

Forty shots in 4 series of ten shots. 4 trial shots.

Belgian target, 50 x 50, ten areas. Distance: 50 meters.

TEAM COMPETITIONS

Maximum number of teams: One from each nation.

Each team to comprise five competitors from each nation with two reserves. The results of the team shooting may help to swell the individual record.

1. Shooting with army rifle (without telescopic aim assistance):

- a.* Distance 300 meters, standing upright hands free.

- b.* 300 meters shooting lying down, hands free and elbows supported.

For each of these two competitions each competitor shoots ten times and has a right to two trial shots.

- c.* Competition of combined shooting at distances of 300 and 600 meters.

Belgian target, 2 meters by 2. Position kneeling or lying.

300 meters: 2 trials, ten shots.

600 meters: 5 trials, ten shots.

2. Army pistol or revolver shooting.

Distance 30 meters. Aim to be taken as for the individual competitions.

Thirty shots in 5 series of six shots. Six trial shots.

The competitor is not bound to discharge the whole series in immediate succession. The position of the competitor the same as for the individual competitions. Belgian target 50 x 50, ten areas.

3. Shooting with free arms.

a. Free carbine.

b. Match pistol.

Same conditions as for the individual competitions with these arms (see above).

VI. RUNNING DEER SHOOTING

July 22–July 31

INDIVIDUAL EVENTS

Maximum number of entries: Seven from each nation.

Maximum number of competitors: Five from each nation.

1. Running deer shooting, one shot.

2. Running deer shooting, two shots.

Distance 100 meters. Any kind of carbine admitted on condition that it does not weigh more than 3 kilos. 5 centigrammes. (About 7 lbs.)

3. Clay bird shooting.

The gun must not be above calibre 12. Not more than 36 grammes of shot allowed. Position free.

Each competitor has 100 pigeons to shoot at from a distance of 15 meters, in series of ten pigeons. After the 40th pigeon half of the competitors to be eliminated and after the 70th, half the remaining competitors to be likewise eliminated.

In the event of a draw, the number of shots fired to be first considered and after that a match of ten extra pigeons per head.

TEAM EVENTS

Maximum number of teams: One from each nation.

1. Running deer shooting, one shot.

Each group to comprise 4 competitors and two reserve men. Twenty shots with two trial shots.

2. Running deer shooting, two shots.

Other conditions same as for the individual competitions.

3. Clay bird shooting.

Each group to comprise six competitors with no more than two reserves:

One hundred pigeons at 15 meters in ten series of ten pigeons.
other conditions same as for the individual competitions.

D. Nautical Sports

I. ROWING

August 27–August 29

Maximum number of entries in each event: One from each nation.

Distance: 2,000 meters.

Start: Trois Fontaines, finish: Marly.

1. Single sculls (skiff).
2. Double-sculled boats without cox.
3. Pair oared boats with cox.
4. Four oared boats with cox.
5. Eight oared boats with cox.

All the boats to be outriggers.

II. SWIMMING

August 22–August 29

INDIVIDUAL EVENTS

Maximum number of entries: Six from each nation.

Maximum number of competitors: Four from each nation.

A. For Men

1. 100 meters, free style.
2. 400 meters, free style.
3. 1,500 meters, free style.
4. 200 meters, breast stroke.
5. 400 meters, breast stroke.
6. 100 meters, back stroke.
7. High diving. Plain diving from heights of 5 and 10 meters.
8. High diving. Fancy diving from heights of 5 and 10 meters.
9. Spring board diving (1 and 3 meters).

B. For Ladies

1. 100 meters, free style.
2. 300 meters, free style.
3. High diving. Plain diving from heights of 4 and 8 meters.
4. Spring board diving (1 and 3 meters).

TEAM EVENTS

Maximum number of teams in each event: One from each nation.

A. For Men

1. 800 meters team race. Teams of 4, each to swim 200 meters. Free style. Maximum 2 reserves.

2. Water Polo. Teams of 7. Maximum number of reserves: 7.

B. For Ladies

1. 400 meters team race. Teams of 4, each to swim 100 meters. Free style. Maximum number of reserves: 2.

III. YACHTING

July 7–July 10

The heats to be disputed subject to the rules of the International Yacht Racing Union.

The following classes of yachts to be admitted to take part in the yachting Olympic competition.

International rating adopted by the London Congress in 1919.

1. International classes of six, eight, ten and twelve meters class.
2. International classes of six and one-half meters and eight and one-half meters class.
3. International classes of thirty and forty S. Q. M. sail area.
4. International classes of eighteen footers.
5. International classes of twelve foot dingies.

International rating (old style) adopted by the Congress of London in 1907.

Old classes of six, seven, eight, nine, ten and twelve meters.

Only two yachts of each nation to be entered in each competition.

The awards of all competitors for each class to be arranged as follows:

The yacht obtaining the least number of points to be counted as first, the points being accorded in the following order:

One point to the first yacht crossing the winning line.

Two points to the second yacht crossing the winning line.

Three points to the third yacht crossing the winning line, and so on.

A yacht giving up the race to be given as many points as there were yachts starting.

A yacht disqualified during the regatta also to be given as many points as there were yachts starting.

A yacht regularly entered and not starting, for any reason or other, to be given as many points as the number of yachts entered.

In the event of two or more yachts obtaining the same number of points, a decisive regatta to take place on Saturday, July 10.

E. Equestrian Sports

I. RIDING

September 6–September 12

Maximum number of competitors from each nation:

Six in the individual event of prize riding, jumping and vaulting. Three reserves.

Four, forming a team, for the following competitions: equestrian championship and jumping competition. (Prize of the Nations.) Two reserves.

Each competitor to have the right to enter not more than two horses in each competition but to ride only one in the same competition.

1. Equestrian championship.

Individual and team competitions combined, comprising:

a. Cross country ride of 50 kilometers, 5 kilometers of which to be through country with hedges and hurdles.

b. Twenty kilometers to be covered in an hour and this competition to be immediately followed by a steeple-chase of 4,000 meters.

c. Team and individual hurdle race: maximum height of hurdles not to exceed 1 meter 25.

2. Competition for individual training.

3. Hurdle race competition.

a. Individual competition.

b. Team competition.

4. Competition (vaulting).

II. HORSE POLO

July 15–August 2

The Horse polo competitions to take place at Ostend during the polo season: Saturday, July 24, to Wednesday, July 28, for the “eliminating” competition and Saturday, July 31, for the finals.

Maximum number of entries: One team from each nation (with 4 reserves).

Regulations. The competition is open to all teams representing officially the different nations invited to take part in the VIIth Olympiad.

The competition to take place according to the “eliminating” system.

The regulations of the Hurlingham Polo Club of London to be in force.

F. Combined Sports

I. MODERN PENTATHLON

August 24–August 27

Maximum number of entries: Six from each nation.

Maximum number of competitors: Four from each nation.

The competition consists of the following events:

1. Rapid fire at 25 meters range, 20 shots in 4 series of 5 shots. Target: whole figure; time limit: 2 seconds with 10 seconds between each shot. Weapon: revolver or pistol.

2. Swimming: 300 meters, free style.

3. Fencing. Sword (pool).

4. Cross-country riding: distance 5,000 meters.

The horses will be supplied by the Committee. To be drawn by lot and cannot be tried beforehand.

5. Cross-country running: distance 4,000 meters.

Each of these competitions to be on a special day, according to the aforementioned order, save for shooting and swimming which will take place on the same day.

II. CLASSIC PENTATHLON

August 15–August 23

Maximum number of entries: Six from each nation.

Maximum number of competitors: Four from each nation.

The competition consists of the following events:

1. 200 meters flat.
2. 1,500 meters flat.
3. Running broad jump.
4. Throwing the discus.
5. Throwing the javelin.

III. DECATHLON

August 15–August 23

Maximum number of entries: Six from each nation.

Maximum number of competitors: Four from each nation.

The competition consists of the following events:

1. 100 meters flat.
2. 400 meters flat.
3. 1,500 meters flat.
4. Hurdle race (110 meters).
5. Running broad jump.
6. Running high jump.
7. Pole vault.
8. Putting the weight of 7k. 250.
9. Throwing the discus.
10. Throwing the javelin.

G. Cycling

August 9–August 12

I. TRACK RACES

INDIVIDUAL EVENTS

Maximum number of entries: Six from each nation.

Maximum number of competitors: Four from each nation.

1. 1,000 meters race.
2. 2,000 meters tandem race.
3. 50 kilometers race (without pacing).

TEAM EVENT

Maximum number of teams: One from each nation.

Pursuit race 4,000 meters, teams of 4.

II. ROAD RACE

Maximum number of entries: Six from each nation.

Maximum number of competitors: Four from each nation.

Combined individual and team events.

Road race of 175 kilometers.

H. Games

I. LAWN-TENNIS

August 15–August 23

Maximum number of entries:

In the single games: Six from each nation; 4 competitors.

In the double games: Six from each nation; 4 competitors.

1. Men's singles.
2. Ladies' singles.
3. Men's doubles.
4. Ladies' doubles.
5. Mixed doubles.

II. FOOTBALL-ASSOCIATION

August 29–September 5

Each National Association of Association Football may take part in this competition with a team of 11 men on condition that the aforesaid association belongs to a nation recognized as such by the International Olympic Committee.

Maximum number of reserves: 11.

III. RUGBY FOOTBALL

August 30–September 5

Each National Association of Rugby Football may take part in this competition with a team of 15 men, on condition that the aforesaid association belongs to a nation recognized as such by the International Olympic Committee.

Maximum number of reserves: 15.

IV. HOCKEY

September 1–September 5

Each National Hockey Association may take part in this competition with a team of 11 men on condition that the aforesaid association belongs to a nation recognized as such by the International Olympic Committee.

Maximum number of reserves: 11.

V. ICE HOCKEY

April 20–April 30

Each National Hockey Association may take part in this competition with a team of 7 men on condition that the aforesaid association belongs to a nation recognized as such by the International Olympic Committee.

Maximum number of reserves: 7.

This competition to follow the “elimination” process or to be on the American “pooling” system, if the number of teams taking part in it does not exceed five.

VI. SKATING

April 20–April 30

Maximum number of entries: Six from each nation.

Maximum number of competitors: Four from each nation.

Competition for figure skating under the regulations of the International Skating Federation.

VII. ARCHERY (*Pole*)*August 22–August 29*

TEAM EVENTS

Maximum number of entries: One team of six from each nation, with two reserves.

1. Shooting at small birds. Four cross beams on the pole with small birds only (no higher birds).

2. Higher or upper shooting. Four cross bars or beams on the pole with 5 higher birds and 8 middle high birds (no small birds).

Each of these events to comprise 20 trials, *i. e.*, 20 arrows per competitor.

The birds all of the same size and placed at arrow shot.

In the first competition each bird to count for one point. In the second there will be attributed to the high bird five points: each hen four points; each cane 3 points and each guetteur, 2 points.

In the event of two birds being landed by one arrow only the first one of the two to count.

The birds to be immediately replaced when shot down. The competitors, therefore, will always have a full field.

The height of the pole to be 31 meters.

INDIVIDUAL EVENTS

Maximum number of entries: One from each nation.

1. Small birds shooting.
2. Larger birds shooting.

Individual competitions to take place after the team competitions and under the same conditions.

In each of these competitions each country to be represented by the shooter who has been the most successful in the team competition.

VIII. ARCHERY (*Target*)

August 3–August 8

TEAM EVENTS

Maximum number of entries: One team of eight from each nation, with two reserves.

1. Distance 28 meters. Diameter of target 60 centimeters. 9 points, 10 centimeters in diameter. Divisions in target 7, 5, 3, 2 and 1 each 5 centimeters in width.
2. Distance 33 meters. Diameter of target 72 centimeters. Points same as above. Diameter of center 12 centimeters, the others 6 centimeters in width.
3. Distance 50 meters. Diameter of target 1.20 meter. Points same as above. The center 20 centimeters in diameter. Other divisions 10 centimeters. In each of these competitions the competitors to be allowed 30 arrows each the first day and 15 the second day.

Two trial arrows allowed each day per competitor.

INDIVIDUAL EVENTS

Maximum number of entries: One from each nation.

1. Distance 28 meters.
2. Distance 33 meters.
3. Distance 50 meters.

Individual competitions to take place after the team competitions and under the same rules and regulations.

In each of these competitions each country to be represented by the shooter who has been the most successful in the team competition.

IX. GOLF

The golf will take place on the links of the Golf Club of Cappellen.
(The golf event was subsequently eliminated.)

I. Art Competitions

1. Architecture.
2. Paintings and engraving (on wood or copper).
3. Sculpture.
4. Music.
5. Literature.



Shot Putter



Discus Thrower

Athletics in Art by R. Tait McKenzie

A SUMMARY OF ALL PERFORMANCES
AT THE
SEVENTH OLYMPIC GAMES
TOGETHER WITH
THE RECORDS AND PHOTOGRAPHS OF
ALL AMERICAN TEAM AND INDIVIDUAL
CHAMPIONS THEREIN

1920



Charles W. Paddock (Los Angeles A. C.) Olympic Champion, 100 Meters Run. Time, 10 4-5 seconds



Allen Woodring (Meadowbrook Club, Phila.) Olympic Champion, 200 Meters Run. Time, 22 seconds



Olympic Champions—400 Meters Relay—and Makers of Olympic and World's Record. Left to right: Charles Paddock (L. A. A. C.), J. V. Sholz (University of Missouri), Loren Murchison (N. Y. A. C.), M. M. Kirksey (Olympic Club, San Francisco). Time, 42 1-5 seconds

American Olympic Track and Field Champions

TRACK AND FIELD ATHLETICS

100 METERS RUN (109.36 YARDS)

Preliminaries held at 3.15 P. M.; second trials at 5 P. M., Sunday, August 15, 1920; semi-finals at 9.30 A. M., and final at 4 P. M., August 16.

FINAL HEAT

- 1. C. W. Paddock (United States)
- 2. M. M. Kirksey (United States)
- 3. H. F. V. Edward (Great Britain)
- 4. J. V. Scholz (United States)
- 5. Ali-Khan (France)

Time: 10 4-5 seconds

SEMI-FINAL HEATS

FIRST HEAT

- 1. H. F. V. Edward (Great Britain)
- 2. J. V. Scholz (United States)
- 3. M. M. Kirksey (United States)
- 4. J. Oosterlaak (South Africa)
- 5. F. Mendizabal (Spain)

Time: 10 4-5 seconds

SECOND HEAT

- 1. C. W. Paddock (United States)
- 2. Ali-Khan (France)
- 3. L. C. Murchison (United States)
- 4. P. Brochart (Belgium)
- 5. W. A. Hill (Great Britain)

Time: 10 4-5 seconds

SECOND TRIALS

FIRST HEAT

- 1. H. F. V. Edward (Great Britain)
 - 2. L. C. Murchison (United States)
- Also Ran*
- R. Mourlon (France)
 - W. W. Hunt (Australia)
 - M. Riccoboni (Italy)

Time: 10 4-5 seconds

SECOND HEAT

- 1. W. A. Hill (Great Britain)
 - 2. F. Mendizabal (Spain)
- Also Ran*
- J. W. Bukes (South Africa)
 - A. Sorensen (Denmark)
 - W. Zucca (Italy)

Time: 11 seconds

THIRD HEAT

- 1. C. W. Paddock (United States)
- 2. Ali-Khan (France)

FOURTH HEAT

- 1. J. V. Scholz (United States)
- 2. J. Oosterlaak (South Africa)

Also Ran

G. Davidson (New Zealand)
 H. M. Abrahams (Great Britain)
 C. Wezepoel (Holland)

Time: 10 4-5 seconds

Also Ran

J. Imbach (Switzerland)
 R. Tirard (France)
 A. Penton (Canada)

Time: 10 4-5 seconds

FIFTH HEAT

1. M. M. Kirksey (United States)
2. P. Brochart (Belgium)

Also Ran

V. H. A. d'Arcy (Great Britain)
 M. Sorensen (Denmark)

Time: 11 seconds

HEATS

FIRST HEAT

1. W. A. Hill (Great Britain)
2. M. Riccoboni (Italy)
3. M. Gustin (Belgium)

Time: 11 seconds

SECOND HEAT

1. R. Mourlon (France)
2. A. Sorensen (Denmark)
3. E. Lindvall (Sweden)

Time: 11 1-5 seconds

THIRD HEAT

1. L. C. Murchison (United States)
2. J. W. Bukes (South Africa)
3. A. Hevenneman (Holland)

Time: 10 4-5 seconds

FOURTH HEAT

1. W. W. Hunt (Australia)
2. F. Mendizabal (Spain)
3. F. Irvine (South Africa)

Time: 11 seconds

FIFTH HEAT

1. W. Zucca (Italy)
2. C. Wezepoel (Holland)
3. L. Dixon (South Africa)

Time: 11 2-5 seconds

SIXTH HEAT

1. M. M. Kirksey (United States)
2. J. Imbach (Switzerland)
3. R. Lorrain (France)

Time: 11 seconds

SEVENTH HEAT

1. P. Brochart (Belgium)
2. R. Tirard (France)
3. D. Ordonez (Spain)

Time: 11 2-5 seconds

EIGHTH HEAT

1. C. W. Paddock (United States)
2. H. F. V. Edward (Great Britain)
3. C. Botin (Spain)

Time: 10 4-5 seconds

NINTH HEAT

1. Ali-Khan (France)
2. V. H. A. d'Arcy (Great Britain)
3. K. Stenersen (Norway)

Time: 11 seconds

TENTH HEAT

1. H. M. Abrahams (Great Britain)
2. A. Penton (Canada)
3. G. Croci (Italy)

Time: 11 seconds

ELEVENTH HEAT

1. J. Oosterlaak (South Africa)
2. G. Davidson (New Zealand)
3. A. Helmstrom (Sweden)

Time: 11 seconds

TWELFTH HEAT

1. J. V. Scholz (United States)
2. M. Sorensen (Denmark)

Time: 10 4-5 seconds

World's record 10 3-5s., made by Don F. Lippincott (United States), 1912; Olympic record, 10 4-5s., made by R. C. Craig (United States), Stockholm, 1912.

Although the United States representatives finished first and second, the race was not satisfactory from an American viewpoint. The clerk of the course cautioned Paddock not to put his hands over the mark just as the men were about to start. Murchison, accustomed to methods of American starters in similar instances, expected an order to "stand up," and proceeded to arise, just as the men were off to a good start. Scholz led Edward by two feet at 50 meters, Kirksey and Paddock close up. All four came fast, Paddock beating Kirksey by a foot. In the placing, Scholz was ranked fifth, with Ali-Khan, the French Algerian, fourth. Later the judges placed Scholz fourth, although many at the finish were convinced Scholz should have received third.

200 METERS RUN (218.72 YARDS)

Preliminaries held at 2 P. M., Thursday; second trials, 4 P. M., August 19, 1920; final, 4 P. M., August 20.

FINAL HEAT

1. A. Woodring (United States)
2. C. W. Paddock (United States)
3. H. F. V. Edward (Great Britain)
4. L. C. Murchison (United States)
5. G. Davidson (New Zealand)
6. J. Oosterlaak (South Africa)

Time: 22 seconds

SEMI-FINAL HEATS

FIRST HEAT

1. L. C. Murchison (United States)
2. H. F. V. Edward (Great Britain)
3. G. Davidson (New Zealand)
4. M. M. Kirksey (United States)

Time: 22 3-5 seconds

SECOND HEAT

1. A. Woodring (United States)
2. C. W. Paddock (United States)
3. J. Oosterlaak (South Africa)
4. A. Ponton (Canada)
5. J. Imbach (Switzerland)

Time: 22 2-5 seconds

SECOND TRIALS

FIRST HEAT

1. L. C. Murchison (United States)
2. J. Imbach (Switzerland)
3. R. Tirard (France)

Time: 22 4-5 seconds

SECOND HEAT

1. H. F. V. Edward (Great Britain)
2. A. Woodring (United States)
3. Caste (France)

Time: 22 seconds

THIRD HEAT

1. G. Davidson (New Zealand)
2. C. W. Paddock (United States)
3. R. Lorrain (France)

Time: 22 4-5 seconds

FOURTH HEAT

1. M. M. Kirksey (United States)
2. A. Ponton (Canada)
3. H. M. Abrahams (Great Britain)

Time: 22 3-5 seconds

FIFTH HEAT

1. J. Oosterlaak (South Africa)
2. P. Brochart (Belgium)
3. W. A. Hill (Great Britain)

Time: 23 seconds

HEATS

FIRST HEAT

1. R. Evrard (France)
2. A. Helmstrom (Sweden)
3. D. Ordonez (Spain)
4. S. Yamaoka (Japan)

Time: 23 1-5 seconds

SECOND HEAT

1. G. Davidson (New Zealand)
2. A. Ponton (Canada)
3. F. Mendizabal (Spain)
4. O. Van Rappard (Holland)

Time: 22 3-5 seconds

THIRD HEAT

1. V. Plzak (Czecho-Slovakia)
2. W. A. Hill (Great Britain)
3. M. Gustin (Belgium)

Time: 23 2-5 seconds

FOURTH HEAT

1. P. Brochart (Belgium)
2. W. W. Hunt (Australia)
3. G. Orlandi (Italy)
4. P. Hanner (Luxemburg)

Time: 23 1-5 seconds

FIFTH HEAT

1. Caste (France)
2. H. M. Abrahams (Great Britain)
3. J. Bukes (South Africa)
4. R. Stenersen (Norway)

Time: 23 seconds

SIXTH HEAT

1. C. W. Paddock (United States)
2. A. Sorensen (Denmark)
3. V. d'Arcy (Great Britain)
4. A. Khairy (Egypt)

Time: 23 1-5 seconds

SEVENTH HEAT

1. S. Krokstrom (Sweden)
2. M. Houben (Belgium)
3. D. Karabantis (Greece)

Time: 23 4-5 seconds

EIGHTH HEAT

1. L. C. Murchison (United States)
2. N. Sandstrom (Sweden)
3. C. Pajaron (Spain)

Time: 23 1-5 seconds

NINTH HEAT

1. A. Woodring (United States)
2. C. Wezepoel (Holland)
3. F. Irvine (South Africa)
4. K. Ichiro (Japan)

Time: 22 4-5 seconds

TENTH HEAT

1. H. F. V. Edward (Great Britain)
2. J. Oosterlaak (South Africa)
3. S. Malm (Sweden)
4. M. Riccoboni (Italy)

Time: 22 4-5 seconds

ELEVENTH HEAT

1. R. Lorrain (France)
2. A. Heynneman (Holland)

Time: 25 seconds

TWELFTH HEAT

1. M. M. Kirksey (United States)
2. J. Imbach (Switzerland)
3. J. Sourin (Italy)

Time: 23 2-5 seconds

World's and Olympic record, 21 3-5s., made by Archie Hahn (United States), St. Louis, 1904.

Other starters, *Second heat:* F. Revarez (Spain); *Ninth heat:* E. Medecin (Monaco); *Tenth heat:* R. Saulnau (Esthonia).

400 METERS RUN (437.45 YARDS)

Preliminaries held at 9.30 A. M., second trials, 3.15 P. M., Thursday, August 19, 1920; semi-finals, 2 P. M., final, 4.15 P. M., August 20.

FINAL HEAT

1. B. G. D. Rudd (Great Britain)
2. G. M. Butler (Great Britain)
3. N. Engdahl (Sweden)
4. F. J. Shea (United States)
5. E. J. Ainsworth-Davis (Great Britain)
6. H. Dafel (South Africa)

Time: 49 3-5 seconds

SEMI-FINAL HEATS

FIRST HEAT

1. N. Engdahl (Sweden)
2. B. G. D. Rudd (Great Britain)
3. E. J. Ainsworth-Davis (Gr. Britain)
4. R. Emory (United States)
5. G. S. Schiller (United States)
6. G. Fery (France)

Time: 49 2-5 seconds

SECOND HEAT

1. F. J. Shea (United States)
2. G. M. Butler (Great Britain)
3. H. Dafel (South Africa)
4. J. E. Meredith (United States)
5. G. Andre (France)
6. E. Sundblad (Sweden)

Time: 50 seconds

SECOND TRIALS

FIRST HEAT

1. N. Engdahl (Sweden)
2. E. J. Ainsworth-Davis (Gr. Britain)
3. R. Emory (United States)
4. F. Morren (Belgium)

Time: 50 2-5 seconds

SECOND HEAT

1. G. Fery (France)
2. G. M. Butler (Great Britain)
3. J. E. Meredith (United States)
4. E. Vilen (Finland)

Time: 50 3-5 seconds

THIRD HEAT

1. H. Dafel (South Africa)
2. G. S. Schiller (United States)
3. E. Sundblad (Sweden)
4. M. Garcia (Spain)

Time: 51 seconds

HEATS

FIRST HEAT

1. R. Lindsay (Great Britain)
2. C. Oldfield (South Africa)
3. A. Bolin (Sweden)

Time: 52 seconds

SECOND HEAT

1. G. Fery (France)
2. E. J. Ainsworth-Davis (Gr. Britain)
3. K. Frankenstein (Czecho-Slovakia)

Time: 51 1-5 seconds

THIRD HEAT

1. F. J. Shea (United States)
2. H. Dafel (South Africa)
3. S. Krokstrom (Sweden)

Time: 50 4-5 seconds

FOURTH HEAT

1. J. E. Meredith (United States)
2. G. Andre (France)
3. B. Guisseppa (Italy)

Time: 51 3-5 seconds

FIFTH HEAT

1. B. G. D. Rudd (Great Britain)
2. E. Vilen (Finland)
3. R. Saulman (Esthonia)

Time: 50 3-5 seconds

SIXTH HEAT

1. R. Emory (United States)
2. G. M. Butler (Great Britain)
3. K. Pribyt (Czecho-Slovakia)

Time: 52 3-5 seconds

SEVENTH HEAT

1. G. S. Schiller (United States)
2. N. Engdahl (Sweden)
3. M. Selvart (France)

Time: 50 2-5 seconds

EIGHTH HEAT

1. E. Sundblad (Sweden)
2. H. Phillips (Canada)
3. A. Simonazzi (Italy)

Time: 52 seconds

NINTH HEAT

1. O. Corteyn (Belgium)
2. H. E. Worthington (Gr. Britain)
3. J. Proess (Luxemburg)

Time: 52 1-5 seconds

TENTH HEAT

1. F. Morren (Belgium)
2. M. Garcia (Spain)
3. Bayon (France)

Time: 51 3-5 seconds

World's and Olympic record, 48 1-5s., made by C. D. Reidpath (United States), Stockholm, 1912.

Runners who finished fourth in some of the heats were: F. Irvine (South Africa), G. Tosi (Italy), J. Nugeat (Belgium), E. Mangset (Norway), P. Panerji (India), J. Lorencana (Spain), A. Khairy (Egypt).

800 METERS RUN (874.90 YARDS)

Preliminaries held at 4 P. M., Sunday, August 15; semi-finals at 4.15 P. M., and final at 4.45 P. M., August 17.

FINAL HEAT

1. A. G. Hill (Great Britain)
2. E. Eby (United States)
3. B. G. D. Rudd (Great Britain)
4. E. D. Mountain (Great Britain)
5. D. M. Scott (United States)
6. A. Sprott (United States)
7. Esparbes (France)

Also Finished

T. Campbell (collapsed before finish)

A. Paulen

Time: 1 minute, 53 2-5 seconds

SEMI-FINAL HEATS

FIRST HEAT

1. D. M. Scott (United States)
2. E. D. Mountain (Great Britain)
3. A. Sprott (United States)
4. E. Ambrosini (Italy)
5. R. Gouilleux (France)
6. M. Garcia (Spain)
7. J. Doig (South Africa)

Time: 1 minute, 57 1-5 seconds

SECOND HEAT

1. B. G. D. Rudd (South Africa)
2. T. Campbell (United States)
3. A. Paulen (Holland)
4. S. Lundgren (Sweden)
5. G. Bonini (Italy)
6. K. Argouach (France)

Time: 1 minute, 57 seconds

THIRD HEAT

1. A. G. Hill (Great Britain)
2. E. Eby (United States)
3. Esparbes (France)
4. A. Bolin (Sweden)
5. F. Baudoin (France)
6. H. Dafel (South Africa)

Time: 1 minute, 56 2-5 seconds

HEATS

FIRST HEAT

1. E. D. Mountain (Great Britain)
2. G. Bonini (Italy)
3. F. Bauduin (France)
4. J. Doig (South Africa)

Time: 1 minute, 57 3-5 seconds

SECOND HEAT

1. B. G. D. Rudd (South Africa)
2. A. G. Hill (Great Britain)
3. E. Eby (United States)
4. Esparbes (France)

Time: 1 minute, 55 seconds

THIRD HEAT

1. P. J. Baker (Great Britain)
2. D. M. Scott (United States)
3. A. Bolin (Sweden)
4. A. Paulen (Holland)

Time: 1 minute, 56 seconds

FOURTH HEAT

1. R. Gouilleux (France)
2. T. Campbell (United States)
3. H. Dafel (South Africa)
4. E. Ambrosini (Italy)

1 minute, 58 4-5 seconds

FIFTH HEAT

1. S. Lundgren (Sweden)
2. A. Sprott (United States)
3. M. Garcia (Spain)
4. K. Argouach (France)

Time: 2 minutes, 3-5 second

World's and Olympic record, 1m. 51 9-10s., made by J. E. Meredith (United States), 1912.

This race provided much excitement for the spectators. Hill ran a consistent race throughout. Rudd came up to the leaders but was unable to hold his advantage and finished second to Eby, who was a yard behind Hill. Hill's victory was a popular one, the Americans giving their "yell" with a triple "Hill" tacked on.

1,500 METERS RUN (1,640.43 YARDS)

Preliminaries held at 3.15 P. M., Wednesday, August 18, 1920; final, 5.15 P. M., August 19.

FINAL HEAT

1. A. G. Hill (Great Britain)
2. P. J. Baker (Great Britain)
3. M. L. Shields (United States)
4. V. Wohralik (Czecho-Slovakia)

Time: 4 minutes, 1 4-5 seconds

HEATS

FIRST HEAT

1. V. Wohralik (Czecho-Slovakia)
2. A. G. Hill (Great Britain)
3. A. Audinet (France)
4. E. Wide (Sweden)

Time: 4 minutes, 2 2-5 seconds

SECOND HEAT

1. S. Lundgren (Sweden)
2. D. McPhee (Great Britain)
3. M. L. Shields (United States)
4. Burtin (France)

Time: 4 minutes, 7 seconds

THIRD HEAT

1. J. Zander (Sweden)
2. A. Porro (Italy)
3. J. Connolly (United States)
4. M. de Conninck (France)

Time: 4 minutes, 8 1-10 seconds

FOURTH HEAT

1. J. Ray (United States)
2. P. J. Baker (Great Britain)
3. L. Fourneau (Belgium)
4. F. Kiolling (Sweden)

Time: 4 minutes, 13 2-5 seconds

World's record, 3m. 55 4-5s., made by A. R. Kiviat (United States), 1912; Olympic record, 3m. 56 4-5s., A. Strode-Jackson (Great Britain), Stockholm, 1912.

Other starters, *First heat:* E. Lawrence (Canada), Martinenghi (Italy). *Second heat:* Rosmina (Norway), T. Town (Canada), G. Bonini (Italy), T. Roeckaert (Belgium). *Third heat:* Oleffe (Belgium). *Fourth heat:* R. Le Loy (France), S. Hasmin (Japan); disqualified: J. Willenson (Esthonia). *Final heat:* Lundgren, fifth; Audinet, sixth; Porro, seventh; J. Ray, eighth.

5,000 METERS RUN (5,468.11 YARDS)

Preliminaries held at 10 A. M., Monday, August 16, 1920; final at 3.15 P. M., August 17.

FINAL HEAT

1. J. Guillemot (France)
2. P. Nurmi (Finland)
3. E. Backman (Sweden)
4. T. Koskenniemi (Finland)
5. C. E. Blewitt (Great Britain)
6. W. R. Seagrove (Great Britain)
7. C. Speroni (Italy)
8. A. H. Nichols (Great Britain)

Time: 14 minutes, 55 3-5 seconds

J. Van Campenhout was ninth and Bergstrom tenth. Furnas, Brown and Dresser did not complete distance.

HEATS

FIRST HEAT

1. R. Falk (Sweden)
2. H. C. Irwin (Great Britain)
3. T. Koskenniemi (Finland)
4. C. Furnas (United States)

Time: 15 minutes, 17 4-5 seconds

SECOND HEAT

1. C. E. Blewitt (Great Britain)
2. J. Van Campenhout (Belgium)
3. H. H. Brown (United States)
4. N. Bergstrom (Sweden)

Time: 15 minutes, 19 4-5 seconds

THIRD HEAT

1. C. Speroni (Italy)
2. P. Nurmi (Finland)
3. W. R. Seagrove (Great Britain)
4. E. Lundstrom (Sweden)

Time: 15 minutes, 27 3-5 seconds

FOURTH HEAT

1. J. Guillemot (France)
2. E. Backman (Sweden)
3. Ivan Dresser (United States)
4. A. H. Nichols (Great Britain)

Time: 15 minutes, 33 seconds

World's and Olympic record, 14m. 36 3-5s., made by H. Kohlemainen (Finland), 1912.

Sixteen qualified for the final. At the half, Nurmi and Guillemot led the field. In the stretch the French runner drew away from his rival by a long burst of speed and won by 20 yards. Other starters, *First heat:* A. Gaschen (Switzerland), Maccario (Italy), Manhes (France), T. Town (Canada), R. Pantajotis (Greece), P. Trullemans (Belgium). *Second heat:* L. Duquesne (France), S. Knosuke (Japan), J. Muguerza (Spain), D. Pons (Spain), C. Martinenghi (Italy), A. Nielsen (Denmark). *Third heat:* A. Kramis (Greece), K. Pacak (Czecho-Slovakia), C. Hunter (United States), F. Vyncke (Belgium), A. Maghoub (Egypt). *Fourth heat:* J. Jonsson (Denmark), O. Tomeichio (Japan), I. Vesamaa (Finland), H. Smets (Belgium).

10,000 METERS RUN (10,936.23 YARDS)

Preliminaries held 10 A. M., Thursday, August 19, 1920; final, 4:30 P. M., August 20.

FINAL HEAT

1. P. Nurmi (Finland)
2. J. Guillemot (France)
3. J. Wilson (Great Britain)
4. F. Maccario (Italy)
5. J. Hatton (Great Britain)
6. F. Manhes (France)

Time: 31 minutes, 45 4-5 seconds

HEATS

FIRST HEAT

1. J. Wilson (Great Britain)
2. P. Nurmi (Finland)
3. F. Maccario (Italy)
4. F. Manhes (France)

Time: 33 min., 40 1-5 seconds

SECOND HEAT

1. J. Guillemot (France)
2. E. Backman (Sweden)
3. A. Andersen (Denmark)
4. F. W. Faller (United States)

Time: 32 min., 41 2-5 seconds

THIRD HEAT

1. H. Liimatainen (Finland)
2. C. T. Clibbon (Great Britain)
3. G. Heuet (France)
4. E. Speroni (Italy)

Time: 32 minutes, 8 1-5 seconds

World's record, 30m. 58 4-5s., made by J. Bouin (France), 1912; Olympic record, 31m. 20 4-5s., made by H. Kohlemainen (Finland), at Stockholm, 1912.

Other starters, *First heat:* A. Gaschen (Switzerland), J. Magnusson (Sweden), L. Duquesne (France), A. Devaux (Belgium), J. Lossman (Esthonia), P. F. Changule (India), J. Ebert (Denmark), A. Patasoni (United States). *Second heat:* O. Carin (Switzerland), E. Lawrence (Canada), A. Proot (Belgium), D. Pons (Spain), S. Knosuke (Japan), F. Hewitt (Australia). *Third heat:* J. Hatton (Great Britain), N. Burckstrom (Sweden), A. Kranis (Greece), E. Johnson (United States), G. Cornetta (United States), C. Lussana (Italy), K. Pacak (Czecho-Slovakia), Z. Mogi (Japan). *Final heat:* H. Liimatainen, F. W. Faller, O. Carin.

3,000 METERS WALK (3,280.87 YARDS)

Preliminaries held 10 A. M., Friday, August 20, 1920; final, 4 P. M., August 21.

FINAL HEAT

1. U. Frigerio (Italy)
2. G. L. Parker (Australia)
3. R. F. Remer (United States)
4. C. C. MacMaster (South Africa)
5. T. A. Maroney (United States)
6. C. Dawson (Great Britain)

Time: 13 minutes, 14 1-5 seconds

HEATS

FIRST HEAT

1. D. Pavese (Italy)
2. G. L. Parker (Australia)
3. T. A. Maroney (United States)
4. C. Dawson (Great Britain)

Time: 13 minutes, 46 2-5 seconds

SECOND HEAT

1. U. Frigerio (Italy)
2. C. C. MacMaster (So. Africa)
3. R. F. Remer (United States)
4. W. Roelker (United States)

Time: 13 minutes, 40 seconds

World's and Olympic record, 13m. 14 1-5s., made by U. Frigerio (Italy), Antwerp, 1920.

Other starters, *First heat:* N. Petersen (Denmark), J. Seghers (Belgium), J. Slehofer (Czecho-Slovakia), P. Verlaecht (Belgium), C. Gubbels (Holland), E. Herman (Esthonia), J. B. Pearman (United States). *Second heat:* W. Hehir (Great Britain) and C. E. J. Gunn (Great Britain), dead heat for fifth place; A. Schotte (Holland), C. Wiggers (Belgium), S. Anselmetti (Switzerland), G. Rasmussen (Denmark), disqualified.

10,000 METERS WALK (10,936.23 YARDS)

Preliminaries held at 9.30 A. M., Tuesday, August 17, 1920; final, 11 A. M., August 18.

FINAL HEAT

1. U. Frigerio (Italy)
2. J. B. Pearman (United States)
3. C. E. J. Gunn (Great Britain)
4. C. C. MacMaster (South Africa)
5. W. Hehir (Great Britain)
6. T. A. Maroney (United States)

Time: 48 minutes, 6 1-5 seconds

HEATS

FIRST HEAT

1. U. Frigerio (Italy)
2. J. B. Pearman (United States)
3. G. L. Parker (Australia)
4. D. Pavese (Italy)
5. C. E. J. Gunn (Great Britain)

Time: 47 minutes, 6 2-5 seconds

SECOND HEAT

1. W. Hehir (Great Britain)
2. C. C. MacMaster (So. Africa)
3. T. A. Maroney (United States)
4. W. Plant (United States)
5. L. Melendez (Spain)

Time: 51 minutes, 34 3-5 seconds

World's and Olympic record, 46m. 28 4-5s., made by G. H. Goulding (Canada), at Stockholm, 1912.

The young Italian, showing perfect form, outdistanced his rivals and won by a margin of 300 meters. The competitors in the first heat walked

a lap short. Other starters: C. E. J. Gunn (Great Britain), L. Melendez (Spain), A. Doyen (Belgium), J. Seghers (Belgium), W. J. Roelker (United States), C. Dawson (Great Britain), J. Slehofer (Czecho-Slovakia), S. Martial (France). Disqualified: E. Herman (Esthonia), G. Rasmussen (Denmark), Verlaecht (Belgium). Started but did not finish: S. Anselmetti (Switzerland), E. Freeman (Canada), N. Petersen (Denmark), C. Wiggers (Belgium).

110 METERS HURDLES (120.30 YARDS)

Preliminaries held at 2 P. M., Tuesday, August 17, 1920; semi-finals at 4:30 P. M., and final at 2.30, P. M., August 18.

FINAL HEAT

1. E. Thompson (Canada)
2. H. E. Barron (United States)
3. F. S. Murray (United States)
4. H. Wilson (New Zealand)
5. W. Smith (United States)
6. C. Christiernsson (Sweden)

Time: 14 4-5 seconds

SEMI-FINAL HEATS

FIRST HEAT

1. H. E. Barron (United States)
2. W. Smith (United States)
3. H. Wilson (New Zealand)

Time: 15 seconds

SECOND HEAT

1. E. Thompson (Canada)
2. F. S. Murray (United States)
3. C. Christiernsson (Sweden)

Time: 15 seconds

HEATS

FIRST HEAT

1. D. Colbacchini (Italy)
2. H. Wilson (New Zealand)

Also Ran

G. Lundstrom (Sweden)
W. Hughes (Australia)

Time: 15 3-5 seconds

SECOND HEAT

1. H. E. Barron (United States)
2. E. Thompson (Canada)

Also Ran

T. Norling (Sweden)

Time: 15 1-5 seconds

THIRD HEAT

1. F. S. Murray (United States)
2. G. Gray (Great Britain)

Also Ran

T. Demetriades (Greece)
R. Joannes-Powell (Belgium)

Time: 15 4-5 seconds

FOURTH HEAT

1. H. Thorsen (Denmark)
2. W. L. Hunter (Great Britain)

Time: 16 4-5 seconds

FIFTH HEAT

1. W. Yount (United States)
2. G. Hultin (Sweden)

Also Ran

H. Jeppe (South Africa)

A. Reich (Czecho-Slovakia)

Time: 15 3-5 seconds

SIXTH HEAT

1. Walker Smith (United States)
2. C. Christiernsson (Sweden)

Also Ran

Van Rappard (Holland)

E. Dunbar (Great Britain)

Time: 15 4-5 seconds

Previous world's record and Olympic record, 15s., made by Forrest Smithson at Olympic Games, London, 1908.

Besides making a new world's record of 14 4-5s., Thompson equaled the previous mark of 15s. in his semi-final, as did also Barron in his heat.

400 METERS HURDLES (437.45 YARDS)

Preliminaries held at 11.30 A. M., semi-finals at 2.30 P. M., Sunday, August 15, 1920; final at 2.30 P. M., August 16

FINAL HEAT

1. F. J. Loomis (United States)
2. J. K. Norton (United States)
3. A. G. Desch (United States)
4. G. Andre (France)
5. C. Christiernsson (Sweden)
6. C. D. Daggs (United States)

Time: 54 seconds

SEMI-FINAL HEATS

FIRST HEAT

1. A. G. Desch (United States)
2. G. Andre (France)
3. J. K. Norton (United States)

Also Ran

J. Bladin (Sweden)

Kent

W. Hughes (Australia)

Time: 55 2-5 seconds

SECOND HEAT

1. F. J. Loomis (United States)
2. C. Christiernsson (Sweden)
3. C. D. Daggs (United States)

Also Ran

E. W. Wheller (Great Britain)

E. Vilen (Finland)

Time: 55 2-5 seconds

HEATS

FIRST HEAT

1. A. G. Desch (United States)
2. E. Vilen (Finland)

Time: 57 3-5 seconds

SECOND HEAT

1. G. Adrian (South Africa)
2. J. Bladin (Sweden)

Time: 57 1-5 seconds

THIRD HEAT

1. J. K. Norton (United States)
2. E. W. Wheller (Great Britain)

Time: 57 3-5 seconds

FOURTH HEAT

1. C. Christiernsson (Sweden)
2. C. D. Daggs (United States)

Time: 56 2-5 seconds

FIFTH HEAT

1. F. J. Loomis (United States)
2. G. Andre (France)

Time: 54 4-5 seconds

Time establishes a new world's record, supplanting that of 55s. made by C. J. Bacon of the United States, at Olympic Games, London, 1908. Loomis won by 2 meters.

400 METERS (437.45 YARDS) RELAY (EACH MAN TO RUN
100 METERS, 109.36 YARDS)

Preliminaries held at 2.30 P. M., Saturday, August 21, 1920; final 2.45 P. M., August 22.

FINAL HEAT

1. United States (C. W. Paddock, J. V. Scholz, L. C. Murchison, M. M. Kirksey)
2. France (Ali-Khan, R. Lorrain, R. Tirard, R. Murlon)
3. Sweden (A. Helmstrom, W. Pettersson, S. Malm, N. Sandstrom)
4. Denmark (F. Andersen, P. Andersen, A. Sorensen, M. Sorensen)
5. Luxemburg (J. Colbach, P. Hanner, J. Proess, A. Servais)
6. Great Britain (W. Hill, H. M. Abrahams, V. H. A. d'Arcy, H. F. V. Edward)

Time: 42 1-5 seconds.

FIRST HEAT

1. United States (C. W. Paddock, J. V. Scholz, L. C. Murchison, M. M. Kirksey)
2. Italy (W. Zucca, G. Orlandi, G. Croci, M. Riccoboni)
3. Luxemburg (J. Colbach, P. Hanner, J. Proess, A. Servais)
4. Spain (F. Mendizabal, Dominguez, J. Camps, F. Reparaz)
5. Norway (J. Johnsen, R. Stenersen, Guldager, Bakkedahl)

Time: 43 seconds.

Norway finished second, but was disqualified. Italian team also disqualified.

SECOND HEAT

1. France (Ali-Khan, R. Lorain, R. Tirard, R. Murlon)
2. Great Britain (W. Hill, H. M. Abrahams, V. H. A. d'Arcy, H. F. V. Edward)

*American Olympic
Track and Field
Champions*



Frank J. Loomis (Chicago A. A.) Olympic Champion 400 Meters Hurdles and Maker of Olympic and World's Record. Time 54 seconds



Olympic Champions—3000 Meters Team Race—and Individual Champion of Race, H. H. Brown. Left to right: Michael Devaney (Millrose A. C., N.Y.C.), M. L. Shields (Meadowbrook Club, Phila.), Ivan Dresser (N. Y. A. C.), Arlie Scnardt (Chicago A. A.), H. H. Brown (Boston A. A.). Time, 8 m., 45 2-5 s.

3. Holland (A. Heynneman, J. de Vries, H. Van Rappard, C. Wezepoel)
4. Belgium (Houben, Lekouck, Smets, Brochart)

Time: 43 seconds.

THIRD HEAT

1. Sweden (A. Helmstrom, W. Pettersson, S. Malm, N. Sandstrom)
2. Denmark (F. Andersen, P. Andersen, A. Sorensen, M. Sorensen)
3. South Africa (J. Oosterlaak, J. Bukes, H. Dafel, F. Irvine)
4. Switzerland (A. Waibel, W. Leibundgut, H. Noizieres, J. Imbach)

Time: 43 2-5 seconds.

World's and Olympic record, 42 1-5s., made by United States, Antwerp, 1920 (previous record, 42.3s., made by Germany, 1912).

1,600 METERS (1749.80 YARDS) RELAY (EACH MAN TO RUN 400 METERS, 437.45 YARDS)

Preliminaries held at 10.50 A. M., Sunday, August 22, 1920; final, 3 P. M., August 23.

FINAL HEAT

1. Great Britain (R. A. Lindsay, G. Butler, J. C. Ainsworth-Davies, C. Griffiths)
2. South Africa (H. Dafel, J. Oosterlaak, C. Oldfield, B. G. D. Rudd)
3. France (G. Fery, G. Andre, M. Delvart, Devaux)
4. United States (E. Eby, J. E. Meredith, R. S. Emory, F. J. Shea)
5. Sweden (N. Engdahl, S. Krokstrom, S. Malm, E. Sundblad)
6. Belgium (Migeot, Corteyn, O. Smet, F. Morren)

Time: 3 minutes, 22 1-5 seconds.

FIRST HEAT

1. Belgium (Migeot, Corteyn, O. Smet, F. Morren)
2. Great Britain (R. A. Lindsay, G. Butler, J. C. Ainsworth-Davies, C. Griffiths)
3. France (G. Fery, G. Andre, M. Delvart, Devaux)

Time: 3 minutes, 38 4-5 seconds.

SECOND HEAT

1. South Africa (H. Dafel, J. Oosterlaak, C. Oldfield, B. G. D. Rudd)
2. United States (E. Eby, J. E. Meredith, R. S. Emory, F. J. Shea)
3. Sweden (N. Engdahl, S. Krokstrom, S. Malm, E. Sundblad)

Time: 3 minutes, 38 3-5 seconds.

World's and Olympic record, 3m. 16 3-5 s., made by United States, at Stockholm, 1912.

3,000 METERS TEAM RACE (3,280.87 YARDS)

Preliminaries held at 3.15 P. M., Saturday, August 21, 1920; final, 4 50 P. M., August 22.

FINAL HEAT

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Brown (United States) | 8. Shields (United States) |
| 2. Bachman (Sweden) | 9. Seagrove (Great Britain) |
| 3. Schardt (United States) | 10. Hatton (Great Britain) |
| 4. Burtin (France) | 11. Ambrosini (Italy) |
| 5. Blewitt (Great Britain) | 12. Devaney (United States) |
| 6. Dresser (United States) | 13. Lundgren (Sweden) |
| 7. Hill (Great Britain) | |

Points: United States 10, Great Britain 20, France 30, Sweden 24, Italy 36.

Time: 8 minutes, 45 2-5 seconds.

HEATS

FIRST HEAT

1. Lundgren (Sweden)
2. McPhee (Great Britain)
3. J. Zander (Sweden)

Time: 8 minutes, 57 4-5 seconds.

Teams: Sweden (Lundgren, Zander, Bachman, Falk, Holsner); Great Britain (McPhee, Hodge, Blewitt, Hatton, Seagrove); Italy (E. Ambrosini, Speroni, Prino, Martinenghi, Maccario); Belgium (Van Campenhout, Otterbeen, Bangels, Smets, Trulle-mans).

Points: Great Britain 11, Sweden 12, Italy 25.

SECOND HEAT

1. Brossard (France)
2. Burtin (France)
3. Brown (United States)
4. Devaney (United States)

Time: 9 minutes, 35 seconds.

Teams: France (Brossard, Duquesne, Heuet, Burtin, Vignaud); United States (Brown, Dresser, Schardt, Devaney, Shields).

World's and Olympic (individual) record, 8 minutes, 36 4-5 seconds, made by H. Kolehmainen, at Stockholm, 1912.

10,000 METERS CROSS-COUNTRY RACE (ALMOST 6¼ MILES)

Held August 23, 1920.

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Nurmi (Finland) | <i>Time:</i> 27m. 15s. |
| 2. Backman (Sweden) | 27m. 15 3-5s. |
| 3. Liimatainen (Finland) | 27m. 37 2-5s. |

4. Wilson (Great Britain)	27m. 45 1-5s.
5. Haggerty (Great Britain)	27m. 57s.
6. Koskenniemi (Finland)	27m. 57 1-5s.
7. Van Campenhout (Belgium)	28m.
8. Heuet (France)	28m. 10s.
9. P. Flynn (United States)	28m. 12s.
10. Mattsson (Sweden)	28m. 16s.
11. Ekman (Sweden)	28m. 17s.
12. Nichols (Great Britain)	
13. Magnussen (Sweden)	28. Jenssen (Denmark)
14. Vesamaa (Finland)	29. Downs (Canada)
15. Faller (United States)	30. Hogstrom (Sweden)
16. Boland (United States)	31. Brossard (France)
17. Lauvaux (France)	32. Bernard (France)
18. Rastas (Finland)	33. Smets (Belgium)
19. Christopher (Great Britain)	34. Watson (United States)
20. Anderson (Denmark)	35. J. Ebert (Denmark)
21. Servella (France)	36. Proot (Belgium)
22. Freeman (Great Britain)	37. Vyncke (Belgium)
23. Miltenen (Finland)	38. A. Kranis (Greece)
24. Hedvall (Sweden)	39. Pantajotis (Greece)
25. Dominguez (Spain)	40. Crawford (United States)
26. Cummings (Great Britain)	41. Trullemans (Belgium)
27. Sorensen (Denmark)	42. Rivez (Belgium)

Team score—Finland 10, Great Britain 21, Sweden 23, United States 36, France 40, Belgium 48, Denmark 53.

Owing to the differences in grades, etc., over which the cross-country race is held at the various Olympic Games, an accurate comparison of times cannot be made. However, the time of 27m. 15s., made by the winner, would indicate that the competitors did not run the full 10,000 meters. Track records for the distance are: world's, J. Bouin (France), 30m. 58 4-5s.; Olympic, H. Kolehmainen (Finland), 31m. 20 4-5s.

3,000 METERS STEEPLECHASE (3280.87 YARDS)

Preliminaries held at 10 A. M., Wednesday, August 18, 1920; final, 9 A. M., August 20.

FINAL HEAT

1. P. Hodge (Great Britain)
2. P. J. Flynn (United States)
3. E. Ambrosini (Italy)
4. G. Mattsson (Sweden)

Time: 10 minutes, 2-5 second.

Devaney, Hulsebosch, Hedvall, Watson, finished in order given. Other starters—Langrenay (France), Guillon (France), C. Marttuenchi (Italy), J. Holsner (Sweden). One hundred meters separated winner and second.

HEATS

FIRST HEAT	SECOND HEAT
1. M. Devaney (United States)	1. P. J. Flynn (United States)
2. E. Ambrosini (Italy)	2. L. Hedvall (Sweden)
3. O. Rissanen (Finland)	3. R. Watson (United States)
4. E. Brossard (France)	4. R. Geyer (France)
<i>Time:</i> 10 minutes, 23 seconds.	<i>Time:</i> 10 minutes, 36 seconds.

THIRD HEAT

1. P. Hodge (Great Britain)
2. G. Mattsson (Sweden)
3. A. Hulsebosch (United States)
4. H. Vesamaa (Finland)
<i>Time:</i> 10 minutes, 17 2-5 seconds.

MARATHON RACE (26.56 MILES)

Held 4 P. M., August 22, 1920.

Position During Contest

	5K	10K	15K	20K	25K	30K	35K	37K	Time
1. H. Kolehmainen (Finland)	2	4	2	2	2	1	1	1	2h.32m.35 4-5s.
2. J. Lossman (Esthonia)	6	6	6	5	3	3	3	2	2h.32m.48 3-5s.
3. A. Arri (Italy)	7	9	9	9	9	9	...	6	2h.36m.32 4-5s.
4. A. Broos (Belgium)	...	3	3	4	5	4	4	4	2h.39m.25 4-5s.
5. J. Tuomikoski (Finland)	...	5	5	6	6	4	.	3	2h.40m.10 4-5s

Time:

S. Rose (Denmark)	2h.41m.18s.
J. L. Organ (United States)	2h.41m.30s.
R. Hansen (Denmark)	2h.41m.39 2-5s.
U. Fallgreen (Finland)	2h.42m.40s.
T. Kolehmainen (Finland)	2h.44m.3 1-5s.
C. Linder (United States)	2h.44m.21 1-5s.
C. Mellor (United States)	2h.45m.30s.
J. Dellow (Canada)	2h.46m.47s.

A. Mills (Great Britain)	2h.48m.5s.	
A. Scholes (Canada)	2h.48m.30s.	
S. Kanakuri Chizo (Japan)	2h.48m.45 2-5s.	
G. Kinn (Sweden)	2h.49m. 10 2-5s.	
A. Moche (France)	2h.50m.1-5s.	
P. Changule (India)	2h.50m.45 2-5s.	
M. Zensaku (Japan)	2h.51m.9 2-5s.	
Y. Kanso (Japan)	M. Yakeu (Japan)	C. Melis (Belgium)
G. Norman (Canada)	H. Tayssedou (France)	K. Gruner (Sweden)
E. Thulin (Sweden)	H. Wessel (Holland)	G. Piper (Great Britain)
T. Hewitt (Australia)	L. Ichard (France)	
C. Gittsham (South Africa)	J. Bascunam (Chili)	
E. Blasi (Italy)	A. Persico (Italy)	

RUNNING HIGH JUMP

Preliminaries held at 4.30 P. M., Sunday, August 15, 1920; final, 2.30 P. M., August 17.

Competitors: J. Murphy (United States), R. Landon (United States), H. Muller (United States), W. L. Whalen (United States), P. Lowden (France), Labat (France), H. Baker (Great Britain), T. J. Carroll (Great Britain), B. Ekelund (Sweden), H. Jagenburg (Sweden), K. Svahn (Sweden).

FINAL

R. Landon (United States)	1.935 meters (6 feet 4 1-5 inches)
H. Muller (United States)	1.90 meters (6 feet 2 3-4 inches)
B. Ekelund (Sweden)	1.90 meters (6 feet 2 3-4 inches)
W. L. Whalen (United States)	1.89 meters (6 feet 2 3-8 inches)
J. Murphy (United States)	1.89 meters (6 feet 2 3-8 inches)
H. Baker (Great Britain)	1.85 meters (6 feet 0 7-8 inch)
Thulin (Sweden)	1.80 meters (5 feet 10 7-8 inches)
P. Lowden (France)	1.80 meters (5 feet 10 7-8 inches)

World's record, 2 meters (6 feet 6 3-4 inches), G. L. Horine (United States), 1912; Landon's performance is a new Olympic record.

POLE VAULT

Held August 20, 1920, at 3.30 P. M.

FINAL

F. K. Foss (United States)	3.80 meters (12 feet 5 5-8 inches)
H. Petersen (Denmark)	3.75 meters (12 feet 3 5-8 inches)
E. E. Myers (United States)	3.75 meters (12 feet 3 5-8 inches)
E. Knourek (United States)	3.55 meters (11 feet 7 3-4 inches)
E. Rydberg (Sweden)	3.55 meters (11 feet 7 3-4 inches)
L. Jorgensen (Denmark)	3.55 meters (11 feet 7 3-4 inches)



Richard Landon (N. Y. A. C. and Yale University) Olympic Champion, Running High Jump and Maker of Olympic Record. Height, 6 feet 4 1-5 inches



F. K. Foss (Chicago A. A.) Olympic Champion, Pole Vault and Maker of Olympic and World's Record. Height, 13 feet 5 inches



Patrick Ryan (Loughlin Lyceum, New York City) Olympic Champion, Hammer Throw. Distance, 173 feet



Patrick McDonald (N.Y.A.C.) Olympic Champion, 56-Pound Weight and Maker of Olympic Record. Distance, 37 feet

World's record, 4.026 meters (13 feet 2 1-2 inches), held by M. S. Wright, Boston A. A.; Olympic record, 3.95 meters (12 feet 11 1-2 inches) made by H. S. Babcock, New York A. C., at Stockholm, 1912.

After winning the pole vault, with a jump of 3.80 meters, Foss tried for both the Olympic and world's records, and successfully accomplished the feat with a vault of 4.09 meters (13 feet 5 inches). P. Hogstrom (Sweden), J. Mattsson (Sweden), E. Jenne (United States), Lagarde (France), A. Franquenelle (France), J. Rucho (Finland) and Joannes-Powell (Belgium) also qualified at 3.60 meters for the final.

RUNNING HOP, STEP AND JUMP

Preliminaries held at 2.30 P. M., Thursday, August 19, 1920; final, 11.30 A. M., August 21.

FINAL

1. V. Tunlos (Finland)	14.505 meters (47 feet 7 1-8 inches)
2. F. Jansson (Sweden)	14.48 meters (47 feet 6 1-8 inches)
3. E. Almlof (Sweden)	14.27 meters (46 feet 9 3-4 inches)
4. I. Sahlin (Sweden)	14.175 meters (46 feet 6 1-8 inches)
5. S. G. Landers (United States)	14.17 meters (46 feet 5 inches)
6. D. J. Ahearn (United States)	14.08 meters (46 feet 2 2-5 inches)

PRELIMINARIES

V. Tunlos (Finland)	14.505 meters (47 feet 7 1-8 inches)
E. Almlof (Sweden)	14.19 meters (46 feet 7 1-2 inches)
F. Jansson (Sweden)	14.16 meters (46 feet 4 1-4 inches)
S. G. Landers (United States)	14 meters (46 feet 1 3-4 inches)
I. Sahlin (Sweden)	13.86 meters (45 feet 7 2-5 inches)
D. J. Ahearn (United States)	13.75 meters (45 feet 1 inch)
O. Nylund (Finland)	13.74 meters (45 feet 2-5 inch)
H. Baker (Great Britain)	13.675 meters (44 feet 10 1-8 inches)
K. Brache (Norway)	13.64 meters (44 feet 9 inches)
S. Runstrom (Sweden)	13.63 meters (44 feet 8 5-8 inches)
J. Erling (Norway)	13.59 meters (44 feet 7 1-8 inches)
K. Geist (United States)	13.52 meters (44 feet 4 1-4 inches)
V. Erling (Norway)	13.34 meters (43 feet 9 1-4 inches)
C. Lively (Great Britain)	13.15 meters (43 feet 1 3-4 inches)
C. Jaquith (United States)	13.04 meters (42 feet 9 3-8 inches)
Proux (France)	12.925 meters (42 feet 4 5-8 inches)
A. Chilo (France)	12.65 meters (41 feet 6 inches)
P. Monolas (Greece)	12.60 meters (41 feet 4 inches)
G. Remone (France)	12.475 meters (40 feet 10 7-8 inches)

World's record, 15.52 meters (50 feet 11 1-10 inches) made by D. J. Ahearn (United States), 1911; Olympic record, 14.92 meters (48 feet 11 1-2 inches) made by T. Ahearn (Great Britain), London, 1908.

RUNNING BROAD JUMP

Preliminaries held at 9 A. M., Tuesday, August 17, 1920; final, 3.45 P. M., August 18.

FINAL

1. Wm. Pettersson (Sweden)	7.15 meters (23 feet 5 1-2 inches)
2. C. Johnson (United States)	7.095 meters (23 feet 3 3-8 inches)
3. E. Abrahamsson (Sweden)	7.08 meters (23 feet 3 inches)
4. R. L. Templeton (United States)	6.95 meters (22 feet 9 3-5 inches)
5. E. Aastad (Norway)	6.885 meters (22 feet 7 1-4 inches)
6. R. Franksson (Sweden)	6.73 meters (22 feet 1 inch)

PRELIMINARIES

Wm. Pettersson (Sweden)	6.94 meters (22 feet 9 1-5 inches)
E. Abrahamsson (Sweden)	6.86 meters (22 feet 6 1-8 inches)
C. Johnson (United States)	6.82 meters (22 feet 4 1-2 inches)
R. Franksson (Sweden)	6.73 meters (22 feet 1 inch)
R. L. Templeton (United States)	6.67 meters (21 feet 10 2-3 inches)
E. Aastad (Norway)	6.62 meters (21 feet 8 2-3 inches)
S. Butler (United States)	6.60 meters (21 feet 7 7-8 inches)
E. Roder (Norway)	6.585 meters (21 feet 7 2-5 inches)
J. Bladin (Sweden)	6.57 meters (21 feet 6 4-5 inches)
J. Johansson (Norway)	6.565 meters (21 feet 6 3-4 inches)
J. W. Merchant (United States)	6.50 meters (21 feet 3 7-8 inches)
P. Coulon (France)	6.50 meters (21 feet 3 7-8 inches)
W. Hunter (Great Britain)	6.42 meters (21 feet 0 4-5 inch)
M. Orfidan (France)	6.39 meters (20 feet 11 3-5 inches)
H. Kindler (Switzerland)	6.34 meters (20 feet 9 3-5 inches)
E. Lehtonen (Finland)	6.285 meters (20 feet 7 1-5 inches)
C. Courtin (France)	6.23 meters (20 feet 5 1-3 inches)
H. DeBruyne (Belgium)	6.20 meters (20 feet 4 1-8 inches)
H. Lahtinen (Finland)	6.19 meters (20 feet 3 3-4 inches)
H. Abrahams (Great Britain)	6.05 meters (19 feet 10 1-4 inches)
E. Medicin (Monaco)	6.035 meters (19 feet 9 3-8 inches)
C. Lively (Great Britain)	5.87 meters (19 feet 3-8 inch)
H. Pleger (Luxemburg)	5.815 meters (19 feet 0 3-4 inch)
J. Lefevre (Belgium)	5.79 meters (19 feet)
J. Lekouck (Belgium)	5.76 meters (18 feet 10 3-4 inches)
F. Srettr (Czecho-Slovakia)	5.55 meters (18 feet 1-2 inch)
Guezille (France)	5.485 meters (17 feet 11 9-10 inches)
P. Hanner (Luxemburg)	5.45 meters (17 feet 10 5-8 inches)
N. Kanive (Luxemburg)	5.415 meters (17 feet 9 inches)

World's record, 7.61 meters (24 feet 11 5-8 inches) made by P. O'Connor (Ireland), 1901; Olympic record, 7.60 meters (24 feet 11 1-4 inches) made by A. L. Gutterson, (U. S. A.), Stockholm, 1912.

Sol Butler of the United States, who it was confidently expected by the Americans would break a world's record, pulled a tendon on his initial trial, which necessitated his retirement.

THROWING THE DISCUS

Preliminaries, 3.45 P. M., Saturday, August 21, 1920; final, 10 A. M., August 22.

PRELIMINARIES		FINAL
E. Niklander (Finland)	44.685m (146ft. 7 3-10in.)	44.685m (146ft. 7 3-10in.)
A. Taipale (Finland)	44.19m (145ft.)	44.19m (145ft.)
A. Pope (U. S.)	42.13m (138ft. 2 7-10in.)	42.13m (138ft. 2 7-10in.)
E. Zallhagen (Sweden)	40.16m (131ft. 9 1-8in.)	41.07m (134ft. 9in.)
W. Bartlett (U. S.)	40.875m (134ft. 1 3-4in.)	40.875m (134ft. 1 3-4in.)
A. Eriksson (Sweden)	39.41m (129ft. 3 2-3in.)	39.41m (129ft. 3 2-3in.)
W. Janssen (Denmark)	38.23m (125ft. 5 1-8in.)	

Olympic record, 45.21m (149ft. 2 3-20in.), made by A. R. Taipale (Finland), at Stockholm, 1912.

THROWING THE JAVELIN

Preliminaries held in morning, final afternoon, Sunday, August 15, 1920.

FINAL	
1. Myrra (Finland)	65.78 meters (219 feet 1 1-2 inches)
2. M. Peltonen (Finland)	63.50 meters (207 feet 9 9-10 inches)
3. P. Johanson (Finland)	63.095 meters (207 feet)
4. Saaristo (Finland)	62.395 meters (206 feet 3 3-8 inches)
5. A. Klumberg (Esthonia)	62.390 meters (204 feet 8 1-2 inches)
6. N. Lindstrom (Sweden)	60.520 meters (198 feet 6 5-8 inches)
7. M. S. Angier (United States)	58.50 meters (191 feet 11 1-8 inches)
8. E. Blomqvist (Sweden)	58.18 meters (190 feet 10 inches)

Previous world's and Olympic record, 60.64 meters (204 feet 5 5-8 inches) made by E. V. Lemming of Sweden. Not only did the winner break the world's record in the javelin throw, but the second, third, fourth and fifth men also performed the same feat.

The grace and precision of the Finlanders excited universal admiration. M. Angier (United States), 59.275 meters; E. Blomqvist (Sweden), 58.18 meters; J. Lincoln (United States), 57.86 meters; H. Lillior (Sweden), 56.44 1-2 meters; A. Tuck (United States) and J. Mahan (United States) also competed in preliminaries.

THROWING THE HAMMER

Preliminaries held at 10.45 A. M., Wednesday, August 18, 1920; final, same afternoon.

FINAL

1. P. Ryan (United States)	52.875 meters (173 feet ———)
2. C. Lindh (Sweden)	48.43 meters (158 feet 10 11-12 inches)
3. B. Bennet (United States)	48.25 meters (158 feet 3 1-6 inches)
4. M. Svensson (Sweden)	47.29 meters (155 feet 2 1-25 inches)
5. M. J. McGrath (United States)	46.67 meters (153 feet 1 5-8 inches)
6. T. Nicholson (Great Britain)	45.70 meters (149 feet 11 1-2 inches)

PRELIMINARIES

1. P. Ryan (United States)	52.83 meters (173 feet 4 1-5 inches)
2. B. Bennet (United States)	48.25 meters (158 feet 3 1-6 inches)
3. C. Lindh (Sweden)	48 meters (157 feet 6 inches)
4. M. Svensson (Sweden)	47.29 meters (155 feet 2 1-15 inches)
5. M. J. McGrath (United States)	46.67 meters (153 feet 1 5-8 inches)
6. N. Linde (Sweden)	44.885 meters (147 feet 3 1-4 inches)

World's record, 57.75 meters (189 feet 5.9 inches), made by P. Ryan (United States), 1913; Olympic record, 54.74 meters (179 feet 8.4 inches), made by M. J. McGrath (United States), Stockholm, 1912.

T. Nicholson (Great Britain) was permitted to throw in the afternoon. His effort resulted in 45.70 meters, displacing Linde for sixth position. Other competitors were: J. McEachern (United States), 44.70 meters; Permott (Canada), 44.66 meters; C. Olsson (Sweden), 44.19 meters; J. Pettersson (Finland), 41.76 meters; J. Cameron (Canada), 3 fouls.

PUTTING THE SHOT

Preliminaries held Tuesday, August 17, 1920; final, August 18.

FINAL

1. V. Porhola (Finland)	14.81 meters (48 feet 7 1-4 inches)
2. E. Niklander (Finland)	14.155 meters (46 feet 5 1-8 inches)
3. H. Liversedge (United States)	14.15 meters (46 feet 5 inches)
4. P. McDonald (United States)	14.08 meters (46 feet 2 1-3 inches)
5. E. Nilsson (Sweden)	13.87 meters (45 feet 8 inches)
6. A. Tammer (Esthonia)	13.60 meters (44 feet 7 1-4 inches)

PRELIMINARIES

E. Niklander (Finland)	14.155 meters (46 feet 5 1-8 inches)
P. McDonald (United States)	14.08 meters (46 feet 2 1-3 inches)
V. Porhola (Finland)	14.035 meters (46 feet 0 1-2 inch)

H. Liversedge (United States)	13.755 meters (45 feet 1 11-20 inches)
E. Nilsson (Sweden)	13.755 meters (45 feet 1 11-20 inches)
A. Tammer (Esthonia)	13.605 meters (44 feet 7 7-10 inches)
G. Bihlman (United States)	13.575 meters (44 feet 6 1-2 inches)
H. D. Cann (United States)	13.52 meters (44 feet 4 3-10 inches)
B. Janssen (Sweden)	13.27 meters (43 feet 5 2-3 inches)
A. Taipale (Finland)	12.945 meters (42 feet 5 13-20 inches)
F. Peterson (Denmark)	12.525 meters (41 feet 1 1-10 inches)
R. Paoli (France)	12.485 meters (41 feet 0 1-2 inch)
A. Lenzi (Italy)	12.325 meters (40 feet 5 1-4 inches)
G. Tugnoli (Italy)	12.07 meters (39 feet 7 4-5 inches)
H. Dozolme (France)	11.965 meters (39 feet 3 1-10 inches)
E. Blomqvist (Sweden)	11.935 meters (39 feet 2 1-10 inches)
I. Izaguirre (Spain)	11.235 meters (36 feet 10 2-5 inches)
G. Wuyts (Belgium)	11.045 meters (36 feet 2 4-5 inches)
L. Antognini (Switzerland)	10.32 meters (33 feet 10 2-7 inches)
L. Pothier (Belgium)	10.10 meters (33 feet 1 5-8 inches)

World's record, 15.55 meters (51 feet 0 1-4 inch), made by Ralph Rose (United States), 1909; Olympic record, 15.34 meters (49 feet 7 inches), made by P. McDonald (United States), Stockholm, 1912.

THROWING THE 56-POUND WEIGHT

Preliminaries, held 9.15 A. M., Friday, August 20, 1920; final, 2 P. M., August 21.

PRELIMINARIES		FINAL
P. J. McDonald (U.S.)	11m (36ft. 1 1-8in.)	11.26 1-2m (37ft.)
P. Ryan (U.S.)	10.92 1-2m (35ft. 10in.)	10.96 1-2m (35ft. 11 5-8in.)
C. Lindh (Sweden)	10.25 1-2m (33ft. 7 1-2in.)	10.25m (33ft. 7 1-2in.)
A. MacDiarmid (Can.)	9.47 1-2m (31ft. 3-4in.)	10.12m (33ft. 2 2-5in.)
M. Svensson (Swed.)	9.45m (31ft.)	9.45m (31ft.)
J. Petterson (Finl.)	9.37 1-2m (30ft. 9in.)	9.37m (30ft. 7in.)

World's record, 12.36m (40ft. 6 5-8in.), made by M. J. McGrath (United States), 1911; Olympic record, 11.26 1-2m (37ft.), made by P. J. McDonald (United States), Antwerp, 1920.

PENTATHLON Held August 16, 1920.

	Lehtonen (Finland)	Bradley (United States)	Lahtinen* (Finland)	Hamilton (United States)	Le Gendre (United States)	Lovland (Norway)	Gyllensolpe (Sweden)	Klumborg (Esthonia)	Olsson (Sweden)	Reidstad (Norway)	Nilsson (Sweden)	Nyland* (Finland)	Svensson (Sweden)	Dunn (United States)
Running	6.63 1-2m	6.61m	6.59m	6.86m	6.50 1-2m	53.13m	49.88m	60.76m	43.68m	38.99m	50.85m	48.65m	5.89 1-2m	5.59 1-2m
Broad Jump	21' 9" 2	21' 8 1-4" 3	21' 7 1-2" 4	22' 6 1-8" 1	21' 4 1-8" 5	20' 8 3-4" 7	21' 0 1-2" 6	20' 6 1-8" 10	20' 6 7-8" 9	20' 13	20' 4 1-8" 12	20' 7 3-8" 8	19' 4" 14	18' 4 1-4" 15
Place.....														
Javelin	54.67m	49.16m	54.25m	48.36m	44.60m	174' 3 7-8" 4	163' 7 7-8" 7	199' 3 7-8" 1	143' 3 3-4" 12	127' 11 1-8" 14	166' 10" 5	159' 7 3-8" 9	50.43m	41.52
Throw	179' 4 3-8" 2	161' 3 5-8" 8	177' 11 3-4" 3	158' 8 1-8" 10	146' 4" 11	174' 3 7-8" 4	163' 7 7-8" 7	199' 3 7-8" 1	143' 3 3-4" 12	127' 11 1-8" 14	166' 10" 5	159' 7 3-8" 9	165' 5 5-8" 6	136' 2 5-8" 13
Place.....														
200m Run	23s.	23s.	23.6s.	23.4s.	23s.	24s.	24.2s.	25.3s.	23.6s.	23.9s.	24.2s.	25.2s.	23.8s.	23.8s.
Place.....														
Points	5	12	12	15	17	21	25	26	26	36	29	31	27	35
Place	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth	Sixth	Seventh	Eighth	Eighth	Fourteenth	Eleventh	Twelfth	Tenth	Thirteenth

All complete in first three events. Winner receives 1 point; second, 2 points, etc. The twelve with lowest number of points qualify to compete in discus throwing.

	Discus	Points	1500m Run	Place.....	Total.....	Place.....
Discus	34.64m	36.76m	31.12m	37.13m	37.39m	39.51m
Throw	113' 7 3-4" 7	120' 7 3-8" 6	102' 10 3-4" 13	121' 9 7-8" 5	122' 8 1-8" 4	129' 7 1-2" 2
Place.....						
Points	12	18	25	20	21	23
1500m Run	4.40 1-5m	5.10m	4.36m	5.12 4-5m	4.46m	4.45 4-5m
Place.....						
Total.....	14	24	26	27	26	27
Place.....	First	Second	Third	Sixth	Fourth	Fifth
Points	12	18	25	20	21	23
1500m Run	4.40 1-5m	5.10m	4.36m	5.12 4-5m	4.46m	4.45 4-5m
Place.....						
Total.....	14	24	26	27	26	27
Place.....	First	Second	Third	Sixth	Fourth	Fifth

* Lahtinen and Nyland of Finland competed under protest pending investigation of their entries. They were found to be properly entered, therefore eligible to compete. After the discus throwing, the six best competed in the 1500 meters race. Lahtinen competed under protest. Lahtinen and Le Gendre tied for third place with 26 points. Scoring according to percentage tables gave Lahtinen third place and Le Gendre fourth place. Lovland and Hamilton tied for fifth place with 27 points. Scoring according to percentage tables gave Lovland fifth place and Hamilton sixth place.

DECATHLON

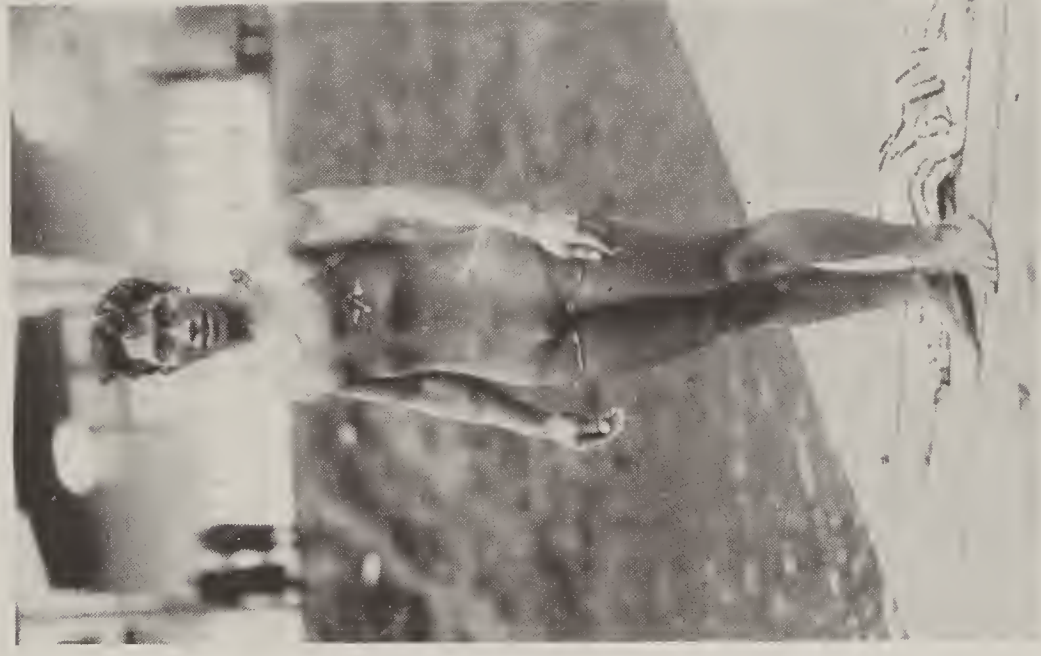
Held August 15-23, 1920

Held August 15-23, 1920

	Lowland (Norway)	Hamilton (United States)	Olsson (Sweden)	Holmer (Sweden)	Nilsson (Sweden)	Vickholm (Finland)	Vidal (United States)	Gyllenstolpe (Sweden)	Gerspach (Switzerland)	Bucher (Switzerland)	Powell (Belgium)	Goeltz (United States)	Ellis (United States)	Genabula (Japan)
100m Run														
109.36 yards	12s.	11 2-5s.	12s.	11 4-5s.	12 1-5s.	11 3-5s.	12s.	12s.	12s.	11 4-5s.	12 1-5s.	12s.	12s.	12 1-5s.
Points.....	666.80	809.60	666.80	714.40	619.20	702.00	666.80	666.80	666.80	714.40	619.20	666.80	666.80	643
Running														
Broad Jump	6.28m	6.32m	6.43m	5.92m	5.67m	6.12m	6.13m	6.35m	6.00m	5.85m	5.93m	5.83m	5.66m	5.63m
Points.....	20' 7 1-4"	20' 8 3-4"	21' 1 1-8"	19' 5"	18' 7 1-4"	20' 7-8"	20' 1 1-4"	20' 10"	19' 8 1-4"	19' 2 3-8"	19' 5 3-8"	19' 1 1-2"	18' 6 7-8"	18' 5 5-8"
	676.60	686.40	713.35	588.40	527.15	637.40	639.85	693.75	608.00	571.25	590.85	566.35	524.70	517.35
16-Pound														
Shot Put	11.19m	11.61m	11.07m	11.06m	11.39m	11.44m	11.16m	10.60m	10.59m	9.71m	9.47m	10.81m	11.45m	8.13m
Points.....	36' 8 1-2"	38' 1 1-8"	36' 3 3-4"	36' 3 3-8"	37' 4 1-2"	37' 6 3-8"	36' 7 3-8"	35' 0 7-8"	34' 9"	31' 10 1-4"	31' 0 3-4"	35' 5 5-8"	37' 6 3-4"	26' 8 1-8"
	586.00	628.00	574.00	573.00	606.00	611.00	583.00	536.00	526.00	438.00	414.00	548.00	612.00	280.00
Running														
High Jump	1.65m	1.60m	1.65m	1.70m	1.75m	1.60m	1.65m	1.65m	1.60m	1.45m	1.55m	1.65m	1.60m	1.45m
Points.....	5' 5"	5' 3"	5' 5"	5' 6 7-8"	5' 8 7-8"	5' 3"	5' 5"	5' 5"	5' 3"	4' 9 1-8"	5' 1"	5' 5"	5' 3"	4' 9 1-8"
	608.00	538.00	608.00	678.00	748.00	538.00	608.00	608.00	538.00	328.00	408.00	608.00	538.00	328.00
400m Run														
437.45 yards	54 4-5s.	55s.	55s.	56 5-10s.	55 7-10s.	52 4s.	55 7s.	55 4s.	57s.	56s.	56.2s.	53.9s.	54.3s.	57 1s.
Points.....	751.84	744.32	744.32	687.92	718.00	827.04	718.00	714.24	669.12	706.72	691.68	785.68	759.36	661.60
110m Hurdles														
120.30 yards	16 1-5s.	17 3-10s.	17s.	16 6-10s.	20s.	16 8s.	17 1-10s.	16 8s.	17 2s.	19 2s.	18s.	16 4s.	16 2s.	0s.
Points.....	886.00	781.50	810.00	848.00	525.00	829.00	800.50	829.00	791.00	601.00	715.00	867.00	886.00	0
Discus														
Throw	37.34m	36.14m	37.78m	34.82m	34.77m	32.30m	37.30m	33.65m	32.78m	32.43m	28.29m	33.50m	31.63m	21.97m
Points.....	122' 6"	118' 6 3-4"	123' 11 1-2"	114' 2 7-8"	114' 0 7-8"	105' 11 5-8"	122' 4 1-2"	110' 3 3-4"	107' 6 5-8"	106' 4 7-8"	92' 9 7-8"	109' 10 7-8"	103' 9 3-8"	72' 0 7-8"
	700.94	655.34	717.66	605.18	603.28	509.42	699.42	560.72	527.66	514.36	357.04	555.02	483.96	116.88
Pole														
Vault	3.20m	3.20m	3.30m	3.30m	3.40m	3m	3.30m	2.90m	3.10m	2.90m	2.90m	2.80m	2.70m	2.60m
Points.....	10' 6"	10' 9 7-8"	10' 9 7-8"	10' 6"	11' 1 7-8"	9' 10 1-8"	10' 9 7-8"	9' 6 1-8"	10' 2"	9' 6 1-8"	9' 6 1-8"	9' 2 1-4"	8' 10 1-4"	8' 6 3-8"
	595.00	649.00	649.00	595.00	703.00	487.00	649.00	433.00	541.00	433.00	433.00	379.00	325.00	271.00
Javelin														
Throw	48.06m	48.08m	39.89m	47.62m	49.28m	42.76m	35.32m	49.31m	41.88m	36.46m	29.63m	37.30m	4795.82	35.48m
Points.....	157' 8 1-4"	157' 9"	131' 10 1-2"	156' 2 7-8"	161' 8 1-4"	140' 3 5-8"	115' 10 1-2"	161' 9 3-8"	137' 4 7-8"	119' 7 1-2"	97' 2 5-8"	122' 4 1-2"	Dropped	116' 4 7-8"
	642.77	644.70	419.17	632.05	677.70	498.40	293.80	678.52	474.20	325.15	137.32	348.25	Out	298.20
1500m Run														
1640.43 yards	4m48 2-5s.	4m57 4-5s.	4m50 3-5s.	5m01 3-5s.	4m45 3-5s.	4m45 3-5s.	4m46 3-5s.	5m01 2-5s.	5m02 3-5s.	4m56 2-5s.	4m52 3-5s.	5324.10	Dropped	5m11 1-5s.
Points.....	690.40	634.00	677.20	611.20	707.20	707.20	701.20	612.40	607.00	642.40	665.20	5324.10	Out	553.60
Total points	6804.35	6770.86	6579.80	6533.15	6434.53	6406.46	6359.57	6332.43	5948.78	5274.28	5091.29			3660.63
Place	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth	Sixth								



Warren Kealoha (Hui Makani Club, Hawaii) Olympic Champion, 100 Meters Back Stroke and Maker of Olympic Record. Time 1 minute 14 4-5 seconds



Duke Kahanamoku (Outrigger Canoe Club, Hawaii) Olympic Champion, 100 Meters Free Style and Maker of Olympic Record. Time, 1 minute 2-5 second



Norman Ross (Illinois A. C.) Olympic Champion, 400 Meters Free Style and 1500 Meters Free Style. Time, former, 5 minutes 26 4-5 seconds; latter, 22 minutes 23 1-5 seconds

American Olympic Swimming Champions

SWIMMING (MEN)

100 METERS, FREE STYLE (109.36 YARDS)

Trials held August 22, 1920; semi-finals, August 23; final, August 24.

FINAL HEAT

- | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. D. Kahanamoku (United States) | <i>Time:</i> *1 minute, 2-5 second |
| 2. P. Kealoha (United States) | 1 minute, 2 1-5 seconds |
| 3. W. Harris (United States) | 1 minute, 3 1-5 seconds |

Ross (United States) was fourth, 1m. 3 4-5s.; Herald (Australia) was fifth. Herald claimed Ross fouled him and the race was ordered reswum next day (August 29). Kahanamoku won, 1m.1 2-5s.; Kealoha was second, 1m.2 3-5s.; Harris third, 1m.3s; Herald, 1m.3 4-5s. Ross did not compete.

* New Olympic record.

SEMI-FINAL HEATS

FIRST HEAT

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. D. Kahanamoku (United States) | <i>Time:</i> 1 minute, 1 2-5 seconds |
| 2. W. Harris (United States) | 1 minute, 4 4-5 seconds |
| 3. G. Vernot (Canada) | 1 minute, 5 4-5 seconds |

SECOND HEAT

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. P. Kealoha (United States) | <i>Time:</i> 1 minute, 2 2-5 seconds |
| 2. N. Ross (United States) | 1 minute, 4 4-5 seconds |
| 3. W. Herald (Australia) | 1 minute, 5 4-5 seconds |

HEATS

FIRST HEAT

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. D. Kahanamoku (United States) | <i>Time:</i> 1 minute, 1 4-5 seconds |
| 2. K. Kirkland (Australia) | 1 minute, 8 seconds |
| 3. J. Van Silfhout (Holland) | 1 minute, 9 seconds |

SECOND HEAT

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. A. Fressinetti (Italy) | <i>Time:</i> 1 minute, 11 4-5 seconds |
| 2. V. Buchaceck (Czecho-Slovakia) | 1 minute, 19 1-5 seconds |
| 3. A. Gammara (Brazil) | 1 minute, 22 seconds |

THIRD HEAT

- | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. P. Kealoha (United States) | <i>Time:</i> 1 minute, 2 seconds |
| 2. E. Stedman (Australia) | 1 minute, 4 1-5 seconds |
| 3. H. Patou (France) | 1 minute, 8 2-5 seconds |

FOURTH HEAT

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 4. G. Vernot (Canada) | <i>Time:</i> 1 minute, 5 1-5 seconds |
| 2. H. Hay (Australia) | 1 minute, 6 1-5 seconds |
| 3. O. Trolle (Sweden) | 1 minute, 7 1-5 seconds |

FIFTH HEAT

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. N. Ross (United States) | <i>Time:</i> 1 minute, 4 2-5 seconds |
| 2. W. Herald (Australia) | 1 minute, 5 3-5 seconds |
| 3. M. Massa (Italy) | 1 minute, 10 2-5 seconds |

SIXTH HEAT

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. W. Harris (United States) | 1 minute, 4 2-5 seconds |
| 2. J. Korsten (Holland) | 1 minute, 5 3-5 seconds |
| 3. J. Dickson (Great Britain) | 1 minute, 10 seconds |

400 METERS, FREE STYLE (437.45 YARDS)

Held August 26, 1920.

FINAL HEAT

- | | |
|------------------------------|--|
| 1. N. Ross (United States) | <i>Time:</i> 5 minutes, 26 4-5 seconds |
| 2. L. Langer (United States) | 5 minutes, 29 1-5 seconds |
| 3. G. Vernot (Canada) | 5 minutes, 29 4-5 seconds |
| 4. F. Kahele (United States) | |

SEMI-FINAL HEATS

FIRST HEAT

- | | |
|------------------------------|--|
| 1. N. Ross (United States) | <i>Time:</i> 5 minutes, 33 4-5 seconds |
| 2. F. Kahele (United States) | 5 minutes, 35 4-5 seconds |
| 3. W. Harris (United States) | 5 minutes, 36 seconds |

SECOND HEAT

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| 1. G. Vernot (Canada) | <i>Time:</i> 5 minutes, 27 4-5 seconds |
| 2. L. Langer (United States) | 5 minutes, 29 1-5 seconds |
| 3. F. Beaurepaire (Australia) | 5 minutes, 32 4-5 seconds |

HEATS

FIRST HEAT

- | | |
|----------------------------|--|
| 1. N. Ross (United States) | <i>Time:</i> 6 minutes, 16 1-5 seconds |
| 2. K. Saito (Japan) | 6 minutes, 16 4-5 seconds |

SECOND HEAT

- | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. H. E. Annison (Great Britain) | <i>Time:</i> 5 minutes, 56 seconds |
| 2. K. Kirkland (Australia) | 6 minutes, 12 1-5 seconds |
| 3. P. Vasseur (France) | 6 minutes, 30 2-5 seconds |

THIRD HEAT

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| 1. W. W. Harris (United States) | <i>Time:</i> 5 minutes, 57 4-5 seconds |
| 2. H. Taylor (Great Britain) | 6 minutes, 1 1-5 seconds |
| 3. M. Uchida (Japan) | 6 minutes, 40 seconds |

FOURTH HEAT

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| 1. G. Vernot (Canada) | <i>Time:</i> 5 minutes, 32 3-5 seconds |
| 2. F. Kahele (United States) | 5 minutes, 37 3-5 seconds |
| 3. F. Beaurepaire (Australia) | 5 minutes, 42 seconds |

FIFTH HEAT

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| 1. L. Langer (United States) | <i>Time:</i> 5 minutes, 41 2-5 seconds |
| 2. G. Hodgson (Canada) | 5 minutes, 49 4-5 seconds |
| 3. J. G. Hatfield (Great Britain) | 5 minutes, 50 3-5 seconds |

1,500 METERS, FREE STYLE (1,640.43 YARDS)

Held August 23-25, 1920.

FINAL HEAT

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| 1. N. Ross (United States) | <i>Time:</i> 22 minutes, 23 1-5 seconds |
| 2. G. Vernot (Canada) | 22 minutes, 36 2-5 seconds |
| 3. F. Beaurepaire (Australia) | 23 minutes, 4 seconds |
| 4. F. Kahele (United States) | |

SEMI-FINAL HEATS

FIRST HEAT

- | | |
|------------------------------|---|
| 1. N. Ross (United States) | <i>Time:</i> 23 minutes, 22 3-5 seconds |
| 2. F. Kahele (United States) | 23 minutes, 25 seconds |
| 3. E. Bolden (United States) | 23 minutes, 26 2-5 seconds |

SECOND HEAT

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| 1. G. Vernot (Canada) | <i>Time:</i> 22 minutes, 59 2-5 seconds |
| 2. F. Beaurepaire (Australia) | 23 minutes, 2 1-5 seconds |
| 3. H. Annison (Great Britain) | 23 minutes, 51 2-5 seconds |

HEATS

FIRST HEAT

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. G. Vernot (Canada) | <i>Time:</i> 23 minutes, 40 seconds |
| 2. E. Bolden (United States) | 23 minutes, 41 1-5 seconds |
| 3. A. Borg (Sweden) | 23 minutes, 53 seconds |

SECOND HEAT

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. L. Langer (United States) | <i>Time:</i> 24 minutes, 28 seconds |
| 2. E. Peters (Great Britain) | 24 minutes, 36 3-5 seconds |
| 3. P. Zeggars (Holland) | 24 minutes, 58 seconds |

THIRD HEAT

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| 1. H. Annison (Great Britain) | <i>Time:</i> 24 minutes, 28 1-5 seconds |
| 2. G. Hodgson (Canada) | 24 minutes, 36 3-5 seconds |
| 3. G. Bisagno (Italy) | 25 minutes, 18 seconds |

FOURTH HEAT

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. N. Ross (United States) | <i>Time:</i> 24 minutes 8 1-5 seconds |
| 2. P. Debacker (Belgium) | 26 minutes, 46 2-5 seconds |
| 3. F. Moller (Sweden) | 27 minutes, 42 2-5 seconds |

FIFTH HEAT

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. F. Beaurepaire (Australia) | <i>Time:</i> 22 minutes, 55 seconds |
| 2. F. Kahele (United States) | 23 minutes, 41 3-5 seconds |
| 3. J. G. Hatfield (Great Britain) | 23 minutes, 46 2-5 seconds |

200 METERS, BREAST STROKE (218.72 YARDS)

Held August 21-27, 1920.

FINAL HEAT

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. H. Malmroth (Sweden) | <i>Time:</i> 3 minutes, 4 2-5 seconds |
| 2. T. Henning (Sweden) | 3 minutes, 9 1-5 seconds |
| 3. P. Aaltonen (Finland) | 3 minutes, 12 1-5 seconds |
- Howell (United States) was fourth and Steadman (Australia) fifth.

SEMI-FINAL HEATS

FIRST HEAT

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. H. Malmroth (Sweden) | <i>Time:</i> 3 minutes, 9 seconds |
| 2. P. Aaltonen (Finland) | 3 minutes, 12 2-5 seconds |
| 3. E. Steadman (Australia) | 3 minutes, 20 4-5 seconds |

SECOND HEAT

- | | |
|------------------------------|--|
| 1. J. Howell (United States) | <i>Time:</i> 3 minutes, 10 4-5 seconds |
| 2. P. Cederblom (Sweden) | 3 minutes, 14 3-5 seconds |
| 3. T. Henning (Sweden) | 3 minutes, 16 seconds |

HEATS

FIRST HEAT

- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. J. Howell (United States) | <i>Time:</i> 3 minutes, 9 4-5 seconds |
| 2. P. Cederblom (Sweden) | 3 minutes, 12 1-5 seconds |
| 3. Henry (Belgium) | 3 minutes, 18 seconds |

SECOND HEAT

- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. O. Dickson (Sweden) | <i>Time:</i> 3 minutes, 16 seconds |
| 2. M. McDermott (United States) | 3 minutes, 16 2-5 seconds |
| 3. P. Neeckx (Belgium) | 3 minutes, 16 3-5 seconds |

THIRD HEAT

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. H. Malmroth (Sweden) | <i>Time:</i> 3 minutes, 4 seconds |
| 2. P. Aaltonen (Finland) | 3 minutes, 11 3-5 seconds |
| 3. E. Van Hoelen (Belgium) | 3 minutes, 22 3-5 seconds |

FOURTH HEAT

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| 1. T. Henning (Sweden) | <i>Time:</i> 3 minutes, 12 4-5 seconds |
| 2. E. Steadman (Australia) | 3 minutes, 18 4-5 seconds |
| 3. W. S. Stoney (Great Britain) | 3 minutes, 20 4-5 seconds |

400 METERS, BREAST STROKE (437.45 YARDS)

Held August 23, 24, 25, 1920.

FINAL HEAT

- | | |
|------------------------------|--|
| 1. H. Malmroth (Sweden) | <i>Time:</i> 6 minutes, 31 4-5 seconds |
| 2. T. Henning (Sweden) | 6 minutes, 45 1-5 seconds |
| 3. A. Aaltonen (Finland) | 6 minutes, 48 seconds |
| 4. J. Howell (United States) | 6 minutes, 51 seconds |

SEMI-FINAL HEATS

FIRST HEAT

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| 1. H. Malmroth (Sweden) | <i>Time:</i> 6 minutes, 44 4-5 seconds |
| 2. P. Cederblom (Sweden) | 6 minutes, 45 3-5 seconds |
| 3. M. McDermott (United States) | 7 minutes, 13 1-5 seconds |

SECOND HEAT

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. T. Henning (Sweden) | <i>Time:</i> 6 minutes, 45 seconds |
| 2. P. Aaltonen (Finland) | 6 minutes, 45 seconds |
| 3. J. Howell (United States) | 6 minutes, 51 seconds |

HEATS

FIRST HEAT

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| 1. T. Henning (Sweden) | <i>Time:</i> 6 minutes, 46 1-5 seconds |
| 2. Lebaillif (France) | 7 minutes, 12 1-5 seconds |
| 3. M. McDermott (United States) | 7 minutes, 12 4-5 seconds |

SECOND HEAT

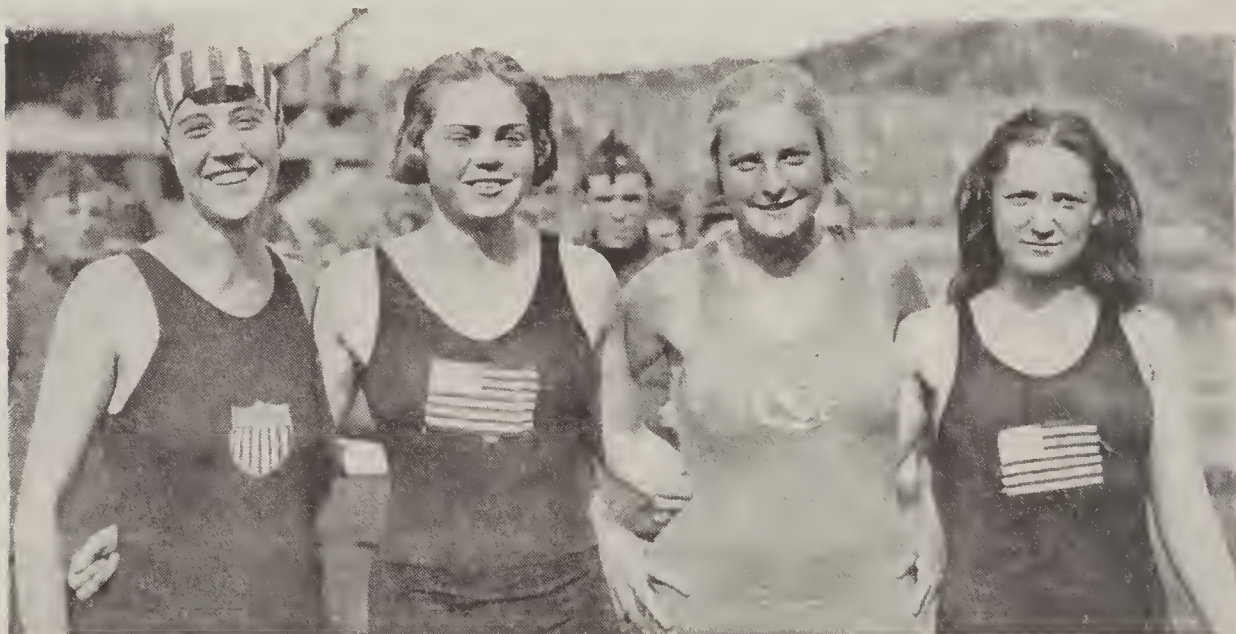
- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. H. Malmroth (Sweden) | <i>Time:</i> 6 minutes, 49 seconds |
| 2. P. Aaltonen (Finland) | 6 minutes, 50 seconds |
| 3. F. Coubet (Belgium) | 7 minutes, 20 seconds |

THIRD HEAT

- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. J. Howell (United States) | <i>Time:</i> 6 minutes, 57 seconds |
| 2. P. Cederblom (Sweden) | 7 minutes, 14 seconds |
| 3. G. Robertson (Great Britain) | 7 minutes, 28 seconds |



Men's Olympic Champion Relay Team—800 Meters—and Maker of Olympic and World's Record. Left to right: Norman Ross (Illinois A. C.); P. Keatoha (Hui Makani Club, Hawaii); Perry McGillivray (Illinois A. C.); Duke Kahanamoku (Outrigger Canoe Club, Hawaii). Time 10 minutes 42-5 seconds



Women's Olympic Champion Relay Team—400 Meters—and Maker of Olympic and World's Record. Left to right: Frances Cowells Schroth; Margaret Woodbridge (Detroit A. C.); Ethelda Bleibtrey (Women's Swimming Association, N. Y. C.); Irene Guest (Meadowbrook Club, Phila.). Time 5 m. 11 3-5 s.

American Olympic Swimming Champions

FOURTH HEAT

- | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. O. Dickson (Sweden) | <i>Time:</i> 7 minutes, 12 seconds |
| 2. H. Demieville (Switzerland) | 7 minutes, 12 2-5 seconds |
| 3. S. Ruddy (United States) | 7 minutes, 13 seconds |

100 METERS, BACKSTROKE (109.36 YARDS)

Held August 22, 1920.

FINAL HEAT

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. W. Kealoha (United States) | <i>Time:</i> 1 minute, 15 1-5 seconds |
| 2. R. Kegeris (United States) | 1 minute, 16 1-5 seconds |
| 3. G. Blitz (Belgium) | 1 minute, 19 seconds |
| 4. P. McGillivray (United States) | 1 minute, 19 2-5 seconds |

HEATS

FIRST HEAT

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. R. Kegeris (United States) | <i>Time:</i> 1 minute, 17 4-5 seconds |
| 2. H. Kruger (United States) | 1 minute, 19 seconds |
| 3. Lemaire (Belgium) | 1 minute, 28 seconds |

SECOND HEAT

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| 1. W. Kealoha (United States) | <i>Time:</i> *1 minute, 14 4-5 seconds |
| 2. G. Blitz (Belgium) | 1 minute, 18 3-5 seconds |
| 3. P. McGillivray (United States) | 1 minute, 20 2-5 seconds |

* New world's and Olympic record.

800 METERS (ALMOST HALF A MILE) RELAY (EACH MAN
TO SWIM 200 METERS)

Held August 25, 1920; final, August 28.

FINAL HEAT

- | | |
|------------------|--------------|
| 1. United States | *10m.4 2-5s. |
| 2. Australia | 10m.25 2-5s. |
| 3. Great Britain | 10m.37 1-5s. |
| 4. Sweden | |
| 5. Italy | |

HEATS

FIRST HEAT

- | | |
|------------------|--------------|
| 1. United States | 10m.20 2-5s. |
| 2. Australia | 10m.36 2-5s. |
| 3. Sweden | 10m.54 2-5s. |
| 4. France | 11m.53s. |

SECOND HEAT

- | | |
|------------------|--------------|
| 1. Great Britain | 10m.51s. |
| 2. Italy | 11m.1 1-5s. |
| 3. Belgium | 11m.12 1-5s. |

American Olympic Swimming Champions



Clarence Pinkston (Olympic Club, San Francisco) Olympic Champion, Fancy High Diving



Louis Kuehn (Multnomah A. C., Portland, Ore.) Olympic Champion, Fancy Diving—Springboard

Personnel of teams: United States: P. McGillivray (2m. 27 1-5s.), P. Kealoha (2m. 33 1-5s.), N. Ross (2m. 30s.), D. Kahanamoku (2m. 34s.); Australia: F. Beaurepaire, E. Stedman, W. Herald, K. Kirkland; Great Britain: L. Savage, H. Taylor, H. E. Annison, E. Peters.

*World's and Olympic record.

PLAIN DIVING (BOARDS 5 METERS AND 10 METERS—16.40 FEET AND 32.80 FEET)

Held August 22, 23, 25, 1920.

FINAL HEAT

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------|
| 1. A. Vallman (Sweden) | 7 points |
| 2. N. Skoglund (Sweden) | 8 points |
| 3. Y. Jonsson (Sweden) | 16 points |

Points of other competitors in final: Adlerz, 19; Valkana, 23; Janssen, 27; Sauvage, 34; Wellish, 37; Clark, 40.

HEATS

FIRST HEAT

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------|
| 1. N. Skoglund (Sweden) | 10 points |
| 2. H. Janssen (Denmark) | 13 points |
| 3. F. Sauvage (Belgium) | 17 points |

SECOND HEAT

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------|
| 1. A. Vallman (Sweden) | 8 points |
| 2. E. Adlerz (Sweden) | 11 points |
| 3. A. Wellish (Brazil) | 14 points |

THIRD HEAT

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------|
| 1. Y. Jonsson (Sweden) | 8 points |
| 2. H. Clark (Great Britain) | 10 points |
| 3. Valkana (Finland) | 14 points |

FANCY HIGH DIVING (BOARDS 5 METERS AND 10 METERS)

Held August 27, 1920; final August 29.

FINAL HEAT

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------|
| 1. C. Pinkston (United States) | 7 points |
| 2. E. Adlerz (Sweden) | 10 points |
| 3. H. Prieste (United States) | 16 points |

Blomgren, 23 points; Jonsson, 27 points; Balbach, 28 points.

HEATS

FIRST HEAT

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------|
| 1. Y. Jonsson (Sweden) | 7 points |
| 2. C. Pinkston (U. S.) | 10 points |
| 3. L. Balbach (U. S.) | 17 points |

SECOND HEAT

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------|
| 1. E. Adlerz (Sweden) | 9 points |
| 2. G. Blomgren (Sweden) | 11 points |
| 3. H. Prieste (U. S.) | 17 points |

FANCY DIVING—SPRINGBOARD (1 METER AND 3 METERS— 3.28 FEET AND 9.84 FEET)

Held August 26, 1920; final, August 27.

FINAL HEAT

1. L. Kuehn (U. S.)	10 points	4. G. Blomgren (Sweden)	19 points
2. C. Pinkston (U. S.)	11 points	5. G. Eckstrand (Sweden)	27 points
3. L. Balbach (U. S.)	15 points	6. Y. Jonsson (Sweden)	34 points

HEATS

FIRST HEAT

1. L. Kuehn (U. S.)	7 points
2. L. Balbach (U. S.)	8 points
3. G. Eckstrand (Sweden)	15 points
4. O. Dose (Sweden)	20 points
5. R. Flint (Canada)	29 points
6. J. Callens (Belgium)	30 points
7. R. Weil (France)	31 points

SECOND HEAT

1. G. Blomgren (Sweden)	7 points
2. C. Pinkston (U. S.)	8 points
3. Y. Jonsson (Sweden)	16 points
4. A. Wellish (Brazil)	19 points
5. E. Walmsley (Gt. Brit.)	28 points
6. DeSante (Italy)	29 points
7. P. Knuchel (Switz.)	30 points

WATER POLO

Held August 22–28, 1920.

United States, a bye

Greece, a bye

Spain 1, Italy 1

Italy forfeited

Sweden 12, Czecho-Slovakia 0

France 1, Brazil 1

Play-off Brazil 5, France 1

Belgium 11, Switzerland 0

Holland, forfeit from Australia

United States 7, Greece 0

Great Britain 9, Spain 0

Sweden 7, Brazil 3

Belgium 2, Holland 1

Great Britain 7, United States 2

Belgium 5, Sweden 3

Final

Great Britain 3, Belgium 2

Rounds for second, third,
fourth and fifth places:

Belgium 7, United States 2

Sweden 5, United States 2

Sweden 9, Holland 1

United States 5, Spain 0

Holland 6, Czecho-Slovakia 1

Greece 6, Italy 1

Order of finish: Great Britain 1, Belgium 2, Sweden 3, United States 4, Holland 5.



American Olympic Swimming Champions

Ethelda Bleibtrey (Women's Swimming Association, N.Y.C.) Olympic Champion, 300 Meters Free Style and Maker of World's and Olympic Record. Champion, 100 Meters Free Style and Maker of Olympic Record. Time, former, 4 minutes 34 seconds; latter, 1 minute 13 3-5 seconds



Helen Wainwright and Aileen Riggin (Women's Swimming Association, N. Y. C.) Olympic Champions, Fancy Diving—Springboard

SWIMMING (WOMEN)

100 METERS, FREE STYLE (109.36 YARDS)

Held August 23, 1920; final, August 25.

FINAL HEAT

1. Miss E. Bleibtrey (United States) *Time:* *1 minute, 13 3-5 seconds
2. Miss Irene Guest (United States) 1 minute, 17 seconds
3. Mrs. Frances Schroth (U. S.) 1 minute, 17 1-5 seconds
4. Miss C. M. Jeans (Great Britain) 1 minute, 22 4-5 seconds
5. Miss V. Waldrand (New Zealand)
6. Miss J. Gylling (Sweden)
7. Miss Charlotte Boyle (United States)

* New Olympic record.

HEATS

FIRST HEAT

1. Mrs. Frances Schroth (U. S.) *Time:* 1 minute, 18 seconds
2. Miss Charlotte Boyle (U. S.) 1 minute, 20 2-5 seconds
3. Miss L. Reisenherz (Holland) 1 minute, 22 3-5 seconds

SECOND HEAT

1. Miss Irene Guest (United States) *Time:* 1 minute, 18 4-5 seconds
2. Miss C. M. Jeans (Gt. Brit.) 1 minute, 20 4-5 seconds
3. Miss V. Waldrand (New Zealand) 1 minute, 21 2-5 seconds

THIRD HEAT

1. Miss E. Bleibtrey (United States) *Time:* 1 minute, 14 2-5 seconds
2. Miss J. Gylling (Sweden) 1 minute, 25 3-5 seconds
3. Miss McKenzie (Great Britain) 1 minute, 27 2-5 seconds

300 METERS, FREE STYLE (328.09 YARDS)

Held August 26, 1920, final, August 27.

FINAL HEAT

1. Miss E. Bleibtrey (United States) *Time:* *4 minutes, 34 seconds
2. Miss M. Woodbridge (United States) 4 minutes, 42 2-5 seconds
3. Mrs. F. Schroth (United States) 4 minutes, 52 seconds
4. Miss C. Jeans (Great Britain) 4 minutes, 52 2-5 seconds
5. Miss E. Uhl (United States)

* New world's and Olympic record.

HEATS

FIRST HEAT

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1. Miss E. Bleibtrey (United States) | <i>Time:</i> 4 minutes, 41 2-5 seconds |
| 2. Miss C. Jeans (Great Britain) | 4 minutes, 59 4-5 seconds |
| 3. Miss K. Nilsson (Sweden) | 5 minutes, 7 seconds |

SECOND HEAT

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1. Miss M. Woodbridge (United States) | <i>Time:</i> 4 minutes, 56 3-5 seconds |
| 2. Miss V. Waldrand (New Zealand) | 5 minutes, 4 3-5 seconds |
| 3. Miss J. Gylling (Sweden) | 5 minutes, 4 4-5 seconds |

THIRD HEAT

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Miss E. Uhl (United States) | <i>Time:</i> 5 minutes, 2 seconds |
| 2. Mrs. F. Schroth (United States) | 5 minutes, 3 1-5 seconds |
| 3. Miss A. Berg (Sweden) | 5 minutes, 29 3-5 seconds |

400 METERS RELAY (EACH COMPETITOR TO SWIM
100 METERS—109.36 YARDS)

Held August 29, 1920.

- | | |
|------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. United States | <i>Time:</i> *5m. 11 3-5s. |
| 2. Great Britain | 5m. 40 4-5s. |
| 3. Sweden | 5m. 43 3-5s. |

Personnel of Teams—United States: Miss Bleibtrey, Mrs. Schroth, Miss Guest, Miss Woodbridge; Great Britain: Miss Radcliffe, Miss James, Miss McKenzie, Miss Jeans; Sweden: Miss Macknow, Miss Berg, Miss Gylling, Miss Nilsson.

* New world's and Olympic record.

PLAIN DIVING (BOARDS 4 METERS AND 8 METERS—13.12 FEET
AND 26.24 FEET)

Held August 29, 1920; final, August 20.

FINAL HEAT

- | | | |
|------------------------------|-----------|---------------------------|
| 1. Miss Fryland (Denmark) | 6 points | 4. Miss B. White (G. B.) |
| 2. Miss E. Armstrong (G. B.) | 10 points | 5. Miss A. Riggin (U. S.) |
| 3. Miss E. Ollivier (Sweden) | 11 points | 6. Miss B. Grimes (U. S.) |

HEATS

FIRST HEAT

- | |
|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Miss E. Armstrong (Great Britain) |
| 2. Miss B. Grimes (United States) |
| 3. Miss Fryland (Denmark) |

SECOND HEAT

- | |
|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Miss E. Ollivier (Sweden) |
| 2. Miss A. Riggin (United States) |
| 3. Miss B. White (Great Britain) |

FANCY DIVING—SPRINGBOARD (1 METER AND 3 METERS—
3.28 FEET AND 9.84 FEET)

Held August 29, 1920.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|
| 1. Miss A. Riggin (United States) | 9 points |
| 2. Miss H. Wainwright (United States) | 9 points |
| 3. Miss T. Payne (United States) | 12 points |
| 4. Miss E. Allen (United States) | 20 points |

MODERN PENTATHLON

Held August 24-27, 1920.

1. Twenty shots, in four series of five each; pistol or revolver at silhouette target 25 meters (27.34 yards) distant. 2. 300 meters (328.09 yards) swim free style. 3. Duelling swords. 4. 5,000 meters (5468.11 yards) horseback ride. 5. 4,000 meters cross-country walk.

	Shooting	Swimming	Fencing	Riding	Running	Points
1. Dyrssen (Sweden)	6	2	2	6	2	18
2. de Laval (Sweden)	1	13	5	1	3	23
3. Runoo (Sweden)	4	1	16	5	1	27
4. Ugglä (Sweden)	13	5	10	13	5	46
5. Christensen (Denmark)	12	7	3	7	8	47
6. Rainer (United States)	5	12	13	14	4	48
7. Hagelberg (Finland)	10	3	21	9	8	51
8. Sears (United States)	3	8	9	11	20	51
9. Ausburg (Denmark)	14	4	14	8	17	57
10. Brule (France)	11	16	4	15	11	57
11. Clark (Great Britain)	17	14	7	10	12	60
12. Bjornholm (Denmark)	8	20	15	3	15	61
13. Tellefsen (Norway)	2	10	18	19	13	62
14. Smith (Norway)	8	9	20	22	6	65
15. Boustead (Great Britain)	15	11	17	16	7	66
16. Foucher (France)	19	22	12	4	10	67
17. Wand-Tetley (Great Britain)	22	15	6	17	9	69
18. Gandelon (France)	18	21	8	2	22	71
19. Mondielli (France)	20	18	1	12	21	72
20. Skjoldager (Denmark)	7	17	19	20	14	77
21. Gedge (Great Britain)	16	6	22	18	16	78
22. Lanza (Italy)	21	19	11	21	19	91

EQUESTRIAN COMPETITION

Held September 6–12, 1920.

FIFTY KILOMETERS RACE

Five kilometers cross-country, the remainder on roads, the whole to be covered in 3 1-2 hours; 20 jumps, including a river. Rain fell, and the roads were bad, but all finished within the time. Lieut. Johansen (Norway) 3h. 5m., first; Capt. Vidart (France), 3h. 6m. 30s., second; Lieut. Mooremans d'Emars, third.

TWENTY KILOMETERS RACE

Ordinary road; to be covered within 1 hour. Twenty-four starters, of whom nine finished within the allotted time. Lieut. Misonna (Belgium), 55m. 3s.; Capt. de Santigues (France), 56m. 29s.; Lieut. Bonvalet (Belgium), 57m.

TEAM AND INDIVIDUAL JUMPING COMPETITION

Maximum height of hurdles, 1.25 meters. Possible 2,000 points for individuals. Lieut. deMowner (Sweden), 1,775 points, first; Lieut. Lundstrom (Sweden), 1,738.75 points, second; Major Caffarati (Italy), 1,733.75 points, third. Team maximum, 6,000 points. Sweden, 5057.50 points, first; Italy, 4,735 points, second; Belgium, 4,560 points, third; United States, 4,477 points, fourth.

INDIVIDUALLY TRAINED HORSE

Capt. Lundblatt's Uno (Sweden), 27.937 points, first; Lieut. Sandstrom's Sabel (Sweden), 26.312 points, second; Lieut. Count de Resen's Running Sister (Sweden), 25.125 points, third; Capt. deEssen's Noneg (Sweden), 24.875 points, fourth.

VAULTING COMPETITION

Maximum points obtainable, 34. Trooper Bonckaert (Belgium), 30.5 points, first; Private Field (France), 29.5 points, second; Trooper Finet (Belgium), 29 points, third.

JUMPING COMPETITION

Lieut. Lequio (Italy), whose horse, Truebco, took all the jumps with no mistake, first; Major Vallerie (Italy), Cento, 3 faults, second; Capt. Lewenhaupt (Sweden), Alencoeur, 4 faults, third. Team placings: Sweden, 14 faults, first; Belgium, 16.25 faults, second; Italy, 18.75 faults, third; France, 34.75 faults, fourth; United States, 42 faults, fifth.

EQUESTRIAN POLO

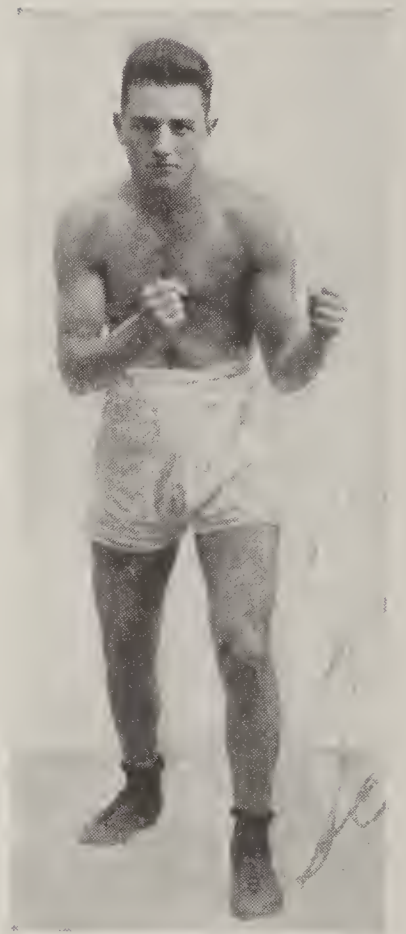
Held July 15–August 2, 1920.

Preliminary round—Spain d. United States, 13 goals to 3. Semi-final round—England d. Belgium, 8 goals to 3. Final round—England d. Spain.

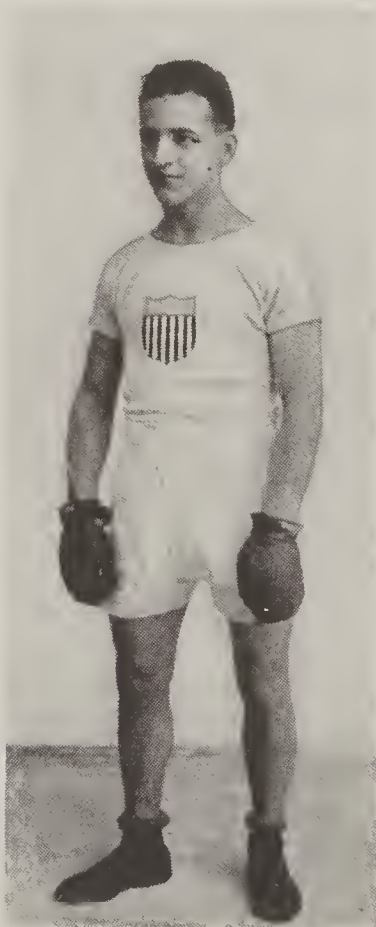
*American Olympic
Boxing Champions*



*Edward Eagan (Yale
University) Olympic
Champion Light Heavy-
weight*



*Samuel Mosberg (Pas-
time A. C.) Olympic
Champion Lightweight*



*Frank De Genero (Paul-
ist A. C.) Olympic
Champion Flyweight*

BOXING

Unless otherwise stated, the decision was on points (3 rounds)

Held August 15-26, 1920.

FLYWEIGHT

First round: DeGenero (United States) d. Nilson (Norway); Rampignon (France) d. Turner (Great Britain), k.o. 2 rounds; Del Oro (Italy), Albert (France), Petersen (Denmark), drew byes; P. Zivic (United States) d. Andrat (Belgium); Cuthbertson (Great Britain) d. Jenssen (Denmark); Zegwaard (Holland) d. Virtue (Great Britain). Second round: DeGenero d. Rampignon; Albert d. Del Oro, 1 round; Petersen d. P. Zivic; Cuthbertson d. Zegwaard. Third round: DeGenero d. Albert; Petersen d. Cuthbertson. Final round: DeGenero d. Petersen.

FEATHERWEIGHT

First round: Clausen (Denmark) d. Newborn (Canada); J. Zivic (United States), d. Zanetti (Italy), by default; Gauchet (France) d. Olsen (Norway); Bovy (Belgium) d. Hesterman (Holland); Fritsch (France) d. Etzell (United States); Erdal (Norway) d. Adams (Great Britain), Garzena (Italy) d. Vinken (Belgium); Cater (Great Britain) d. Nielson (Denmark). Second round: J. Zivic d. Clausen; Gauchet d. Bovy, k.o. 1 round; Fritsch d. Erdal k.o. third round; Garzena d. Cater. Third round: Gauchet d. J. Zivic; Fritsch d. Garzena k.o. 2 rounds. Final round: Fritsch d. Gauchet.

BANTAMWEIGHT

First round: Mackenzie (Great Britain) d. Voss (Norway) 3 rounds; Walker (South America) d. Hartman (United States), 3 rounds; Graham (Canada) d. Ricard (France), k.o. 1 round; Hebrants (Belgium) d. Herschman (United States) 3 rounds. Second round: Walker d. Mackenzie, 3 rounds; Graham d. Hebrants, 3 rounds. Final round: Walker d. Graham, 3 rounds.

LIGHTWEIGHT

First round: Grace (Great Britain) d. Nak (Holland); Mosberg (United States), Reland (South Africa), Cassidy (United States), Newton (Canada), drew byes; Muizen (Belgium) d. Rainschi (Italy); Johanssen (Denmark) d. Neyes (Belgium); Saterhang (Norway) d. Gilmore (Great Britain). Second round: Mosberg d. Grace; Reland d. Muizen; Johanssen d. Cassidy; Newton d. Saterhang. Third round: Mosberg d. Reland; Johanssen d. Newton. Final round: Mosberg d. Johanssen.

MIDDLEWEIGHT

First round: Olsen (Denmark) d. White (Great Britain), k.o. 2 rounds; Stromme (Norway) d. Dartel (France); Prudhomme (Canada) d. Masson,

k.o. 2 rounds; Pegoliet (France) d. Ruise (Denmark); Mallin (Great Britain) d. Cranston (United States); Lagonia (United States) d. Jacobsen (Norway); Bradley (South Africa) d. Hesterman Herzovitch (Canada), a bye. Second round: Stromme d. Olsen; Prudhomme d. Pegoliet, k.o. 3 rounds; Mallin d. Lagonia, disqualified; Herzovitch d. Bradley, default. Third round: Prudhomme d. Stromme, k.o. 2 rounds; Mallin d. Herzovitch. Final round: Mallin d. Prudhomme.

WELTERWEIGHT

First round: Stocksgad (Norway) d. Henkelback (Holland); Clark (United States) d. Werll (Belgium); Ireland (Great Britain) d. Reichenbach (Switzerland); Suhr (Denmark) d. Smet (Belgium); Schneider (Canada) d. Thomas (South Africa); Steen (Norway) d. Richards (France); Gillett (France) d. Whitebread (Great Britain), k.o. 2 rounds; Colberg (United States) d. Schanning (Denmark). Second round: Clark d. Stocksgad; Ireland d. Suhr; Schneider d. Steen; Colberg d. Gillett, 4 rounds, disqualified. Third round: Ireland d. Clark; Schneider d. Colberg. Final round: Schneider d. Ireland, 4 rounds.

LIGHT HEAVYWEIGHT

First round: Eagan (United States) d. Holstock (South Africa); Frank (Great Britain) d. Prachelle (France); Brown (Great Britain) d. Andersen (Denmark); Sorsdal d. Schell (United States). Second round: Eagan d. Frank; Sorsdal d. Brown. Final round: Eagan d. Sorsdal.

HEAVYWEIGHT

First round: Eluere (France) d. Holl (Norway); Rawson (Great Britain) d. Stewart (United States), referee stopped bout second round; Spengler (United States) d. Creusen (Belgium), k.o. 3 rounds; Petersen (Denmark) d. Dore (Great Britain). Second round: Rawson d. Eluere; Petersen d. Spengler by default. Final round: Rawson d. Petersen.

WRESTLING

Held August 15-21, 1920.

CATCH-AS-CATCH-CAN STYLE

Featherweight class: Ackerly (United States), won; Gerson (United States), second; Bernard (Great Britain), third. Lightweight class: Anttila (Finland), won; Svensson (Sweden), second; Wright (Great Britain), third. Middleweight class: Leino (Finland), won; Courant (Switzerland), second; Maurer (United States), third. Heavyweight class: Rotte (Switzerland) won; Pendleton (United States), second; Meyer (United States) and Nilsson (Sweden), tied for fourth. Points—United States 9 1-2, Finland 8, Sweden 5 1-3, Switzerland 5, Great Britain 2.



*American Olympic Wrestling
Champions (Catch-as-
Catch-Can)*

*Charles Edwin Ackerly (Cornell University) Individual Olympic Champion
Featherweight (Catch-as-Catch-Can)*



Olympic Champion Wrestling Team. Top row: left to right—Coach Pinneo, Franz, Berlenbach, Meyer, Weyand, Pendleton, Zanoline, Mr. Rubien; Middle row: Szymanski, Johnson, Maurer, Ackerly, Brian, Shimmon; Bottom row: Gallery, Gerson, Metropoulos, Vorres. Point winners (Catch-as-Catch-Can Championship): Ackerly (Cornell University), Gerson (Meadowbrook Club, Phila.), Maurer (Chicago Hebrew Institute), Pendleton (N. Y. A. C.), Meyer (Chicago Hebrew Institute). Team score, 9 1-2 points

GRAECO-ROMAN STYLE

Featherweight class: Eriman (Finland), first; Makhonen (Sweden), second; Svensson (Sweden), third. Lightweight class: Vare (Finland), first; Tamminen (Finland), second; Anderson (Norway), third. Middleweight class: Westergren (Sweden), first; Lindfors (Sweden), second; Perttila (Finland), third. Welterweight class: Johannsson (Sweden), first; Rosenqvist (Finland), second; Eriksen (Denmark), third. Heavyweight class: Lindfors (Sweden), first; Hansen (Denmark), second; Niemnen (Finland), third. Points—Finland 19, Sweden 7, Denmark 3, Norway 1.

TUG-OF-WAR

Held August 17-18, 1920.

Great Britain—G. Canning, F. Holmes, E. Mills, J. Sewel, J. Shepherd, H. Stiff, F. Humphreys, E. Thorn. United States—C. Brosius, S. C. Fields, J. Winston, F. Kelsey, J. Kszyczewiski, S. Granrose, J. Rond, W. Penn. Won by Great Britain in straight pulls, 13 2-5 seconds and 18 4-5 seconds, respectively. Italy—G. Tanani, R. Carpi, G. Forno, A. Zotti, C. Schiappapietra, A. Arnoldo, R. Rambozzi, S. Galzolari. Holland—Van Rekunu, M. Van Rekunu, W. Van Loon, H. Janssen, W. Bekkers, J. Hengelveld, S. Jansma, A. Van Loon. Holland won in straight pulls, 71 seconds and 43 1-5 seconds, respectively. Belgium drew a bye.

Belgium (vs. Great Britain)—H. Pintens, C. Piek, J. Van Craenenbroeck, E. Bourguignon, F. Van Hoorenbeek, R. Maertens, D. Wuyts, Ducatillon. Won by Great Britain in straight pulls, 29 2-5 seconds and 38 seconds respectively. Holland drew a bye.

Great Britain defeated Holland in straight pulls, 28 1-5 seconds and 13 2-5 seconds, respectively.

Italy forfeited to United States. The United States should have pulled Holland to decide second place. Through some misunderstanding the Holland team left for home without playing out the schedule and would not return. The United States team thereupon received second place.

WEIGHT LIFTING

Held August 23-28, 1920.

FEATHERWEIGHT

F. DeHaes (Belgium), 220 kilograms won; A. Schmit (Esthonia), second; E. Riter (Switzerland), third. By nations—Esthonia 1, Belgium 2, France 3, Switzerland 4, Italy 5, Czecho-Slovakia 6.

LIGHTWEIGHTS

A. Neyland (Esthonia) won; Wiliquet (Belgium), second; Rooms (Belgium), third; M. Gilio (Italy), fourth. By nations—Belgium, France, Esthonia.

GYMNASTICS

Held August 22-29, 1920.

INDIVIDUAL GYMNASTIC COMPETITION (EUROPEAN METHOD)

1. G. Zampose (Italy)	88.35	13. L. C. Marty (France)	81.15
2. M. Torres (France)	87.62	14. P. Hol (Norway)	80.75
3. J. Gounot (France)	87.45	15. F. Walker (France)	80.55
4. F. Kempeneers (Belgium)	86.25	16. A. Zovic (Italy)	80.51
5. G. Thurner (France)	86.00	17. F. Verboven (Belgium)	80.42
6. L. Greech (France)	85.65	18. V. Luchetti (Italy)	80.12
7. L. Maloco (Italy)	85.38	20. P. W. Krempel (U. S.)	78.00
8. L. Costeglioto (Italy)	84.90	21. B. Jorgensen (U. S.)	76.71
9. J. Wagemans (Belgium)	83.58	22. J. Grovotto (Monaco)	74.10
10. F. Kriz (United States)	83.10	23. J. C. Mais (United States)	74.10
11. F. Gibens (Belgium)	83.08	24. T. Mohamed (Egypt)	63.30
12. M. Goratto (Monaco)	81.40	25. Abbel (Egypt)	51.85

Only United States entries were for the individual event. Competition consisted of one compulsory exercise on horizontal bar, parallel bars and flying rings, and one optional exercise each on horizontal bar, parallel bars, flying rings, side horse and a free hand calisthenic drill.

GYMNASTIC TEAM COMPETITION

European system: 1. Italy; 2. France; 3. Belgium; 4. Czecho-Slovakia; 5. Great Britain. Swedish system: 1. Sweden; 2. Denmark; 3. Belgium. Special Gymnastic Team Competition; 1. Denmark 2. Norway.

SKATING

ICE HOCKEY

Held April 20-30, 1920

ELIMINATION ROUND

Sweden 8, Belgium 0; United States 29, Switzerland 0; Canada 15, Czecho-Slovakia 0; France, a bye. *Semi-final*: Sweden 4, France 0; Canada 2, United States 0. *Final*: Canada 12, Sweden 1.

SECOND PRIZE

Semi-final: United States 7, Sweden 0; Czecho-Slovakia, a bye. *Final*: United States 16, Czecho-Slovakia 0.

THIRD PRIZE

Semi-final: Sweden 4, Switzerland 0; Czecho-Slovakia, a bye; Czecho-Slovakia 1, Sweden 0.

FIGURE SKATING

Held April 20-30, 1920

MEN

Grafstrom (Sweden), won; Krogh (Norway), second; Stixrud (Norway), third; Salchow (Sweden), fourth; Ilmanen (Finland) fifth; Niles (United States), sixth.

WOMEN

Julien (Sweden), won; Noren (Sweden), second; Weld (United States), third; Johnson (England), fourth; Guldbransen (Norway), fifth; Moe (Norway) sixth.

LAWN TENNIS

Held August 15-23, 1920

MEN'S SINGLES

Semi-final round: Raymond (South Africa) d. Trumbull (England), 2/6, 1/6, 6/2, 6/2, 6/1; Kumagae (Japan) d. Winslow (South Africa), 6/2, 6/2, 6/2; *Final round:* Raymond d. Kumagae, 5/7, 6/4, 7/5, 6/4.

WOMEN'S SINGLES

Semi-final round: Mlle. Lenglen (France) d. Mme. Fick (Sweden), 6/0, 6/1. Miss Holman (England), a bye; Miss McKane (England), retired; *Final round:* Mlle. Lenglen d. Miss Holman, 6/3, 6/0.

MEN'S DOUBLES

Semi-final round: Kumagae and Kashio (Japan) d. Blanchy and Brugnon (France), 6/4, 4/6, 6/3, 6/1; Turnbull and Woosnam (England) d. Decugis and Albarran (France) 4/6, 6/4, 6/3, 10/8; *Final round:* Turnbull and Woosnam d. Kumagae and Kashio, 6/2, 5/7, 7/5, 7/5.

MIXED DOUBLES

Semi-final round: Decugis and Mlle. Lenglen (France) d. Tegner and Mme. Hansen (Denmark), 6/0, 6/1; Woosnam and Miss McKane (England) d. Czemia and Mlle. Skrobkova (Czecho-Slovakia), 9/7, 6/3; *Final round:* Decugis and Mlle. Lengen d. Woosnam and Miss McKane, 6/4, 6/2.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES

Semi-final round: Mrs. McNair and Miss McKane (England) d. Mlle. Lenglen and Mlle. d'Ayen (France), 2/6, 6/3, 8/6; Mrs. Beamish and Miss Holman (England) d. Mme. Storms and Mlle. Arendt (Belgium), 6/1, 6/1; *Final round:* Mrs. McNair and Miss McKane d. Mrs. Beamish and Miss Holman, 8/6, 6/4.



*American Olympic Trap-
shooting Champions*

*Mark P. Arie (Chicago A. A.) In-
dividual Olympic Champion
Trapshooter. Score 95 x 100.*



Olympic Champion Trapshooting Team. Left to right: F. McNeir (Houston Gun Club), F. Plum (N.Y.A.C.), M. Arie (Chicago A.A.), J. Clark (Boston A.A.), F. Troeh (Portland Gun Club), F. Wright (Audubon Gun Club, Buffalo), H. Bonser (Cincinnati Gun Club), B. Donnelley (N.Y. A. C.). Team score 647 x 600

BRONZE MEDAL ROUNDS

Men's singles; Winslow (South Africa), a bye; Turnbull (England), retired. *Women's singles*; Miss McKane (England) d. Mme. Fick (Sweden) 6/2, 6/0. *Men's doubles*; Decugis and Albarran (France), a bye; Blanchy and Brugnon (France), retired. *Mixed doubles*; Zelma and Mlle. Skrobkova (Czecho-Slovakia) d. Tegner and Mme. Hansen (Denmark), 8/6, 6/4. *Women's doubles*; Mlle. Lenglen and Mlle. d'Ayen (France), a bye; Mme. Storms and Mlle. Arendt (Belgium), retired.

SHOOTING

TRAPSHOOTING

TEAM EVENT

Six men squad, gun position optional, two shots at a target, last ten, one man up on position No. 3, any one of fifteen traps sprung by drawing numbers.

	6x10 60	6x10 60	6x15 90	6x15 90	6x20 120	6x10 120	6x10 60	Total 600
United States...	58	57	79	81	113	110	49	547
Belgium.....	50	52	79	80	100	100	42	503
Sweden.....	56	51	79	74	95	101	44	500
England.....	51	54	73	76	89	106	39	488
Canada.....	51	53	76	72	99	93	30	474
Holland.....	46	51	65	60	Out			
Norway.....	44	46	65	55	Out			
France.....	40	47	68	55	Out			

INDIVIDUAL EVENT

Ninety targets in squads of six men, last ten, two men up on positions Nos. 2 and 4, any one of nine traps sprung, shoot five and change.

	10	10	15	15	20	20	10	100
Arie (U.S.).....	9	10	15	14	18	19	10	95
Troeh (U. S.)...	9	10	15	15	17	19	8	93
Wright (U. S.)..	10	9	14	13	16	18	7	87
Plum (U. S.)....	8	9	14	13	19	17	7	87
Bonser (U. S.)..	7	10	13	13	17	18	9	87



Olympic Champion Pistol and Revolver Team. Standing, left to right: R. C. Bracken (U.S.R.A.), Dr. J. H. Snook (U.S.R.A.), Dr. H. A. Bayles (U.S.R.A.), K. T. Frederick (National Guard N.Y.), Dr. G. F. Fiske (U.S.R.A.). Sitting, left to right: Sgt. M. Kelly (U.S. Engineer Corps), J. A. Baker (Team Adjutant), Lt. Col. O. F. Snyder (U. S. Army), A. P. Lane (U. S. Army, retired), Lt. L. J. Harant (U. S. Army)



Karl T. Frederick (National Guard N.Y.) Individual Olympic Champion Pistol Shot. Score 496

TEAM CHAMPIONSHIPS

<i>Fifty Meters Pistol</i>		<i>Thirty Meters Revolver</i>	
<i>Frederick</i>	<i>496</i>	<i>Harant</i>	<i>268</i>
<i>Lane</i>	<i>481</i>	<i>Lane</i>	<i>263</i>
<i>Snook</i>	<i>471</i>	<i>Frederick</i>	<i>262</i>
<i>Kelly</i>	<i>468</i>	<i>Snook</i>	<i>261</i>
<i>Bracken</i>	<i>456</i>	<i>Kelly</i>	<i>256</i>
<i>First place</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>First place</i>	<i>—</i>
<i>U.S. team score</i>	<i>2372</i>	<i>U.S. team score</i>	<i>1310</i>

American Olympic Pistol and Revolver Champions

PISTOL AND REVOLVER SHOOTING

FIFTY METERS TEAM EVENT

United States 2372, Sweden 2289, Brazil 2264, Greece 2240, Belgium 2229, France 2228, Italy 2224, Denmark 2159, Switzerland 2134, Holland 2134, Finland 2052, Spain 2010, Czecho-Slovakia (unfinished).

FIFTY METERS INDIVIDUAL EVENT

Frederick (United States) 496, De Costa (Brazil) 489, Lane (United States) 481.

THIRTY METERS REVOLVER MATCH

United States 1310, Greece 1285, Switzerland 1270, Brazil 1261, France 1239, Spain 1224, Belgium 1221, Portugal 1184.

INDIVIDUAL REVOLVER MATCH

Paraines (Brazil) 274, Bracken (United States) 272.

RIFLE SHOOTING

RUNNING DEER SHOOTING

Team match, single shots: Norway 178, Finland 159, United States 158, Sweden 153. *Double shots:* Norway 343, Sweden 336, Finland 284, United States 282.

MATCHES FOR MILITARY RIFLES

Team match, 300 meters standing, teams of five, 10 shots per man, possible score 300

Denmark 266, United States 255, Sweden 255, Italy 251, France 249, Norway 242, Finland 235, Switzerland 234, South Africa 233, Holland 228, Portugal 226, Belgium 217, Greece 209, Czecho-Slovakia 200, Spain 200.

Individual match, 300 meters standing, five competitors each nation, possible score 60

Osburn (United States) 56, Madson (Denmark) 55, Nuesslein (United States) 54, Yansen (Belgium) 54, Larson (Denmark) 54, Tichi (Italy) 54; Nuesslein won in the shoot-off for third place tie, with a score of 56.

Team match, 300 meters, position prone, teams of five, ten shots per man, possible score 300

United States 289, France 283, Finland 281, Switzerland 281, Sweden 281, Norway 280, Spain 278, South Africa 276, Italy 272, Czecho-Slovakia 271, Greece 270, Holland 269, Denmark 268, Belgium 264, Portugal 256.

Individual match, 300 meters, position prone, five competitors each nation, possible score 60

Olsen (Norway) 60, Johnson (France) 59, Kuchen (Switzerland) 59; Johnson won in the shoot-off for second place with 58 to Kuchen's 57.



Olympic Champion Rifle Team. Top row, left to right: Capt. Joseph Lawless (National Guard, Mass.), Lt. Thomas G. Brown (U. S. Army), Lawrence Nuesslein (Ordnance Rifle Club, Washington, D. C.), L. Lloyd Spooner (U. S. Army), Capt. Paul Mapes (U. S. Army), Capt. William Leushner (U. S. Army), Sergt. Dennis Fenton (U. S. Army), Second row: Lt. Com. Willis Lee (U. S. Navy), Major Elmer Lindroth (U. S. Army), Major Wallace Wheeler (U. S. Army), Capt. Fred Hird (U. S. Army), Lt. Joseph Jackson (U. S. Marine Corps), Capt. Arthur Rothrock (U. S. Army). Third row, sitting: Lt. Perry Schofield (U. S. Army), Com. Carl T. Osburn (U. S. Navy), Col. William Libbey (National Guard, N. J.), Lt. Col. George Shaw (U. S. Army), Major W. Dulty Smith (U. S. Marine Corps), Lt. Com. William McDonnell (U. S. Navy). Bottom row: Sergt. Ralph Henshaw (U. S. Marine Corps), Sergt. Morris Fisher (U. S. Marine Corps), Supply Sergt. Harry Adams (U. S. Army), Gunnery Sergt. Ollie Schriver (U. S. Marine Corps).

TEAM CHAMPIONSHIPS

Military Rifles—300 Meters Prone. Team Score: Osburn 59, Spooner 59, Fisher 59, Lee 57, Jackson 55; Total 289
Military Rifles—600 Meters Prone. Team Score: Fenton 60, Schriver 57, Lee 58, Spooner 57, Jackson 55; Total 287
Military Rifles—300 and 600 Meters Prone. Team Score: Jackson 116, Lee 116, Schriver 115, Osburn 113, Spooner 113; Total 573
Rifles of Any Pattern—300 Meters. Team Score: Fisher 996, Osburn 980, Spooner 975, Lee 965, Fenton 960; Total 4876
Miniature Rifles (cal. 22)—50 Meters. Team Score: Nuesslein 391, Rothrock 386, Fenton 385, Lee 370, Schriver 367; Total 1899

American Olympic Rifle Champions

*American Olympic
Rifle Champions*



Commander Carl T. Osburn (U. S. Navy) Individual Olympic Champion, Military Rifles, 300 Meters Standing



Sgt. Morris Fisher (U. S. Marine Corps) Individual Olympic Champion, Rifles of Any Pattern, 300 Meters



Lawrence Nuesslein (Ordnance Rifle Club, Washington, D. C.) Individual Olympic Champion, Miniature Rifles (cal. 22), 50 Meters

Team match, 600 meters, position prone, teams of five, ten shots per man, possible score 300

United States 287, South Africa 287, Sweden 287, Norway 282, France 280, Switzerland 279, Greece 270, Finland 268, Holland 266, Belgium 264, Czecho-Slovakia 262, Italy 257, Spain 253, Portugal 248; match resulted in a triple tie for first place. In the first shoot-off the United States and South Africa again tied, with 283, Sweden scoring 275; in the second shoot-off the United States scored 284 and South Africa 279.

Individual match, 600 meters, position prone, five competitors each nation, possible score 60

Johansson won with 58 and Erickson and Spooner tied at 56; in the next shoot-off Erickson scored 6 and Spooner 5.

Team match, 300 and 600 meters, teams of five men, ten shots per man at each range, position prone at each range, possible team score 600

United States 573, Norway 565, Switzerland 563, France 563, South Africa 560, Sweden 553, Greece 553, Czecho-Slovakia 536, Italy 527, Finland 526, Portugal 519, Spain 510, Holland 495, Belgium 469.

MATCHES FOR RIFLES OF ANY PATTERN

Teams of five men, 300 meters, each man to fire 40 shots standing, 40 shots kneeling or sitting, and 40 shots prone

United States 4876, Norway 4741, Finland 4667, Switzerland 4634, Sweden 4591, France 4485, Holland 4381, Italy 4369, South Africa 4292, Spain 4080, Belgium 3936, Greece 3910, Czecho-Slovakia 3542, Denmark (unfinished).

ANY RIFLE, INDIVIDUAL

Sgt. Morris Fisher (United States) 997, Larsen (Denmark) 985, Unknown (Sweden) 980, Osburn (United States) 980.

MATCHES FOR MINIATURE RIFLES

Team match, 50 meters, each man to fire 40 shots in standing position, possible score 2000

United States 1899, Sweden 1873, Norway 1866, Denmark 1862, France 1846, Belgium 1785, Italy 1777, South Africa 1755, Spain 1753, Greece 1727; in the individual match the United States finished in first, second and third places, Nuesslein 391, Rothrock 386, Fenton 385.

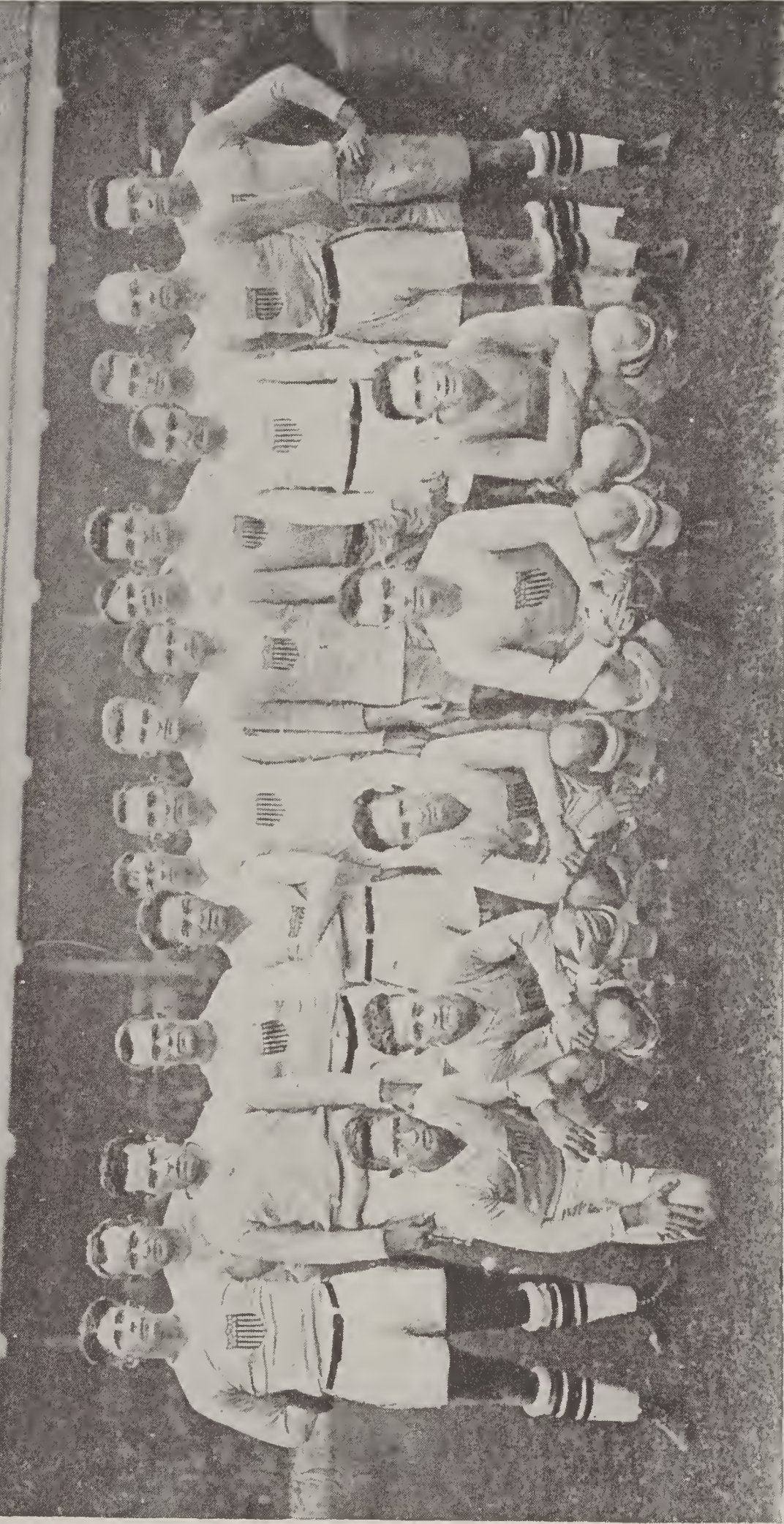
ARCHERY, FIELD HOCKEY, FOOTBALL

ARCHERY

Held August 22-29, 1920

Two events. Belgian archers first, second and third in each.

ÉQUIPE NATIONALE DES ÉTATS-UNIS D'AMÉRIQUE
Champions des Olympiades d'Anvers



Olympic Champion Rugby Team. Standing, left to right: Templeton (Stanford University), Muldoon (Olympic Club), Wrenn (U. of C.), Kirksey (Olympic Club), Scholz (U. of Mo.), Davis (U. of C.), Carroll (Stanford Univ.), Righter, Fish (L.A.A.C.), Patrick (Stanford Univ.), Tilden (Captain, U. of C.), Hazeltine, Slater (Stanford Univ.), Fitzpatrick (Santa Clara Univ.), Wallace (Stanford Univ.). Sitting, left to right: Doe (Olympic Club), Hunter, von Schmidt (Barbarian Club), Meehan, O'Neil (L.A.A.C.)

American Olympic Rugby Champions

FIELD HOCKEY (MEN)

Held September 1-5, 1920

Great Britain won all of her matches.

RUGBY FOOTBALL

The only match played was between United States and France. United States won, 8-0.

ASSOCIATION ("SOCCER") FOOTBALL

Held August 29-September 5, 1920

FIRST ROUND

Czecho-Slovakia <i>d.</i> Jugo-Slovakia.....	9-0	France <i>d.</i> Italy.....	3-1
Norway <i>d.</i> Great Britain.....	3-1	Holland <i>d.</i> Sweden.....	5-4
France <i>d.</i> Switzerland.....	10-0	Belgium <i>d.</i> Spain.....	3-1
Italy <i>d.</i> Egypt.....	2-1		
Sweden <i>d.</i> Greece.....	9-0		
Holland <i>d.</i> Luxemburg.....	3-0		
Spain <i>d.</i> Denmark.....	1-0		
Belgium.....	a bye		

SEMI-FINAL ROUND

Czecho-Slovakia <i>d.</i> France....	4-1
Belgium <i>d.</i> Holland.....	3-0

SECOND ROUND

Czecho-Slovakia <i>d.</i> Norway... 4-0	Belgium <i>d.</i> Czecho-Slovakia... 5-0
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In the contest for second place Spain defeated Italy, 2-0.

FINAL ROUND

FENCING

Held August 15-23, 1920

FOILS TEAM MATCHES

First round: Great Britain *d.* Czecho-Slovakia, 9-7; Great Britain *d.* Belgium, 9-7; Denmark *d.* Great Britain, 10-6; Denmark *d.* Belgium, 9-7; Italy *d.* Great Britain, 9-7; Italy *d.* Belgium, 9-7. France *d.* Holland, 10-5 (victories unfinished); United States *d.* Holland, 10-6. (Spain withdrew). Italy, Great Britain, Denmark, France and United States qualified for finals. *Final round:* Italy *d.* France, 9-7; Great Britain, 16-0; Denmark, 12-4; United States, 13-3. France *d.* Great Britain, 14-2; United States, 14-2; Denmark, 10-4 (unfinished). United States *d.* Denmark, 9-7; Great Britain, 8 victories 31 hits, against 8 victories 33 hits against. Italy, undefeated, was first; France, second; United States, third. Teams unplaced were: Denmark, Great Britain, Belgium, Holland and Czecho-Slovakia, in the order named.

INDIVIDUAL FOILS

First Round, Pool 1: M. Labattut (France), first, M. J. Verbrugge (Belgium), second; M. Levison (Denmark), third. Pool 2: Nedo Nadi (Italy) and M. Trombert (France) tied for first; M. Tuvsky (Czecho-Slovakia), third. Pool 3: Aldo Nadi (Italy), first; M. Osier (Denmark) and M. de Castellane, tied for second. Pool 4: Olivier (Italy), first; M. Cuypers (Belgium) and M. Perot (France) tied for second. Pool 5: Signor Cesarano (Italy), first; M. Crahay (Belgium), second; Mr. Honeycutt (United States), third. Pool 6: M. Cattian (France), first; Signor Speciale (Italy) and M. Egnell (Sweden), tied for second. Pool 7: M. Ducret (France), first; Signor Puliti (Italy), second; M. de Schepper (Belgium), third. Pool 8: M. de Montigny (Belgium), first; Signor Constantine (Italy), second; M. Vigeneno (Holland), third. *Second Round*, Pool 1: Nedo Nadi, first; Signor Puliti, second; M. Ducret, third. Pool 2: M. Cattian and Aldo Nadi tied for first; M. Perot, third. Pool 3: M. Trombert and M. de Montigny, tied for first; M. Osier, third. Pool 4: M. Labattut, first; Signor Olivier, second; M. Speciale, third. *Final Round*: Nedo Nadi, 10 victories, first; M. Cattian, 9 victories and 14 hits against, second; M. Ducret, 9 victories and 19 hits against, third.

EPEE TEAM MATCHES

Preliminary Round: France defeated Great Britain, 9-3 (unfinished); Switzerland, 13-3; United States, 7-2; Czecho-Slovakia did not contest. Switzerland d. Great Britain, 7 victories 3 double hits to 4 victories 3 double hits; Czecho-Slovakia, 10-6. United States d. Great Britain, 7-6; Czecho-Slovakia, 11-5. Great Britain d. Czecho-Slovakia, 7-6. Belgium d. Portugal, 9-0; Denmark, 9-4; Holland, 7-5; Portugal d. Sweden, 8-7; Italy, 8-7; tied with Holland, 7 victories each; Denmark, 9-5. Italy tied with Sweden, 6 victories and 4 double hits each; defeated Holland, 7 victories 3 double hits, to 6 victories 3 double hits; Denmark, 10-5; Belgium, 8-4. Holland d. Denmark, 9-5; Sweden, 9-5. Denmark d. Sweden, 9-7. France, Switzerland, United States, Belgium, Portugal and Italy qualified for the final round. *Final Round*: Italy d. Sweden, 8-7; Portugal 12-3; France, 9-7; Belgium, 10-6; victory with the United States was decided in one assault. Belgium d. United States, 8-6; Switzerland, 9-7; Portugal, 8-5; France, 8-6. France d. United States, 12-2; tied with Portugal, 6-6; defeated Switzerland, 9-5. Portugal d. Switzerland, 8-5; United States, 8-4. Switzerland d. United States, 9-7. Italy won, Belgium, second; France, third; Portugal, Switzerland and the United States unplaced.

INDIVIDUAL EPEE COMPETITION

First Round, Pool 1: M. Goblet (Belgium), first; Senor Sassetti (Portugal), second; M. Ducret (France) and M. Lindblom (Sweden), tied for third. Pool 2: M. Van der Wiele (Belgium), first; M. Scotidas (Greece), Senor Mascarenhas (Portugal), M. Schroder (Sweden), tied for second. Pool

3: Senor Correia (Portugal) and M. Trombert (France), tied for first; M. Boin (Belgium) and M. Levison (Denmark), tied for third. Pool 4: M. Dubourdieu (France), first; M. E. Fitting (Switzerland) and M. Rasmussen (Denmark), tied for second. Pool 5: M. Hellsten (Denmark), first; Senor Mayer (Portugal), second; M. Lippman (France), M. Svorak (Czecho-Slovakia) and M. De Cracker (Belgium), tied for third. Pool 6: M. Buchard (France), first; Signor Bozza (Italy), second; M. Daniels (Holland), third. Pool 7: Mr. Breckinridge (United States), M. Moreau (France), M. Delporte (Belgium), tied for first place. Pool 8: M. de Montigny (France), first; Signor Urbani (Italy) and Mr. Hassanein (Egypt), tied for second place. *Second Round*, Pool 1: Senor Sassetti first; Senor Mascarenhas, second; Mr. Russell, third. Pool 2: Signor Olivier, first; M. Massard, M. Dubourdieu, Senor Correia, tied for second. Pool 3: M. Trombert, first; M. Lindblom and M. Paion, tied for second. Pool 4: M. Hellsten, first; M. Lippman, second; M. Levison, Signor Urbani, M. de Montigny, M. Casanova, tied for third. *Third Round*, Pool 1: M. Casanova, first; Senor Mascarenhas, second; M. Massard and M. Lindblom, tied for third. Pool 2: M. Gevers, first; M. Buchard, M. Moreau, Senor Paion, Signor Olivier, M. Goblet, tied for second. *Final Round*: M. Massard, first, M. Lippman, second; M. Gevers, third.

SABRE TEAM MATCHES

Italy defeated Denmark, 13-3; Czecho-Slovakia, 13-3; United States, 13-3; Holland, 12-4; Belgium, 12-4; France, 13-3; did not contest with Great Britain. France defeated United States, 11-5; Holland, 9-7; Denmark, 11-5; Great Britain, 10-6; Belgium, 10-6; did not contest with Czecho-Slovakia. Holland defeated Belgium, 9-7; Great Britain, 12-4; Denmark, 8 victories and 35 hits against, as against 8 victories and 37 hits against; United States, 11-5; did not compete with Czecho-Slovakia. Belgium defeated Denmark, 9-5; Czecho-Slovakia, 10-6; United States, 10-6; did not compete with Great Britain. United States defeated Great Britain, 9-7; Denmark, 10-6; did not compete with Czecho-Slovakia. Denmark defeated Great Britain, 10-4; did not compete with Czecho-Slovakia. Great Britain defeated Czecho-Slovakia, 9-7. Italy was awarded first in the competition, France, second, and Holland, third.

INDIVIDUAL SABRE COMPETITION

First Round, Pool 1: Signor Puliti (Italy), first; M. Cesarano (Italy), Capt. Perroden (France), and M. de Jong (Holland), tied for second; Pool 2: Signor Aldo Nadi (Italy), first; Capt. R. Dalgish (Great Britain), second; M. Goblet (Belgium) and M. Daniels (Holland), tied for third. Pool 3: Signor Nedo Nadi (Italy), first; M. R. Feyerick (Belgium), M. Javurek (Czecho-Slovakia), Lieut. C. A. Kershaw, R. N. (Great Britain), Signor Baldi (Italy), tied for second. Pool 4: M. Tom (Belgium), first; Signor Gargano (Italy), second; Signor Rusconi (Italy) and Mr. Parker (United States), tied for third. Pool 5: M. Van de Wiele (Holland)

first; M. Hennet (Belgium), Signor Santilli (Italy), Major Huntington, (Great Britain) second. *Second Round*, Pool 1: M. Daniels and M. Tom, tied for first; Signor Gargano and Signor Aldo Nadi, for third. Pool 2: Signor Nedo Nadi, first; Signor Baldi, second; M. Van de Wiele and Capt. R. Dalgish, tied for third. Pool 3: Signor Cesarano and M. de Jong tied for first; Signor Puliti, third. *Final Round*: Signor Nedo Nadi first; Signor Aldo Nadi, second; M. de Jong, third. Italy won first and second and Holland third.

CYCLING

Held August 9-12, 1920

1,000 METERS RACE

- | | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Peeter (Holland) | 2. Johnson (England) | 3. Ryan (England) |
|---------------------|----------------------|-------------------|

2,000 METERS TANDEM RACE

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Ryan and Lance (England) | 2. Walker and Smith (South Africa) |
| 3. Devreugt and Ikelaar (Holland) | |

Time, 2h. 49m. 2-5s.

4,000 METERS RACE

- | | | |
|----------|------------|-----------------|
| 1. Italy | 2. England | 3. South Africa |
|----------|------------|-----------------|

Time, 5m. 20s.

The final heat was apparently won by the English team, but the protest of the Italian riders, who asserted that one of the English cyclists dismounted, causing interference with Italian riders passing him, the protest was allowed and the race given to Italy.

50 KILOMETERS RACE

- | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Henry George (Belgium) | 4. Ferrario (Italy) |
| 2. C. A. Alden (England) | 5. McDonald (Canada) |
| 3. P. Ikelaar (Holland) | 6. Georgetti (Italy) |
| 7. W. R. Smith (South Africa) | |

Time, 1h. 16m. 43 1-5s.



Olympic Champion Eight-Oared Crew (U. S. Naval Academy) and Makers of Olympic and World's Record. Left to right: S. R. Clark (cox), Clyde King (Stroke), V. J. Gallagher No. 7, D. H. Johnston No. 6, A. R. Sanborn No. 5, E. P. Moore No. 4, W. C. Jordon No. 3, E. D. Graves No. 2 (Capt.), V. V. Jacomini No. 1, Jim Cantler (Navy Boat-rigger). Time, 6m. 23-5s.



Paul Costello and John Kelly (Vesper Boat Club, Philadelphia). Together, Olympic Champions, Double Sculls, and Makers of Olympic and World's Record. Time, 7m. 9s. Kelly, Olympic Champion, Single Sculls and Maker of Olympic and World's Record. Time, 7m. 35s.

*American Olympic
Rowing Champions*

160 KILOMETERS TEAM RACE

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Stenquist (Sweden) | 12. Persson (Sweden) |
| 2. Kaltenbrun (South Africa) | 13. Kookler (United States) |
| 3. Canteloube (France) | 14. Gobillot (France) |
| 4. Janssens (Belgium) | 15. Vercruyse (Belgium) |
| 5. de Buinne (Belgium) | 16. Gai (Italy) |
| 6. Detreille (France) | 17. Lundgren (Denmark) |
| 7. Malm (Sweden) | 18. Meredith (England) |
| 8. Ikelaar (Holland) | 19. Frisch (Denmark) |
| 9. Genders (England) | 20. Claussen (Denmark) |
| 10. Souchart (France) | 21. Bestetti (Italy) |
| 11. Johanssen (Denmark) | 22. Lundberg (Sweden) |
| | 23. Wyekemans (Belgium) |

Time, 4h. 40m. 1 4-5s.

Competitors' total (by nations)—France, 19h. 16m. 43 1-5s.; Sweden, 19h. 23m. 10s.; Belgium, 19h. 28m. 44 2-5s; Denmark, 19h. 52m. 35s. Actual distance covered, 158 kilometers 800 meters.

ROWING

Held August 27-29, 1920

EIGHT OARS

First heat, Norway won; Czecho-Slovakia, second; *time* 6m. 32 1-5s.

Second heat, England won (Leander Club); Switzerland, second; *time* 6m. 20s.

Third heat, United States won (U. S. Naval Academy); Belgium second; *time* 6m. 24s.

Fourth heat, France won; Holland, second; *time* 6m. 32s.

Fifth heat, England won (Leander Club); Norway, second; *time* 6m. 26s.

Sixth heat, United States won (U. S. Naval Academy); France, second, *time* 6m. 26s.

Final heat, United States won (U. S. Naval Academy); England (Leander Club), second; *time* 6m. 2 3-5s. Rowed through dead water in a canal. Members of winning crew, Midshipmen V. V. Jacomini, bow; E. D. Graves, W. C. Jordan, E. P. Moore, A. R. Sanborn, D. H. Johnston, V. J. Gallagher, C. W. King (stroke), S. R. Clark (coxswain).

SCULLS

First heat, J. Beresford (England) won; M. W. Schmid (Switzerland), second; G. P. Zinke (Czecho-Slovakia), third; *time* 7m. 45s.

Second heat, F. E. Eyken (Holland), won; N. Castelli (Italy), second; J. Haller (Belgium), third; *time*, 7m. 50s.

Third heat, J. B. Kelly (United States) won; N. Ljunglof (Sweden), second; *time* 7m. 44s.

Fourth heat, D. C. Hadfield (New Zealand) won; T. H. C. Eyrick (Denmark), second; *time* 8m. 5s.

Fifth heat, J. Beresford (England) won; F. E. Eyken (Holland), second; *time* 7m. 45s.

Sixth heat, J. B. Kelly (United States) won; D. C. Hadfield (New Zealand), second; *time* 7m. 46s.

Final heat, J. B. Kelly (United States) won; J. Beresford (England), second; D. C. Hadfield (New Zealand), third; *time* 7m. 35s.

FOURS, WITH COXSWAINS

Semi-finals, heat 1: Switzerland (H. Walter, H. Rudolf, W. Bruderlin, P. E. Rudolf) won; Sweden, second; Canada, third; *time* 7m. 15s.

Heat 2: Norway won; Belgium, second; France retired; *time* 7m. 15s. Heat 3: United States won; Brazil, second; Czecho-Slovakia, third; *time* 7m. 17s.

Final heat, Switzerland won; United States, second; Norway, third; *time* 6m. 54s.

DOUBLE SCULLS

Final heat, United States (J. B. Kelly and Paul V. Costello) won; Italy, second; France, third; *time* 7m. 9s.

PAIR-OARS WITH COXSWAIN

Final heat, Italy (E. Olgeni and G. Scatturin) won; France, second; Switzerland, third; *time* 7m. 56s.

YACHTING

Held at Ostend, July 7-10, 1920

	<i>Yachts Competing</i>	<i>Races Sailed</i>	<i>Races Won</i>	<i>Events Won</i>
Norway ¹	11	27	24	7
Sweden ²	3	6	6	2
Holland ³	3	5	5	2
Great Britain	1	3	2	1
Belgium ⁴	4	10	2	1
France.	1	2	0	0
	—	—	—	—
<i>Totals</i>	23	53	39	13

¹In five events, no international competition.

²In both events, no international competition.

³In one event, no international competition.

⁴Belgium boat of British design.

In the total of 13 competitions there were eight in which there was no international competition; of the remainder, five were won by yachts of Norwegian design, two by yachts of British design, and one by yacht of Dutch design. Winds fresh and sea rough.

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MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN OLYMPIC TEAM

SEVENTH OLYMPIC GAMES

1920

NAMES, ADDRESSES AND CLUBS OR UNIVERSITIES

(Arranged alphabetically as to teams)

BOXING TEAM

Chief Coach—H. M. Webb, U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Assistant Coach—Joseph M. Bateman, U. S. Navy

Assistant Coach—John Schultz, U. S. Navy

Cassidy, Frank, 373 Fourth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.—Ozanam Club

Clark, William, (Oistatcher) 1637 South 8th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.—Hermann Institute

Colberg, Frederick Wm., Camas, Washington.—U. S. Army

Cranston, Lieut. Joseph A., Camp Benning, Ga.—U. S. Army

De Genero, Frank, 447 West 43rd Street, N. Y. City—Paulist A. C.

Eagan, Edward P., 1876 Humboldt Street, Denver, Colo.—Yale University

Etzell, G. c/o Lt. Comr. J. G. Ware, Morale Div. U. S. Navy, Washington, D. C.—U. S. Navy

Grant, John R. c/o Lt. Comr. J. G. Ware, Morale Div. U. S. Navy, Washington, D. C.—U. S. Navy

Hartman, Edward Earl, 1907 So. 22nd Street, Philadelphia, Pa.—Hermann Institute.

Herschman, Maurice N., 6115 Kinsman Road, Cleveland, Ohio—Cleveland A. C.

Lagonia, Sam, 1522 Commonwealth Avenue, New York City—Bronxdale A. C.

Lessor, John, 540 North 5th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.—U. S. Army

Loog, Jr., Sidney, 545 E. Leverington Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.—Unattached

Mosberg, Samuel A., 262 St. James Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.—Pastime A. C.

Murchie, S., c/o Lt. Comr. J. G. Ware, Morale Div., U. S. Navy, Washington, D. C.—U. S. Navy

Ponteau, Benjamin, 26 West 133rd Street, New York City—St. Christopher, A. C.

Schell, Ensign E., c/o Lt. Comr. J. G. Ware, Morale Division, U. S. Navy, Washington, D. C.—U. S. Navy

Sneider, Ted, c/o Major Eliot V. Graves, War Department, Washington, D. C.—U. S. Army

Spengler, William, 136 West 113th Street, New York City—N. Y. Police
Stewart, Lt. Samuel G., 79th F. A., U. S. Army—Washburn College,
Topeka, Kansas

Vogel, Sam., 1548 Madison Avenue, N. Y. City—Pastime A. C.
 Wallace, Stephen Gustin, 270 Dorchester St., South Boston, Mass.
 Zivic, Jack A., 4936 Harrison Street, Pittsburg, Pa.—Willow A. C.
 Zivic, Peter P., 4936 Harrison Street, Pittsburg, Pa.—Willow A. C.

CYCLING TEAM

Team Manager—Frank H. Denny, Buffalo, N. Y.

Trainer—Jack Neville

Beck, William H., 248 Hunderton Street, Newark, N. J.—Bay View Wheelmen
 Dotterweich, Christopher, 35 Tillinghast St., Newark, N. J.—Bay View Wheelmen
 Freeman, James B., St. Louis, Mo.—St. Louis Cycling Club
 Grasing, Robert, Norwood, N. J.—Acme Wheelmen
 Kockler, Ernest P., Chicago, Ill.—Alverno A. A.
 Nogara, August J., Washington, D. C.
 Otto, John, 303 Cort Street, Irvington, N. J.—Bay View Wheelmen
 Small, Frank J., 600 E. 182 Street, New York City—Acme Wheelmen
 Stockholm, Carl G., Chicago, Ill.—Alverno A. A.
 Taylor, Fred, 279 North Sixth Street, Newark, N. J.—New York A. C.
 Young, Anthony, P., 386 Chadwick Avenue, Newark, N. J.—Bay View Wheelmen

FENCING TEAM

Coach—Professor Darrieulat, Washington Fencers' Club, Washington, D. C.

Assistant Coach—George Heintz, U. S. Navy

Bloomer, Millard J., 415 Riverside Drive, New York City—Columbia University
 Bowman, Ensign Roscoe, J., c/o Lt. Comdr. J. G. Ware, Morale Div., U. S. Navy, Washington, D. C.—U. S. Navy
 Breckinridge, Henry. Union Trust Company, Washington, D. C.—Washington Fencers' Club
 Calnan, Ensign George C., c/o Lt. Comdr. J. G. Ware, Morale Div., U. S. Navy, Washington, D. C.—U. S. Navy
 Cunningham, Ensign F. J., c/o Lt. Comdr. J. G. Ware, Morale Div., U. S. Navy, Washington, D. C.—U. S. Navy
 Dimond, Sgt. John W., Fort Riley, Kansas—Washington Fencers' Club
 Dutcher, Ray W., 2837 Boulevard, Jersey City, N. J.—New York Athletic Club
 Fraley, C. Bradford, 1815 Land Title Building, Philadelphia, Pa.—Fencers' Club of Philadelphia
 Fullenweider, Ensign E. G., c/o Lt. Comdr. J. G. Ware, Morale Div., U. S. Navy, Washington, D. C.—U. S. Navy
 Honeycutt, Major F. W., Office of Chief of Staff, Washington, D. C.—Washington Fencers' Club

- Lyon, Arthur S., 205 Ridge Road, Rutherford, N. J.—New York Fencers' Club
 Parker, J. Brooks B.—Fencers' Club of Philadelphia
 Rayner, Capt. Harold, c/o Adj. General, Washington, D. C.—Washington Fencers' Club
 Russell, William H.—Boston A. A.
 Sears, Lt. Colonel Robert, c/o Adj. General, Washington, D. C.—Washington Fencers' Club
 Shoonmaker, Leon M., Jasmine Street, Flushing, N. Y.—New York Fencers' Club
 Walker, Ensign C. J.—Annapolis—U. S. Navy

FIGURE SKATING TEAM

- Team Manager*—Cornelius Fellowes, 1966 Broadway, New York City
 Niles, Nathaniel W., Hotel Belmont, 52 Devonshire Street, Boston, Mass.
 Weld, Theresa, Miss, 47 Suffolk Road, Chestnut Hill, Mass.

GYMNASTIC TEAM

- Team Manager*—Roy E. Moore, 99 North Moore St., New York City
 Jorgensen, Bjorne, 5516 Fort Hamilton Parkway, Brooklyn, N. Y.—Norwegian Turngemeinde.
 Krempel, Paul W., 1107 Arapahoe Street, Los Angeles, Cal.—Los Angeles A. C.
 Kriz, Frank, 514 East 82nd Street, New York City—Bohemian Gymnastic Assn.
 Mais, John D.—Philadelphia Turngemeinde, Philadelphia, Pa.

ICE HOCKEY TEAM

- Team Manager*—Cornelius Fellowes, 1966 Broadway New York City
 Bonney, Ray Lenroy, c/o Roy D. Schooley, City County Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.—Pittsburg A. A.
 Conroy, Anthony, J., c/o F. F. Weidenborner, St. Paul A. C., St. Paul, Minn.—St. Paul A. C.
 Drury, Herbert, c/o Roy D. Schooley, City County Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.—Pittsburg A. A.
 Fitzgerald, J. Edward, c/o F. F. Weidenborner, St. Paul A. C., St. Paul, Minn.—St. Paul A. C.
 Geran, George Pierce, 10 High Street, Boston, Mass.—Boston A. A.
 Goheen, Frank Xavier, c/o F. F. Weidenborner, St. Paul A. C., St. Paul, Minn.—St. Paul, A. C.
 McCormick, Joseph, c/o Roy D. Schooley, City County Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.—Pittsburg, A. A.
 McCormick, Lawrence J., c/o Roy D. Schooley, City County Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.—Pittsburg A. A.

Synnott, Frank Allen, c/o George V. Brown, Boston A. A., Boston, Mass.—
Boston A. A.

Tuck, Leon Parker, c/o George V. Brown, Boston A. A., Boston, Mass.—
Boston A. A.

Weidenborner, Cyril, c/o F. F. Weidenborner, St. Paul A. C., St. Paul,
Minn.—St. Paul A. C.

REVOLVER AND PISTOL TEAM

Coach—Lt. Col. O. F. Snyder, Washington, D. C.

Supply Officer—J. A. Baker, Jr.

Bayles, Dr. Howard A., Port Chester, N. Y.—United States Revolver
Association

Bracken, Raymond C., 1219 Bryden Road, Columbus, Ohio—U. S. R. A.

Fiske Jr., George F., 43 Cedar Street, Chicago, Ill.—U. S. R. A.

Frederick, Karl T., 27 William Street, New York City—National Guard,
N. Y.

Harant, Lt. Colonel Louis J., c/o Lt. Col. Snyder, 1108 Woodward Bldg.,
Washington, D. C.—U. S. Army

Kelly, Sergeant Michael, c/o Lt. Col. Snyder, 1108 Woodward Bldg.,
Washington, D. C.—U. S. Engineer Corps

Lane, Alfred P., c/o Remington Arms, 233 Broadway, New York City—
U. S. Army, Retired

Snook, Dr. James H., University of Ohio, Veterinary Dept., Columbus,
Ohio—U. S. R. A.

RIDING TEAM

Barry, Major John A., U. S. Army

Chamberlin, Major Harry Dwight, Fort Riley, Kansas—U. S. Army

Doak, Major Sloan, Cavalry School, Fort Riley, Kansas—U. S. Army

Erwin, Major Vincent P., c/o Adj. General, Washington, D. C.—U. S. A.

Greenwald, Major Karl C., c/o Adj. General, Washington, D. C.—U. S. A.

Martin, Major Isaac S., Fort Riley, Kansas—U. S. Army

Merchant, Major Berkley T., Fort Riley, Kansas—U. S. Army

Short, Colonel Walter C., 16th Cavalry, U. S. Army

West, Jr., Major William W., Fort Riley, Kansas—U. S. Army

RIFLE TEAM

Coach—Major W. Dulty Smith, U. S. Marine Corps

Supply Officer—Major Wallace P. Wheeler, Infantry, U. S. Army

Liaison Officer—Col. William Libbey, Princeton, N. J.

Medical Officer—Lieutenant Commander William N. McDonnell,
U. S. Navy, Medical Dept.

Adams, Supply Sgt. Harry L., 11th Cavalry, U. S. Army—U. S. Army

Brown, 1st Lieut. Thomas C., 41st Inf., Camp Upton, N. Y.—U. S. Army

- Fenton, 1st Sgt. Dennis, 35th Inf. U. S. Army, War Department, Washington, D. C.—U. S. Army
- Fisher, Sgt. Morris, New Navy Bldg., Washington, D. C.—U. S. Marine Corps
- Henshaw, Sgt. Ralph M., New Navy Bldg., Washington, D. C.—U. S. Marine Corps
- Hird, Capt. Fred S., Quartermasters Dept., Washington, D. C.—U. S. Army
- Jackson, 2nd Lieut. Joseph, New Navy Bldg., Washington, D. C.,—U. S. Marine Corps
- Lawless, Joseph T., 40 Crescent Street, Waltham, Mass.—National Guard, Mass.
- Lee, Lt. Comdr. Willis A., Navy Department, Washington, D. C.—U. S. Navy
- Leushner, Capt. William F., 51st Inf., U. S. Army, War Department, Washington, D. C.—U. S. Army
- Lindroth, Maj. Elmer G., 52nd Inf., U. S. Army, War Department, Washington, D. C.—U. S. Army
- Mapes, Capt. Paul W., U. S. Army, Adjutant, Coblenz—U. S. Army
- Nuesslein, Lawrence A., c/o N. R. A., Woodward Bldg., Washington, D. C.—Ordnance Rifle Club
- Osburn, Comdr. Carl T., Navy Dept., Washington, D. C.—U. S. Navy
- Rothrock, Capt. Arthur D., 29th Inf., War Department, Washington, D. C.—U. S. Army
- Schofield, 1st Lieut. Perry S., U. S. Army, War Department, Washington, D. C.—U. S. Army
- Schrivver, Gunnery Sgt. Ollie, c/o N. R. A., Woodward Bldg., Washington, D. C.—U. S. Marine Corps
- Shaw, Lt. Colonel George C., Inspector Generals' Dept., Washington, D. C.—U. S. Army
- Spooner, 1st Lieut. Lloyd S., 47th Inf., U. S. Army—U. S. Army

ROWING TEAM

Coach of Navy Eight—Richard Glendon, U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis

Manager of Barge Four—James P. Fox, National Association of Amateur Oarsmen

Coach of Barge Four—Percy J. Wall, Penna Barge Club, Phila.

Coach of Sculls—Frank J. Muller, Vesper Boat Club, Phila.

Clark, Sherman R., U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.—U. S. Navy

Costello, Paul V., 4141 Ridge Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.—Vesper Boat Club

Federschmidt, Erich H., 860 Wynnewood Road, Philadelphia, Pa.—Pennsylvania Barge Club

Federschmidt, Franz H., 860 Wynnewood Road, Philadelphia, Pa.—Pennsylvania Barge Club

Gallagher, Vincent J., U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.—U. S. Navy

Graves, Jr., Edwin D., U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.—U. S. Navy
 Hunter, Samuel L., c/o Pennsylvania Barge Club, Philadelphia Pa. (substitute)—Pennsylvania Barge Club
 Jacomini, Virgil V., U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.—U. S. Navy
 Johnston, Donald J., U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.—U. S. Navy
 Jordan, William C., U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.—U. S. Navy
 Kelly, John B., 3665 Midvale Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.—Vesper Boat Club, Philadelphia, Pa.
 King, Clyde W., U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.—U. S. Navy
 Klose, Carl Otto, c/o Pennsylvania Barge Club, River Drive, Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, Pa.—Pennsylvania Barge Club
 Mollard, Sydney G., Pennsylvania Barge Club, River Drive, Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, Pa. (substitute)—Pennsylvania Barge Club
 Moore, Edward P., U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.—U. S. Navy
 Myers, Kenneth, 148 W. Airy Street, Norristown, Pa.—Pennsylvania Barge Club
 Sanborn, Allen R., U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.—U. S. Navy

RUGBY TEAM

Carroll, Daniel, Stanford University, California
 Doe, Jr., Charles W., 45 Main Street, San Francisco, Cal.—Olympic Club
 Davis, George E. W., 2627 Hearst Avenue, Berkeley, Cal.—U. of C.
 Fish, George Winthrop, 30 West 44th Street, New York City—L. A. A. C.
 Fitzpatrick, James P., 1812 Winfield Street, Los Angeles, Cal.—Santa Clara University
 Hazeltine, Matthew, 596 South 10th Street, San Jose, Cal.
 Hunter, J. G., Mt. View, Cal.
 Meehan, C. T., 1023 Walnut St., Alameda, Cal.
 Muldoon, Jr., John, 2417 Blake Street, Berkeley, Cal.—Santa Clara Univ.
 Muldoon, William S., 2417 Blake Street, Berkeley, Cal.—Olympic Club
 O'Neil, John T., 1257 Manhattan Pl., Los Angeles, Cal.
 Patrick, J. C., Palo Alto, Cal.—Stanford University
 Righter, H. L., Campbell, Cal.
 Slater, Colby, 2643 Piedmont Avenue, Berkeley, Cal.—Stanford University
 Scholz, Rudolph J., Medford, Oregon—Santa Clara University
 Tilden, Jr., Charles L., 1031 San Antonia Avenue, Alameda, Cal.—University of California
 von Schmidt, Harold, 1555 Santa Clara Ave., Alameda—Barbarian Club
 Wallace, Davis M., Stanford University, California
 Winston, James Duarte, Cal.—University of California
 Wrenn, Heaton L., 770 Walnut Avenue, Burlingame, Cal.

SWIMMING TEAM—WOMEN

Manager—Miss Charlotte Epstein, Women's Swimming Association, New York City

- Allen, Aileen, 144 South Oak Avenue, Pasadena, Cal.—Los Angeles A. C.
 Bleibtrey, Ethelda, M., 2205 Bay Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.—Women's Swimming Association
 Boyle, Charlotte, Hotel Shelburne, Brooklyn, N. Y.—Women's Swimming Association
 Grimes, Betty, 4400 Beard Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn.—Minneapolis A. C.
 Guest, Irene, 4400 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa.—Meadowbrook Club
 Lord, Alice H., 1487 East 19th Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.—Women's Swimming Association
 Malcomson, Vonnie A., 583 Lafayette Boulevard, West., Detroit, Mich.—Detroit A. C.
 Meany, Helen, Greenwich, Conn.—Women's Swimming Association
 Moses, Helen, 319 Iliahi Street, Hilo, Hawaii—Outrigger Canoe Club
 Payne, Thelma R., City Hall, Portland, Oregon—Multnomah Club
 Riffin, Aileen M., 135 Remsen Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.—Women's Swimming Association
 Schroth, Frances Cowells, 4953 Desmond Street, Oakland, Cal.—Unattached
 Uhl, Eleanor, 60 Nyack Avenue, Lansdowne, Pa.—Meadowbrook Club
 Wainwright, Helen E., 60 51st Street, Corona, L. I.—Women's Swimming Association
 Woodbridge, Margaret, 298 Montgomery Avenue, Detroit, Mich.—Detroit A. C.

SWIMMING TEAM—MEN

- Coach and Manager*—Otto Wahle, Lafayette Street, New York City
Assistant Manager—"Dad" Center, c/o Davis & Co., Honolulu, Hawaii
 Balbach, Louis J., 529 West 113th Street, New York City
 Beauchamp, R. H., U. S. Navy c/o Lt. Comr. J. G. Ware, Morale Div., Washington, D. C.—U. S. Navy
 Bolden, Eugene T., Illinois A. C., Chicago, Ill.—Illinois A. C.
 Browne, Clement, 1056 N. Shore Avenue, Chicago, Ill.—Chicago A. A.
 Carson, James G., 1179 Pine Street, San Francisco, Cal.—Olympic Club
 Dunne, J. E., c/o Lt. Comdr. J. G. Ware, Morale Div., U. S. Navy, Washington, D. C.—U. S. Navy
 Giebel, Leo E., 945 Third Avenue, New York City—New York A. C.
 Gilman, J. K., c/o Lt. Comdr. J. G. Ware, Morale Div., U. S. Navy, Washington, D. C.—U. S. Navy
 Harris, W. W., Jr., 855 Beretania Street, Honolulu, Hawaii—Outrigger Canoe Club
 Hebner, Harry J., 1317 Columbia Avenue, Chicago, Ill.—Illinois A. C.
 Howell, Jack, 5840 Lawton Avenue, Oakland, Cal.—Oakland A. C.
 Jensen, Sophus C., 1449 North Arden Avenue, Chicago, Ill.—Illinois A. C.
 Kahanamoku, Duke Paoa, 1847 Beach Road, Honolulu, Hawaii—Outrigger Canoe Club

- Kahele, F. K. c/o Lt. Comdr. J. G. Ware, Morale Div. U. S. Navy, Washington, D. C.—U. S. Navy
 Kane, G. K., c/o Lt. Comdr. J. G. Ware, Morale Div. U. S. Navy, Washington, D. C.—U. S. Navy
 Kealoha, Pua Kela, 1337 Fort Street, Honolulu, Hawaii—Hui Makami Club
 Kealoha, Warren, Honolulu, Hawaii—Hui Makani Club
 Kegeris, Ray, Redonda Beach, Cal.—Los Angeles A. C.
 Kruger, Harold H., c/o King & Pinkoi, Honolulu, Hawaii—Healani Club
 Kuehn, Louis E., 361 North 25th Street, Portland, Oregon—Multnomah A. A. C.
 Langer, Ludy, c/o E. O. Hall & Son, Honolulu, Hawaii—Hui Nalu Club
 McDermott, M. J., c/o Lt. Comdr. J. G. Ware, U. S. Navy, Washington, D. C.—U. S. Navy
 McGillivray, Perry, 6953 Sheridan Road, Chicago, Ill.—Illinois A. C.
 Mullen, F. A., c/o Lt. Comdr. J. G. Ware, Morale Div., U. S. Navy, Washington, D. C.—U. S. Navy
 Pinkston, Clarence, 1470 Market Street, San Diego, Cal.—Olympic Club
 Prieste, Harry 346 East 8th Street, Long Beach, Cal.,—Los Angeles A. C.
 Ross, Norman, 112 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.—Illinois A. C.
 Quimby, C., c/o Lt. Comdr. J. G. Ware, Morale Div., U. S. Navy, Washington, D. C.—U. S. Navy
 Ruddy, Jr., Stephen A., 142 East 83rd Street, New York City—New York A. C.
 Steiger, Preston M., c/o Olympic Club, San Francisco, Cal.—Olympic Club
 Swendsen, Clyde A., 1292 West 35th Street, Los Angeles, Cal.—Los Angeles A. C.
 Taylor, G. Albert, 10 South Michigan Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.—Chicago A. A.
 Vollmer, Herbert E., 25 West 119th Street, New York City—New York A.C.
 Vosburgh, Jr., W. R., 308 Washington Boulevard, Oak Park, Ill.—Illinois A. C.

TRACK AND FIELD TEAM

- Chairman, Board of Coaches*—John Moakley, Cornell University
Associate Coach—Lawson Robertson, University of Pennsylvania
Associate Coach—Michael Ryan, Colby College
Associate Coach—W. L. Hayward, University of Oregon
Manager—Matthew Halpin, New York A. C.
Assistant Manager—George V. Brown, Boston A. A.
Assistant Manager—Paul Pilgrim, New York A. C.
- Ahearn, Dan, 2830 West Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.—Illinois A. C.
 Anderson, Otto, 690 East 8th Street, Pomona, Cal.—Los Angeles A. C.
 Angier, Milton Sanford, 903 Jefferson Street, Beardstown, Ill.—Illinois A. C.

- Barron, Harold Earl, 650 North 53rd Street, Philadelphia, Pa.—Meadowbrook Club
- Bartlett, William K., Estacada, Oregon—University of Oregon, Eugene, Ore.
- Bennet, Basil, Dudley, Ill.—Chicago, A. A.
- Bihlman, George H., Live Oak, Cal.—Olympic Club
- Bohland, Max, 77 Richard Avenue, Glendale, L. I.—Paulist A. C.
- Bradley, Everett L., Ocacia Fraternity, Manhattan, Kansas—University of Kansas
- Bretnall, George S., Mt. Vernon, Iowa—Cornell College
- Brosius, Capt. Carlton L., 1800 Virginia Avenue, Washington, D. C. Room 1018—U. S. Army
- Brown, Horace Hallock, Bernardsville, N. J.—Williams College—Boston A. A.
- Butler, Sol., 550 Delhi Street, Dubuque, Iowa—Dubuque College
- Campbell, Thomas, 5480 Ellis Avenue, Chicago, Ill.—Yale University
- Cann, Howard G., 2259 Loring Place, New York City—New York A. C.
- Caughey, Edgar R., Ukiah, Cal.—Stanford University—Olympic Club
- Clapp, V. O., c/o Louis Mang, United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.—U. S. Navy
- Connolly, James Joseph, 144 Montvale Avenue, Woburn, Mass.—Boston A. A.
- Cornetta, George, 102 Claremont Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.—New York A. C.
- Cory, Oliver D., East 10th Street, Upland, Cal.—Los Angeles A. C.
- Crawford, Robert, 30 Jamaica Avenue, Flushing, L. I.—Millrose A. C.
- Curtis, E. B., c/o Louis Mang, U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.—U. S. Navy
- Daggs, Charles Daniel, Claremont, Cal.—Los Angeles A. C.
- Dandrow, Charles G., 920 East Fourth Street, South Boston, Mass.—M. I. T., Boston A. A.
- Denny, Lieut. Thomas R., Camp Meade, Md.—U. S. Army
- Desch, August G., 284 Hunderton Street, Newark, N. J.—Notre Dame University
- Devaney, Michael A., 84 Brighton Avenue, Belleville, N. J.—Millrose A. C.
- Dresser, Ivan Chandler, 18 East 31st Street, New York City—New York A. C.
- Driscoll, James Warren, 7 Sherman Square, Charlestown, Mass.—Boston A. A.
- Dunne, Robert Jerome, 737 Gordon Terrace, Chicago, Ill.—University of Michigan
- Eby, Earl, 6764 Rhodes Avenue, Chicago, Ill.—Chicago A. A.
- Ellis, Everett, 747 S. Crouse Avenue, Syracuse, N. Y.—Syracuse University
- Emory, Robert S., 2202 West 112th Street, Chicago, Ill.—Chicago A. A.
- Evans, Roy M., Upland, Cal.—Los Angeles A. C.

Faller, Frederick, 117 Hewlett Street, Roslindale, Mass.—Dorchester A. C.
Fields, Sergt. Stephen C., 6th Co. C. A. C., Fort Hancock, N. J.—U. S. Army

Flynn, Patrick, 163 West 60th Street, New York City—Paulist A. C.

Foss, Frank K., 4625 Lake Park Avenue, Chicago, Ill.—Chicago A. A.

Furnas, C. C., Indianapolis, Ind.—Purdue University

Geist, Kaufman, 859 Hunts Point Avenue, Bronx, New York City—92nd St.—Y. M. H. A.

Goelitz, Harry G., 426 North Scoville Avenue, Oak Park, Ill.—Illinois A. C.

Goodwin, George R., 184 Warwick Road, Melrose, Mass.—Boston A. A.

Graham, Perry W., 7238 South Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill.—Chicago A. A.

Granrose, Corp. Sylvester, Co. B., Coblenz, Germany—U. S. Army

Hamilton, Brutus, Harrisonville, Mo.—University of Missouri

Hanner, John F., 997 East Julian Street, San Jose, Cal.—Stanford University

Harwood, Robert W., c/o Harvard Crimson, Cambridge, Mass.—Boston A. A.

Hayes, William D., 100 Westford Avenue, Springfield, Mass.—Notre Dame University

Helfrich, Allen Boon, 46 Greystone Park, Yonkers, N. Y.—New York A. C.

Hills, Ralph G., 1820, 19th Street, Washington, D. C.—Hill School

Hulsebosch, Albert, 2763 Briggs Avenue, New York City—Paulist A. C.

Hunter, Charles F., 1315 Page Street, San Francisco, Cal.—Olympic Club

Jaquith, C. E., 6636 Bishop Street, Chicago, Ill.—Chicago A. A.

Jenne, E., Coupeville, Washington—Washington State College

Johnson, Carl E., 1930 West Eighth Avenue, Spokane, Washington—University of Michigan

Johnson, R. Earl, 3 Fullerton Street, Pittsburg, Pa.—Morgan Community Center

Kelsey, Floyd A., Supply Co., 8 F. A., Camp Funston, Kansas—U. S. Army

Kirksey, M. M., Eagle Rock, Cal.—Olympic Club

Knourek, Edward Emil, 401 Williams Street, River Forest, Ill.—Illinois A. C.

Kszyczewiski, Sergt. Joseph, Co. B, 48 Inf., Camp Jackson, S. C.—U. S. Army

Landers, Sherman G., Oregon, Ill.—Chicago A. A.

Landon, Richard W., Salisbury, Conn.—New York A. C.

LeGendre, Robert, 32 Harton Street, Lewiston, Me.—Georgetown College

Liversedge, H. B., c/o Louis Mang, United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.—U. S. Army

Lincoln, Jr., James C., 867 West 181st Street, New York City—New York A. C.

Linder, Carl W. A., 5 Buckley Street, Quincy, Mass.—Hurja A. C.

Lindley, Sergt. Robert H., Group A., 304 R., Normagle, Texas—U. S. Army

Lindsey, Sergt. Elmer C., Fort Andrews—U. S. Army

Loomis, Frank J., 1906 Orrington Avenue, Evanston, Ill.—Chicago A. A.

Loomis, Jo Gilbert, 1906 Orrington Avenue, Evanston, Ill.—Chicago A. A.

- Mahan, Jack, Gainesville, Texas—Texas College
- Massengale, George Pierce, 537 Lee Avenue, Webster Groves, Mo.—University of Missouri
- McDonald, Patrick J., 2677 Bainbridge Avenue, Bronx, New York City—New York A. C.
- McEachern, James M., 3489, 21st Street, San Francisco, Cal.—Olympic Club
- McGrath, M. J., 1173 Fulton Avenue, New York City—New York A. C.
- Maroney, Thomas A., 56 West 129 Street, New York City—St. Anselms A. C.
- Meanix, William H., 36 Evergreen Street, Roxbury, Mass.
- Mellor, Charles L., 2814 Whipple Street, Chicago, Ill.—Logan Square A. C.
- Merchant, Jack W., 2541 Regent Street, Berkeley, Cal.—Olympic Club
- Meredith, James E., 875 West 181st Street, New York City—New York, A. C.
- Morris, William (rubber), Philadelphia, Pa.—University of Penn.
- Muller, Harold P., 3909 Lynwood Avenue, Oakland, Cal.—Olympic Club
- Murchison, Loren, 78 West 85th Street, New York City—New York A. C.
- Murphy, John L., Portland, Ore., Notre Dame University—Multnomah A. C.
- Murray, Fred S., c/o New York Athletic Club, Central Park South, New York City—New York A. C.
- Myers, Edwin E., Hunsdale, Ill.—Chicago A. A.
- Norton, John K., Cadillac Hotel, San Francisco, Cal.—Olympic Club
- Organ, Joseph LeRoy, 6 Lucy Street, Sharon, Pa.—Pittsburg A. A.
- Paddock, Charles W., 746 South Madison Avenue, Pasadena, Cal.—Los Angeles A. C.
- Patasoni, Amisoli, Zune, N. M.—Haskell Institute, Kansas
- Pearman, Joseph B., 130 East 15th Street, New York City—New York A. C.
- Penn, Sergt. William, Camp Stephen Little, Co. M, 25th Inf., U. S. Army—U. S. Army
- Perrine, Leon, Moscow, Idaho—University of Idaho
- Plant, William 3372 Fulton Street, New York City—Morningside A. C.
- Politzer, Hugo, 140 Ripley Place, Elizabeth, N. J.—Mohawk A. C.
- Pope, Augustus R., 1418 Williard Avenue, Seattle, Wash.—University of Washington
- Prem, Herbert, 2522 Hartford Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland—New York A. C.
- Ray, Joie W., Illinois Athletic Club, Chicago, Ill.—Illinois A. C.
- Roelker, W. J., 263 East 37th Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.—New York A. C.
- Remer, Richard F., 627 Harrison Place, West New York, N. J.—American Walker's Association
- Roberts, Lieut., Edward R., U. S. Army—U. S. Army
- Rond, Corp. Joseph A., 164th Co., M. T. C., Camp Funston, Kansas—U. S. Army

- Roth, Arthur V., 17 Field Street, Boston, Mass.—St. Alphonsus Association
- Ryan, Patrick J., 298 West 137th Street, New York City—Loughlin Lyceum
- Schardt, Arlie Alfred, 554 Homer Street, Milwaukee, Wis.—Chicago A. A.
- Schiller, George S., Los Angeles Athletic Club, Los Angeles, Cal.—Los Angeles A. C.
- Scholz, Jackson, V., Oaks Hotel, Springfield, Mass.—University of Missouri
- Scott, Lieut. Don M.—Signal Corps, U. S. A.—U. S. Army
- Shea, Frank J., U. S. Navy—Pittsburg A. A.
- Sheehan, Frank (rubber), Ithaca, N. Y.—Cornell University
- Shields, M. Lawrence, West Chester, Pa.—Meadowbrook Club
- Simmons, John G., Englewood, N. J.—New York A. C.
- Smart, Floyd G., 3702 Grand Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.—Chicago A. A.
- Smith, Walker, 2 Groveland Terrace, Minneapolis, Minn.—Chicago A. A.
- Sprott, Albert B., 2639 K. Street, San Diego, Cal.—Los Angeles A. C.
- Templeton, R. D., Downey, Cal.—Stanford University
- Tuck, Arthur, Redmond, Oregon—Multnomah A. C.
- Tucker, Pvt. Luther, Camp Normagel, Texas, M. T. S.—U. S. Army
- Vidal, Lieut. Eugene, Madison, South Dakota—U. S. Army
- Watson, Louis G., Mt. Hermon, Mass.—Syracuse University
- Watson, Ray B., 1642 Fairchild Avenue, Manhattan, Kansas—Kansas State Agricultural College
- Watt, John M., Honolulu, Hawaii—Outrigger Canoe Club
- Weber, Jake (rubber), Fordham, N. Y.—Fordham University
- Whalen, Walter, 652 Columbia Road, Boston, Mass.—Boston A. A.
- Wilson, Kenneth L., Atwood, Ill.—Chicago A. A.
- Winston, Sergt. Joseph, Camp Stephen Little, Nogales, Ariz.—U. S. Army
- Woodring, Allen, Bethlehem, Pa.—Meadowbrook Club
- Yount, William, Redbanks, Cal.—Los Angeles A. C.
- Zuna, Frank, 64 Richmond Street, Newark, N. J.—Whitney Post, Am. Leg.

TRAPSHOOTING TEAM

- Arie, Mark P., 407 Garfield Avenue, Champaign, Ill.—Chicago A. A.
- Bonser, Horace, Pearl and Race Streets, Cincinnati, Ohio—Cincinnati Gun Club
- Clark, Jr., Jay, 62 West Street, Worcester, Mass.—Boston A. A.
- Donnelley, Ben S., Apthorp Apt., Broadway and 78th Street, New York City—New York A. C.
- McNeir, Forest W., 2603 Chartres Street, Houston, Texas—Houston Gun Club
- Plum, Fred, Blenheim Drug Store, Atlantic City, N. J.—New York A. C.
- Troeh, Frank M., Vancouver, Wash.—Portland Gun Club
- Wright, Frank S., 39 Parkwood Avenue, Kenmore, N. Y.—Audubon Gun Club, Buffalo

WRESTLING

Coach—George M. Pinneo, Gary Y. M. C. A., Gary, Ind.

Ackerly, Charles Edwin, 109 Tuxedo Avenue, Detroit, Mich.—Cornell University

Brian, Lieut. Adrian R., Columbus, Neb.—U. S. Army

Berlenbach, Paul, 209 East 82nd Street, New York City—New York A. C.

Franz, Angus M., 318 West 57th Street, New York City—New York A. C.

Gerson, Samuel Norton, 1029 South 10th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.—Meadowbrook Club

Gallery, J.—U. S. Navy

Maurer, Walter S., 3614 West 15th Street, Chicago, Ill.—Chicago Hebrew Institute

Meyer, Fred, 3345 Lexington Avenue, Chicago, Ill.—Chicago Hebrew Institute

Metropoulos, George, Gary Y. M. C. A., Gary, Ind.—Gary Y. M. C. A.

Johnson, Charles F.—63 Bennington Street, Quincy, Mass.—Swedish Gymnastic Posse

Kirchman, Ferdinand H., 2333 North Carlisle Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Maichle, Lt. F. W.—U. S. Navy

Olson, B., 9th Prov. Guard, A. E. F., A. P. O. 927—U. S. Army

Pendleton, Nat. G., 253 West 42nd Street, New York City—New York A. C.

Redmond, Lieut. J. R.—U. S. Navy

Swigart, Lieut.—U. S. Navy

Shimmon, J. M., 315 Second Avenue, New York City—New York A. C.

Szymanski, Lieut. Harry I., Camp Benning, Georgia, U. S. Army—U. S. Army

Vorres, John K., 5440 Flourney Street, Chicago, Ill.—Greek Olympic A. C.

Weems, Lt. Comdr. P. V. H.—U. S. Navy

Weyand, Alexander M., 34th Inf., U. S. Army—U. S. Army

Willkie, E. E.—U. S. Navy

Zanoline, Paul D., Camp Meade, Maryland—U. S. Army

THIS CERTIFIES THAT

Name

WAS A MEMBER OF

THE _____ TEAM

WHICH REPRESENTED

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

IN THE SEVENTH OLYMPIAD

ANTWERP, BELGIUM, 1920

AMERICAN OLYMPIC COMMITTEE

BY

Secretary

President

Certificate of Membership on American Olympic Team. Awarded each Member by American Olympic Committee

FINANCIAL REPORT OF AMERICAN OLYMPIC
COMMITTEE

SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

Contributions and net receipts from try-outs re- ceived through local committees	\$163,113.45
Interest on bank balance	390.32
<hr/>	
Total of receipts	\$163,503.77
Disbursements for expenses of team members . .	\$109,174.44
Disbursements for expenses of coaches, trainers, etc.	3,853.71
Disbursements for expenses of managers, officials, etc.	6,566.28
Disbursements for expenses of general offices . . .	8,761.43
Disbursements for expenses of financial offices . .	20,002.45
Disbursements for expenses of farewell receptions .	903.15
<hr/>	
Total of disbursements	\$149,261.46
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* Balance in treasury of American Olympic Committee	\$14,242.31

* Against this balance is to be charged the cost of compiling, printing and distributing this report which is covered in large part by special contributions for that purpose included in balance.

DISBURSEMENTS OF AMERICAN OLYMPIC COMMITTEE

- A. For expenses of members of Olympic Team:
 - 1. Implements, apparatus, uniforms and sup-
plies \$13,602.06
 - †2. Subsistence and expenses prior to sailing
for Antwerp 1,684.25
 - 3. Transportation and subsistence from New
York to Antwerp 9,234.75

† As for all previous Olympic Games, the American Olympic Committee decided that it would not pay expenses of athletes either to try-outs or between the ports of embarkation and debarkation and home towns. As the schedule of disbursements shows (2) the expenses of many athletes were borne by the Committee after the final try-out at Cambridge and until the sailing of the *Matoika*, owing to the unavoidable delay in sailing arrangements. Likewise, the Committee found it imperative to pay (contrary to precedent) the expenses of many athletes from the port of debarkation to their home towns (7). The sum of \$10,-788.36 does not represent the total of expenditures for such purpose since certain local athletic organizations, committees and individuals paid such expenses directly. In all fairness to local effort, therefore, not only should these expenditures be recognized, but also the many thousands of dollars raised and spent by clubs, universities, home towns and individuals to send athletes to try outs and which amounts are not credited as received by the American Olympic Committee. As indicative of the amounts so expended, Los Angeles raised and spent over \$11,000, San Francisco over \$9,000 and Hawaii over \$10,000.

4.	Transportation, subsistence and other expenses abroad, including the excess of expenditures over amounts received from the promoters of the Paris and London meets	\$17,784.73
5.	Entertainment of athletes abroad, including trip to battlefields	7,568.77
6.	Transportation and subsistence from Antwerp to New York	32,080.81
†7.	Transportation and subsistence from New York to home towns	10,788.36
‡8.	Payments to horse-riding and other teams which were disbursed directly by such teams	14,399.33
9.	Loans to athletes (net)	2,031.38
Total		\$109,174.44
B.	For expenses of coaches, trainers, rubbers and other attendants:	
1.	Subsistence, transportation and other necessary living expenses en route and abroad. (The American Olympic Committee paid no salary to any coach or trainer nor did it reimburse them for any loss of time given to an Olympic team)	\$3,853.71
C.	For expenses of managers, officers and officials:	
1.	Subsistence, transportation and other necessary living expenses en route and abroad. (The American Olympic Committee paid no salary to any manager, assistant or official nor did it reimburse them for loss of time. In several instances expenses were met wholly or in part by the officers of the Committee themselves)	6,566.28
D.	For expenses of the general office, including stenographic, bookkeeping and other service, postage, cable, telegraph and telephone tolls, travelling expenses, stationery and other necessary supplies for the office of president and secretary	8,761.43

†See page 373.

‡Two teams selected, entered and competing under the sanction of the American Olympic Committee (American trap-shooting team and revolver and pistol team) were entirely financed by their own organizations, no statement of which appears in this appended report. Several other teams including the rifle team, athletes of the United States Army and Navy and horse-riding team were financed *in part* by their own organizations, which part does not appear in this appended report.

E.	For expenses of the financial office and the office of the treasurer, including the cost of the campaign to raise funds, gold buttons for contributors, the printing of contributors' certificates, posters, entry blanks, cards and tickets for try-outs	\$20,002.45
F.	For expenses incurred at farewell receptions and other send-offs to the American Olympic Team	903.15
Total of disbursements		<u>\$149,261.46</u>

SUMMARY OF LOCAL RECEIPTS

<i>Quotas</i>	<i>Amounts</i>	<i>Quotas</i>	<i>Amounts</i>
\$ 5,000. Atlanta	\$350.00	\$10,000. San Francisco	\$10,785.00
10,000. Baltimore	459.80	5,000. Seattle	5.00
5,000. Birmingham	65.00	5,000. St. Louis	915.70
25,000. Boston	37,142.97	5,000. Washington	5.00
2,000. Bridgeport	255.00	Amateur Athletic Union	
5,000. Buffalo	327.59	of the United States	1,000.00
25,000. Chicago	19,202.49	Intercollegiate Ass'n of	
10,000. Cleveland	4,000.00	Amateur Athletes of	
10,000. Detroit	4,489.99	America	3,023.97
1,500. Ithaca	500.00	National Collegiate	
15,000. Los Angeles	7,693.14	Athletic Ass'n	1,000.00
5,000. Milwaukee	10.00	United States Army	110.00
5,000. Minneapolis	1,014.81	American Railway Ex-	
5,000. New Orleans	897.00	press	10.00
5,000. Newark	106.00	Various teams	6,331.00
100,000. New York City	50,914.89		
25,000. Philadelphia	2,780.25	<i>Grand Total of Indi-</i>	
15,000. Pittsburgh	9,363.85	<i>vidual Contributions</i>	
5,000. Portland	350.00	<i>and Try-out Re-</i>	
5,000. Providence	5.00	<i>ceipts (Net)</i>	\$163,113.45

DETAIL OF CONTRIBUTIONS THROUGH LOCAL COMMITTEES AND TRY-OUT RECEIPTS*

<i>Quotas</i>	<i>Amounts</i>	<i>Quotas</i>	<i>Amounts</i>
\$5,000. ATLANTA, GA.		Fenhagen, James	\$5.00
Baseball Collection	\$350.00	Marvin, H. Markle	5.00
<i>Total paid to A. O. C.</i>	<u>\$350.00</u>	McCallister, James G.	5.00
		Rhode, J.	5.00
\$10,000. BALTIMORE, MD.		Rosenberg, F.	5.00
Anonymous	\$5.00	Rutley, Walter E.	5.00
Anonymous	5.00	Schwab, Julius	5.00
Ballantyne, Frank	5.00	Turner, George	5.00
Burdick, Wm.	5.00	Y. M. C. A. Junior Gym	
Byrd, C.	5.00	Class	5.00
Cogswell, Latrobe	5.00	Y. M. C. A. Cadet Gym	
Greenway, Robert	5.00	Class	5.00

*Names arranged alphabetically as to amounts received.

<i>Quotas</i>	<i>Amounts</i>	<i>Quotas</i>	<i>Amounts</i>
\$10,000. BALTIMORE, MD. (<i>Continued</i>)		*Cox, S. H. (Williams College)	\$2.00
Y. M. C. A. 12.20 Gym Class	\$5.00	*Gillett, W. V. K. (Williams College)	2.00
Y. M. C. A. 5.20 Gym Class	5.00	Stoneham, Town of (collections through L. E. Blodgett)	2.00
Whitely, James G.	10.00	*Chapman, W. L. (Williams College)	2.50
*Anonymous	15.00	*Berking, Max B. (Williams College)	3.00
Anonymous	50.00	Concord, Town of (Collections through E. F. Loughlin)	3.00
Anonymous	50.00	Baker, L. D.	5.00
Fifth Regiment Athletic Association	50.00	Bassett, J. Colby	5.00
Baltimore Athletic Club	100.00	*Brooks, G. Bruce (Williams College)	5.00
Remitted through Latrobe Cogswell	100.00	Father Matthew Society (Westfield)	5.00
	<hr/>	Garcelon, Merrill (Newton)	5.00
	\$470.00	Graham, Geo. L.	5.00
<i>Less Expenses of Baltimore Com.</i>	10.20	Industrial Baseball League (Westfield)	5.00
	<hr/>	Johnson, Laurence J. (Brookline)	5.00
<i>Total paid to A. O. C.</i>	\$459.80	Knights of Columbus Athletic Team (Westfield)	5.00
*Direct to N. Y. Office		*Lester, Chas. W. (Williams College)	5.00
		*Maccabe, Beatrice	5.00
\$5,000. BIRMINGHAM, ALA.		*Maccabe, Joseph B.	5.00
Chadwick, R. E.	\$5.00	*Maccabe, Lester P.	5.00
Haswell, A. B.	5.00	*Martin, T. C.	5.00
King, S. E.	5.00	Moore, Clarence	5.00
Landgrebe, R. E.	5.00	Nelson, Edward (Newton)	5.00
Miles, H.	5.00	*Prince, B. (Williams College)	5.00
Oldham, W. H.	5.00	Riverside Club, (Waltham)	5.00
Street, C. W.	5.00	Armstrong, Geo. R.	10.00
Waubertly & Thomas Hardware Co.	10.00	Barnes, Chas. B.	10.00
Woodend Iron Co.	10.00	Bartlett, Frank J.	10.00
Birmingham Arms & Cycle Co.	15.00	Bradley, Charles (Providence, R. I.)	10.00
	<hr/>	Bucklin, Walter S.	10.00
	\$70.00	Bullock, Chandler (Worcester)	10.00
<i>Less Expenses of Birmingham Com.</i>	5.00	Church, Fred (Lowell)	10.00
	<hr/>	Cummings, John W. & John B. (Fall River)	10.00
<i>Total paid to A. O. C.</i>	\$65.00	Great Barrington, Town of (Collections through Robert Wheeler)	10.00
		Harvard Cooperative Society (Advertising)	10.00
\$25,000. BOSTON, MASS. (N. E. Olympic Com.)			
Anonymous	\$1.00		
*Chace, R. B. (Williams College)	1.00		
*Heywood, P. B. (Williams College)	1.00		
Hughes, Branard, Jr.	1.00		
*Johnston, H. R. (Williams College)	1.00		
Noyes, Dudley A. (Somerville)	1.00		
*Wallace, A. C. (Williams College)	1.00		

<i>Quotas</i>	<i>Amounts</i>	<i>Quotas</i>	<i>Amounts</i>
\$25,000. BOSTON, MASS. (<i>Continued</i>)		Prendergast, James M.	\$50.00
*Lester, J. D. (Williams College)	\$10.00	Richardson, Hill Co. (Advertising)	50.00
Meter & Instrument Social Club (Lynn)	10.00	Riley, Chas. E.	50.00
*Nott, F. Dickenson (Williams College)	10.00	Billings, Geo., Sec. B. A. A.	75.00
Paine, Charles J.	10.00	Adams, L. Sherman	100.00
Spellman, Joseph A.	10.00	Anderson, Larz	100.00
Tufts, Walter, Jr.	10.00	Batcheller, Alfred (Cen-terville)	100.00
A Friend	15.00	Beal, Thomas P.	100.00
Bodge, Eugene (Portland, Me.)	15.00	Bremer, S. Parker	100.00
Nahant, Town of (Collections through Chas. H. Richardson)	15.00	Burr, I. Tucker	100.00
Gardner Chamber of Commerce	20.00	Hood, Frederic C. (Wartertown)	100.00
Winthrop, Town of (Collections through John Hanner)	20.00	Massachusetts Trust Co.	100.00
Hingham, Town of (Collections through Wm. L. Foster)	22.00	National Shawmut Bank (Advertising)	100.00
A. R. Hayes & Co. (Gardiner)	25.00	Obrion, Russell & Co.	100.00
Beckwith, H. H.	25.00	*Ricard, Joachim	100.00
Brookline Swimming Club	25.00	Rowe, Dr. Allen Winter (M. I. I. Athletic Ass'n)	100.00
*Cluett, Walter H.	25.00	Lapham, Henry G. (Pres. B. A. A.)	150.00
Framingham, Town of (Collections through Framingham National Bank)	25.00	Briggs, F. H.	200.00
Foster Rubber Co. (Advertising)	25.00	Lockwood, Philip C.	200.00
Gormley, James R.	25.00	American Trust Co. (W. L. Glidden, Treas.)	250.00
John C. Paige & Co.	25.00	B. A. Corbin & Son Co.	250.00
Kennedy, Joseph P.	25.00	Beacon Trust Co.	250.00
Manhattan Rubber Co. (Advertising)	25.00	Bond & Goodwin	250.00
Minot, William	25.00	Brockton, City of (Collections through Horace Keith)	250.00
Robert A. Boit Co. (Advertising)	25.00	Brumley, Chamberlin & Co.	250.00
Saltonstall, Richard M.	25.00	Commonwealth Trust Co.	250.00
Sweet, H. N.	25.00	Coolidge & Hight	250.00
Thayer, John E.	25.00	Dartmouth College (Athletic Council)	250.00
Miscellaneous	30.48	F. S. Moseley & Co.	250.00
Baldwin, George S.	40.00	First National Bank	250.00
Garcelon, Wm. F.	40.00	Harris, Forbes & Co.	250.00
Burr, Allston	50.00	Hayden Stone & Co.	250.00
Cobb, Bates & Yerxa Co. (Advertising)	50.00	Hornblower & Weeks	250.00
Lee, Joseph	50.00	Howes Bros.	250.00
Mandell, Geo. S.	50.00	International Trust Co. (B. F. Smith)	250.00
O'Connell, P. A.	50.00	Kidder, Peabody & Co.	250.00
		Lee, Higginson & Co.	250.00
		Lovell, Joseph N.	250.00
		National Shawmut Bank of Boston	250.00
		Old Colony Trust Co.	250.00
		Paine, Webber & Co.	250.00
		Richardson, Hill & Co.	250.00

<i>Quotas</i>	<i>Amounts</i>	<i>Quotas</i>	<i>Amounts</i>
\$25,000. BOSTON, MASS. (<i>Continued</i>)		Boxing Try-outs, Balance	
Sprague, Phineas W.	\$250.00	(N. E. A. A. A. U.)	\$76.81
Stone & Webster	250.00	Olympic Final Track and	
Tucker, Anthony & Co.	250.00	Field Try-outs and A. A.	
Tucker, Bartholomew &		U. Championships	25,011.61
Co.	250.00		<hr/>
United Shoe Machinery			\$37,704.65
Corp. (L. A. Coolidge)	250.00	<i>Less Expenses of Bos-</i>	
White, Weld & Co.	250.00	<i>ton Com.</i>	561.68
Wrenn Bros. & Co.	250.00		<hr/>
N. E. Ass'n A. A. U.	500.00	<i>Total paid to A. O. C.</i>	\$37,142.97
Boston Athletic Ass'n			
(Contributions of Mem-		* Direct to N. Y. Office	
bers)	581.00		
Contributions through		\$2,000. BRIDGEPORT, CONN.	
Geo. Billings (B. A. A.)		Collins, John C.	\$5.00
Wingate Rollins	\$5.00	Winchester Repeating Arms	
E. C. Walsh	5.00	Co.	250.00
W. G. Kendall	5.00		<hr/>
Collection at Army		<i>Total paid to A. O. C.</i>	\$255.00
Games, June 12	56.00		
Collection at Braves			
Field	509.00	\$5,000. BUFFALO, N. Y.	
	<hr/>	Byers, Jos. N.	\$5.00
	580.00	Burkhardt, Carl H.	5.00
Contributions through]		Carson, Eugene	5.00
Walter Tufts (anony-		Cole, Robert	5.00
mous)		Cameron, J. Y.	5.00
Miscellaneous	\$15.00	Chalmers, J. R.	5.00
Miscellaneous	56.00	Cooke, W. P.	5.00
Miscellaneous	10.00	Ellis, Samuel	5.00
	<hr/>	Graves, Chester	5.00
	81.00	Goetz, P. B.	5.00
Contributions through		Herrick, C. K.	5.00
Frank Briggs (anony-		Hollister, Evan	5.00
mous)	20.25	Jewett, C.C.	5.00
Contributions through		Larkin, J. D.	5.00
Joseph Conway (anony-		Larkin, J. D., Jr.	5.00
mous)	30.00	Larkin, H. H.	5.00
Contributions through		Larkin, J. C.	5.00
Wm. Garcelon (anony-		Larkin, C. H.	5.00
mous)	5.00	Larkin, Hubbard	5.00
Contributions through		Larkin, May Frances	5.00
Geo. Billings (anony-		Laub, Geo.	5.00
mous)	85.00	Moore, B. L.	5.00
Contributions through		Martin, D. D.	5.00
Walter Tufts (anony-		Miller, E. E.	5.00
mous)	15.00	Meadway, Geo.	5.00
Contributions through		Morgan, Ralph	5.00
Wm. Cuddy (anony-		Norcross, B. M.	5.00
mous)	50.00	O'Brien, R. Lord	5.00
Contributions through		Parkes, J., Jr.	5.00
Capt. Joe Maccabe		Parmenter, Dr. F. J.	5.00
(anonymous)	25.00	Robb, W. B.	5.00
Contributions through		Schaefer, E. F.	5.00
Longwood Cricket Club		Schumacher, W. J.	5.00
(anonymous)	55.00	Seelbach, C.	5.00

<i>Quotas</i>	<i>Amounts</i>	<i>Quotas</i>	<i>Amounts</i>
\$5,000. BUFFALO, N. Y. (<i>Continued</i>)		Pittsburg Live Stock Ex-	
Whitford, A. H.	\$5.00	change (Buttons)	\$25.00
Wolfe, Avery	5.00	St. Joe Live Stock Ex-	
Kirkover, Harry D.	10.00	change (Buttons)	25.00
Keller, H.	10.00	Smith, F. P. (Buttons)	25.00
Lee, H. Schumway	10.00	Omaha Live Stock Ex-	
Roberts, E. C.	10.00	change (Buttons)	30.00
Walker, John K.	10.00	State Bank (Advertising)	30.00
Western N. Y. Physical		Bowman Dairy Co. (Ad-	
Education Ass'n	10.00	vertising)	35.00
Public Schools Athletic		Bartholomay, Wm., Jr.	
Council (Niagara Falls)	25.00	(Buttons)	50.00
Syracuse University A. A.	25.00	Boyd Lundham Co.	50.00
Endicott Johnson A. A.	50.00	Brennan Pkg. Co.	50.00
	<hr/>	Brennan, P. (Buttons)	50.00
	\$340.00	Burnett, Wm. (Buttons)	50.00
<i>Less Expenses of Buf-</i>		Channell Chemical Co.	
<i>falo Com.</i>	12.41	(Advertising)	50.00
	<hr/>	Donnelly, R. H.	50.00
<i>Total paid to A. O. C.</i>	\$327.59	Gilchrist, J. F.	50.00
		Indianapolis Live Stock	
\$25,000. CHICAGO, ILL.		Exchange (Buttons)	50.00
Brundage, Avery	\$5.00	Sioux City Live Stock Ex-	
Henn, Capt. Robert	5.00	change (Buttons)	50.00
McCormick, Harold	5.00	So. Saint Paul Live Stock	
Pinneo, Geo.	5.00	Exchange (Buttons)	50.00
Stoneberg, J. C.	5.00	Colosimo's (Advertising)	60.00
Bachrach, Wm. (I. A. C.)	8.00	Petty Expenses contribut-	
Anderson Bros. (Adver-		ed by E. C. Brown	82.94
tising)	10.00	Burk, L. (Phila.)	100.00
Wilson, C. H.	10.00	Carson, Pirie, Scott	100.00
Capper & Capper (Adver-		Chicago National League	
tising)	20.00	Club	100.00
Froehling & Heppe (Ad-		Cudahy Bros.	100.00
vertising)	20.00	Drover's Journal	100.00
Whiting, L. (Buttons)	20.00	Elgin Motor Car Co. (Ad-	
Buffalo Stock Exchange		vertising)	100.00
(Buttons)	25.00	Field, Marshall	100.00
Chicago Portrait Co. (Ad-		Harding, George F.	100.00
vertising)	25.00	Libbey, McNeil & Co.	100.00
Cleveland Live Stock Ex-		Lord & Thomas (Adver-	
change (Buttons)	25.00	tising))	100.00
Cincinnati Live Stock Ex-		Lumber Investment Ass'n	
change (Buttons)	25.00	(Advertising)	100.00
Detroit Live Stock Ex-		National Dairy Ass'n	100.00
change (Buttons)	25.00	Shenandoah Abt. Co.	100.00
Deutsch, A. C.	25.00	Spaulding & Co.	100.00
Fahy, Thomas (Buttons)	25.00	Thomas E. Wilson Co.	
Irwin, John (Advertising)	25.00	(Advertising)	100.00
Jersey City Live Stock		University of Ill.	100.00
Exchange (Buttons)	25.00	Barchard, J. L. (Buttons)	105.00
Kansas City Live Stock		The Fair Store	125.00
Exchange (Buttons)	25.00	*Chicago University Ath-	
National Stock Yards Ex-		letic Ass'n	150.00
change (Buttons)	25.00	Dering, J. K.	200.00

<i>Quotas</i>	<i>Amounts</i>	<i>Quotas</i>	<i>Amounts</i>
\$25,000. CHICAGO, ILL. (<i>Continued</i>)		Penny, Harvey (Saginaw)	\$2.00
Spoor, J. A.	\$200.00	Ahlgrim, Paul L. (Burr Oak)	5.00
*Wisconsin University Athletic Ass'n	200.00	Anderson, John W.	5.00
Marshall Field Co.	250.00	Armstrong, Franklin	5.00
Sears, Roebuck & Co.	250.00	Armstrong, Harold	5.00
McCormick, C. H.	500.00	Austin, Fred J.	5.00
Chicago Live Stock Exchange (Buttons)	930.00	Bagby, F. C.	5.00
Armour, J. Ogden	1,000.00	Ballantyne, Ford	5.00
Morris, Edward	1,000.00	Barber, H. Temple	5.00
Swift, Chas.	1,000.00	Barcus, H. H.	5.00
Wilson, Thomas E.	1,000.00	Barnosky, Leo (Wyandotte)	5.00
Illinois Athletic Club	4,000.00	Barr, John	5.00
Chicago Athletic Association	5,000.00	Beatty, Carroll E.	5.00
From Mid-West Track and Field Try-outs (Tickets)		Becker, Dr. S.	5.00
Live Stock Bank	9.90	Bloomfield, F. C.	5.00
Couty, T. J.	30.80	Bohn, W. T.	5.00
Greenbaum Sons Co.	42.90	Bowen, Chas. A.	5.00
Great Lakes Athletic Ass'n	79.20	Boynton, Walter C.	5.00
Thomas E. Wilson & Co.	110.00	Brachman, H. J.	5.00
Delaney, Martin F.	195.20	Bradley, T.	5.00
A. G. Spaulding Co.	220.00	Brandt, C. W.	5.00
University State Bank	1,389.70	Breisacher, Dr. L.	5.00
	<hr/>	Brennon, J. W.	5.00
	\$20,838.64	Bronkan, Miss Jean E.	5.00
<i>Less Expenses of Chicago Com.</i>	1,636.15	Brougham, Wm. E.	5.00
	<hr/>	Brown, John A.	5.00
<i>Total paid to A. O. C.</i>	\$19,202.49	Brown, P. G.	5.00
*Direct to N. Y. Office		Burns, Jas. A.	5.00
		Busby, E. B.	5.00
		Cash, Detroit	5.00
		Carter, Geo. W.	5.00
		Carlton, C. C.	5.00
		Chapin, C. K.	5.00
		Clark, Dell	5.00
		Clark, Donald	5.00
		Clark, Harry	5.00
		Clark, John F.	5.00
		Clemons, Tom J.	5.00
		Crawford, Mrs. M. H.	5.00
		Crown Hat Mfg. Co.	5.00
		Dacey, Vincent P.	5.00
		Dick, Wm. E.	5.00
		Dietsche, A. C.	5.00
		*Doll, Charles E.	5.00
		Douglas, L. K.	5.00
		Duffield, D. B.	5.00
		Durant, L. E.	5.00
		Earl, Charles T.	5.00
		Earle, Horatio S.	5.00
		Elliott, Louis	5.00
		Emerson, Geo. W.	5.00
		Emmons, H. H.	5.00
		Emmons, Owen A.	5.00
		Feeney, James	5.00
\$10,000. CLEVELAND, OHIO			
Cleveland Athletic Club	\$4,000.00		
	<hr/>		
<i>Total paid to A. O. C.</i>	\$4,000.00		
\$10,000. DETROIT, MICH.			
Campbell, E. H.	\$1.00		
*Doll, Chas. E., Jr.	1.00		
*Doll, James R.	1.00		
Dunk, Alfred W.	1.00		
Graf, Frederick	.00		
Hughes, Benjamin C.	1.00		
Landon, John B.	1.00		
Reudisuehi, Miss Evelyn	1.00		
Ruedisuehi, Theo. A.	1.00		
Halloran, T. W.	2.00		

<i>Quotas</i>	<i>Amounts</i>	<i>Quotas</i>	<i>Amounts</i>
\$10,000. DETROIT, MICH. (<i>Continued</i>)		McDonald, C. S.	\$5.00
Fisher, E. D.	\$5.00	McDonald, F. C.	5.00
Francois, Emil	5.00	McDonald, Ray	5.00
Fulmer, Mrs. Glydie (credited to N. Y.)		McKinnon, Chas. A.	5.00
Garnjost, W. T.	5.00	McMahon, Maurice H.	5.00
Gnaw, Victor C.	5.00	McMillan, Neil, Jr.	5.00
Gray, D. F.	5.00	Oakman, Dr. Chas. H.	5.00
Grieve, F.	5.00	Oakman, Robert	5.00
Gutman, Wm.	5.00	Opp, George	5.00
Harger, R. W.	5.00	Paul, L. K.	5.00
Harmon, R. B.	5.00	Pearl, N. H.	5.00
Harper, H. F.	5.00	Pearlstein, Samuel	5.00
Heavenrich, A. B.	5.00	Peterson, George	5.00
Heitstand, E. W.	5.00	Piaskowski, Bernard	5.00
Henkel, Edward	5.00	Pike, C. S.	5.00
Henning, Paul H.	5.00	Pilkington, Doc.	5.00
*Holt, T. H.	5.00	Plesum, Arthur	5.00
Holt, Wm. R.	5.00	Porter, D. L.	5.00
Hood, R. M.	5.00	Potter, Lester	5.00
Hutchins, J. C.	5.00	Quinlan, J. V.	5.00
Jacobson, Lars	5.00	Reithard, William	5.00
Jennings, Dr. C. G.	5.00	Rice, Herbert H.	5.00
Jerome, George	5.00	Richardson, C. C.	5.00
Jewett, F. L.	5.00	Robb, Wm.	5.00
Jones, E. H.	5.00	Roberts, Paul	5.00
Jones, L. H.	5.00	Robinson, Al. S.	5.00
Jorn, Fred	5.00	Roesink, John	5.00
Kellogg, Paul	5.00	Root, Frank C.	5.00
Kelsey, John	5.00	Rosevear, Wm. B., Jr.	5.00
Kirchner, George M.	5.00	Ross, E. W.	5.00
Krave, John	5.00	*Rowe, Floyd A.	5.00
Krieghoff, Edwin	5.00	Ruedesueli, Miss E. B.	5.00
Krieghoff, Wm. R.	5.00	Schantz, A. A.	5.00
Lalley, W. H.	5.00	Schmidt, Enul G. (Des Moines, Ia.)	5.00
Langhammer, A. J.	5.00	St. John, R. G.	5.00
Leavenworth, E. L.	5.00	Sanders, Fred W.	5.00
Lee, Arthur	5.00	Sellers, A. F.	5.00
Leonard, H. M.	5.00	Sheppard, Melvin (Grand Rapids)	5.00
Levinson, Louis	5.00	Shiell, Robert	5.00
Lewis, W. S.	5.00	Siegfried, J. B.	5.00
Lindke, J. A.	5.00	Spaulding, John C.	5.00
Livingston, J. K.	5.00	Spaulding, Wm. J. (Kalamazoo)	5.00
Malcomson, Mrs. Vonnice	5.00	Stark, J. W.	5.00
Mallott, Andrew L.	5.00	Stevens, Mitchell	5.00
Mann, Mathew	5.00	Stone, Ralph	5.00
Maxwell, J. Truitt	5.00	Storke, B. R.	5.00
May, Dr. Geo. A. (Ann Arbor)	5.00	Stotter, Max	5.00
Metzger, Wm. E.	5.00	Sullivan, Daniel	5.00
Monahan, Leo J.	5.00	*Sullivan, E. W.	5.00
Montgomery, Henry	5.00	Tanner, L. H.	5.00
Morphy, John D.	5.00	Tibbitts, Milton	5.00
Mumford, Samuel	5.00	Tobin, B. F.	5.00
Murphy, Joseph	5.00	Traeder, Robert O.	5.00
McClure, Geo. I.	5.00	Warren, Benjamin S.	5.00
McClure, H. E.	5.00		

<i>Quotas</i>	<i>Amounts</i>	<i>Quotas</i>	<i>Amounts</i>
\$10,000. DETROIT, MICH. (<i>Continued</i>)			\$10.00
Warren, J. F.	\$5.00	Webber, R. H.	10.00
Weitzman, Harry	5.00	Widman, David	10.00
Werbe, A. C.	5.00	Wray, T. Rice	10.00
Weyhing, B. T.	5.00	Zellar, A. C.	10.00
Wheeler, W. A.	5.00	Van Sicklin, Chas. F.	13.00
Whitehead, James T.	5.00	Dewitt, M. C.	15.00
Whitmire, Fred T.	5.00	Huston, I.	15.00
Whitney, David C.	5.00	Huston, Roscoe	15.00
Widman, Chas. H.	5.00	Hines, Edward N.	20.00
Widman, Frank	5.00	Alger, Fred N.	25.00
Wiley, Robert E.	5.00	Alger, Russell	25.00
Wilkinson, Ralph	5.00	Barbour, W. T.	25.00
Williamson, A. H.	5.00	Bates, D. E. (Lansing)	25.00
Wurzer, Louis C.	5.00	Bessenger & Moore	25.00
Wyche, Miss Elsie M.	5.00	Book, F. P.	25.00
Young, William	6.00	Booth, George G.	25.00
Austin, Harry	10.00	Bowen, L. W.	25.00
Barthol, Otto F.	10.00	Brown, David A.	25.00
Beeken, L. L.	10.00	Brown, H. A., Jr.	25.00
Bross, E. E.	10.00	Butler, E. H. (Grosse	
Burton, W. G.	10.00	Point Farms)	25.00
Cash to N. Y.	10.00	Byrne, F. F.	25.00
Chapin, R. D.	10.00	Clark, Eugene (Buchanan)	25.00
Cook, Fred	10.00	Coffin, Howard E.	
Craig, Chas. F.	10.00	(Grosse Point)	25.00
Cutting, Chas. D.	10.00	Consolidated Lumber Co.	
Farwell, George	10.00	(Manistique)	25.00
Glass, S. S.	10.00	Couzens, James	25.00
Gray, Wm. T.	10.00	Croul, F. H.	25.00
Greene, Guy S.	10.00	Crowley Bros.	25.00
Griffin, W. S.	10.00	Deane, George L. (Grand	
Grylls, H. J. Maxwell	10.00	Rapids)	25.00
King, Dr. E. B.	10.00	Dickinson, Don M.	25.00
Laitner, E. A.	10.00	Dodge, Horace E.	25.00
Leach, H. H.	10.00	Dow, Alexander	25.00
Lepper, Louis	10.00	Drake & Co., George A.	25.00
Miller, Sydney T.	10.00	Ducharme, F. T.	25.00
Morley, Geo. B. (Saginaw)	10.00	Endicott, John	25.00
Mulford, Benjamin F.	10.00	Ellis, G. O.	25.00
Myers, T. P.	10.00	Friedberg, Morris	25.00
Parmenter, Roland	10.00	Grinnell Bros.	25.00
Patterson, Peter	10.00	Groesbeck, Alex. J.	25.00
Pope, G. D.	10.00	Haggety, John S.	25.00
Potter, A. J.	10.00	Harmon, C. M.	25.00
Renaud, P. C.	10.00	Hecker, Frank J.	25.00
Rumney, John G.	10.00	Holmes, Fred E. & Co.	25.00
Seidel Printing Co.	10.00	Inglis, James	25.00
Shipman, E. J.	10.00	Jeffery, B. A.	25.00
Standart, R. W.	10.00	Jeffery, Dr. J. A.	25.00
Stevens, Harry G.	10.00	Kanter, Charles E.	25.00
Stoepel, Ralph	10.00	Klingensmith, F. L.	25.00
Strasburg, Paul	10.00	Kunsky, John H., Inc.	25.00
Taylor, H. W.	10.00	Leach, H. W.	25.00
Taylor, M.	10.00	McGregor, Tracy	25.00
Torrey, Dr. H. N.	10.00	McMath, F. C.	25.00
Utley, S. W.	10.00		

Quotas
\$10,000. DETROIT, MICH. (Continued)

Mellen, Wright Lumber Co. (Royal Oak)	\$25.00
Michigan Malleable Iron Co.	25.00
Newbro, D. M.	25.00
Newcomb, C. A., Jr.	25.00
Orr, Chas. R. (Manistique)	25.00
Osborn, Chase S. (Sault Ste. Marie)	25.00
Rackham, H. H.	25.00
Remick, J. H. & Co.	25.00
Schlotman, J. B.	25.00
Seymour, D. L.	25.00
Stellwagen, A. C.	25.00
Strelinger Co., Chas A.	25.00
Tuller, L. W.	25.00
Warren, Chas. B.	25.00
Webber, Oscar	25.00
Weber & Co., Harry C.	25.00
Young, L. A.	25.00
Bachman, Charles	30.00
Brennan, Charles H.	30.00
Ferry, D. M., Jr. (Grosse Point)	30.00
Hughes, Charles A.	30.00
†Jayne, Hon. Ira W.	30.00
Lynch, Chas. D.	50.00
Roberts Brass Co.	50.00
Burton, Chas. W.	100.00
Cadillac Motor Co.	100.00
Ford, Edsel B.	100.00
Kelsey Wheel Co.	100.00
*Michigan University Athletic Ass'n	150.00
Special Contribution Women's Swimming Try-out Expenses	15.00
Detroit Athletic Club (Receipts, Boxing and Baseball)	2,450.00
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	\$6157.50
Less Expenses of Detroit Com.	1,667.51
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Total paid to A. O. C.	\$4,489.99

* Direct to N. Y. Office.

† \$5 of contribution direct to N. Y. Office.

ITHACA, N. Y.	
Cornell University	\$500.00
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Total paid to A. O. C.	\$500.00

Quotas
\$25,000. LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Buttons, sale of, \$5 to \$25 (List of Contributors without detail)
Abegg, W. A.
Adair, George
Adamson, Merritt H.
Alberti, Rob't.
Allen, T. V.
Allison, May
Amestoy, Jos.
Andrade, A. F.
Aumock, C. K. B. (Anaheim)
Avery, S. P.
Ayers, Hale
Backway, Frank
Bacon, E. B. (Battle Creek, Mich.)
Baeyertz, T. F.
Baker, Roy
Balch, A. C.
Baron, John (Battle Creek, Mich.)
Baruch, C.
Baseball Park, L. A.
Baurhytee, Wm.
Baylies, H. L.
Bean, Clarence
Behymer, L. E. (La.)
Belcher, H. A.
Belkins, Milo
Bell, W. S.
Bennion, L. L.
Beranger, Geo. (N. Y. C.)
Berry, F. M.
Bessing, T.
Best, A.
Bixby, M. D.
Bockway, Frank
Boettgar, Fred (Redlands)
Bogy, Vernon C.
Botsford, H. S.
Boyle, John
Brady, A. B.
Braly, H. H.
Brem, Walter V.
Brevoort, W. H.
Briggs, Mary (Long Beach)
Briggs, S. (Long Beach)
Brock, A. E. (Redlands)
Brophy, W. H.
Brown, C. C.
Brown, C. M. (Redlands)
Brown, D. S.
Brown, Dr. G.
Brownstein, Dan
Brownstein, Jos.
Bruce, Henry

<i>Quotas</i>	<i>Amounts</i>	<i>Quotas</i>	<i>Amounts</i>
\$25,000.	LOS ANGELES, CAL. (<i>Continued</i>)		
	Bryan, W. S.		Eyton, Chas.
	Burford, H. L.		Fahy, Ben
	Burguall, Hugo		Farrow, Capt. E. W.
	Burnham, Wm. H. (Riverside)		Fischer, Ernest (Ontario)
	Colburn, Albert		Fishbaugh, E. C.
	Call, Ray (Pasadena)		Fitzgerald, J. T.
	Callahan, Walter		Flower, C. F.
	Carman, LeRoy		Fones, James R. (Ocean Park)
	Carroll, H. S.		Fox, Chas. J.
	Carroll, John (Redlands)		Fox, M. G.
	Carter, Dan F.		Francis, A. F.
	Carter, M. L.		Frank, L. P.
	Chambers, R. C.		Frankel, A. D.
	Chance, Frank (Glendora)		Franklin, J. B.
	Chase, Lewis B.		Franklin, Sidney A.
	Christensen, H. P.		Frazier, Miss M. L.
	Churchill, O. P.		Frees, Dr. B. M.
	Clark, Chas. M. (Santa Barbara)		Fricke, Wm. (Redlands)
	Clark, Ernie		Frost, George H.
	Cline, W. P.		Garbutt, Frank A.
	Clune, Wm.		Garland, Wm.
	Coffin, F. L.		Garrison, Chas. C.
	Coles, Sam R.		Gay, Ren P. G.
	Comstock, W. W.		Gaynor, Thos.
	Cook, Morris		George, Willard H.
	Coover, Arthur		Germain, M.
	Cory, Alan D. (Redlands)		Giffe, G. N.
	Cromwell, Dean		Giffen, E. B.
	Cross, Leach		Giffen, Guy
	Daniels, E. (Redlands)		Gleason, J. D.
	Dascomb, V. W.		Golding, Geo.
	Daugherty, Francis		Gordon, C. J.
	Day, Alfred C.		Grant, D. G.
	Day, Norman		Greer, P. H.
	Day, Robert		Griffin, J. G.
	Denman, A. C.		Griffith, Dr. R. B.
	Derby, E. G.		Griffith, Raymond
	Desmond, Wm.		Grimm, L. E.
	Dodd, W. J.		Hamilton, Kinter
	Donahue, Geo.		Hamlin, Ralph
	Donahue, James J.		Harrington, Harry
	Dryden, Harold (Occidental)		Harrington, W.
	Dunn, D. B.		Hart, S. B.
	Dunton, Geo. (Anaheim)		Harvard School
	Dyas, B. H.		Haymond, Creed (Salt Lake, Utah)
	Edgren, Robert		Haynes, Leonard
	Einsig, Ben		Hazeltine, P. R.
	Elbe, Walter		Heidel, F. W.
	Elkeles, Ellis		Hellman, M. S.
	Ellington, A. W.		Henley, A. E.
	Elliot, Frank		Henry Leo
	Ellsworth, Mr.		Himes, J. E.
	Estes, Ben (Muskogee, Okla.)		Himrod, Wm.
	Evans, Roy (Redlands)		Hinckley, Jno. F.
	Ewins, John A.		Hoffman, Paul
			Holderman, H. M.

<i>Quotas</i>	<i>Amounts</i>	<i>Quotas</i>	<i>Amounts</i>
\$25.000.	LOS ANGELES, CAL. (<i>Continued</i>)		
	Hollywood, H. S. Ass'n		Luther, Walter
	Holterhoff, G.		MacKenzie, A. H.
	Home, Cliff		Macleish, A. L.
	Hope, James A.		Magenheimer, C. C.
	House, Elliott M.		Mahana, George
	Houser, H. A.		Mancha, Matt T.
	Howard, H.		Mann, W. H.
	Howes, Durward, Jr.		Manning, M.
	Hubbard, Chester		Manning, Norman
	Hubbard, Harry		Maron, Lee
	Hudson, C. H.		Marquis, Auguste R.
	Hunt, J. R. (Oxnard)		Martin, Robert (Salt Lake, Utah)
	Ihmsen, M. F.		McCann, Owen
	Isaacs, Louis		McCarthy, Neil S.
	James, C. Sumner		McDonald, Wally
	Jameson, J. W. (Tehachapi)		McGinley, W. T.
	Jenkins, J. J.		McIver, J. L.
	Jesburg, Dr. S.		McLeod, J. M.
	Jesson, Ralph		McNaghten, Malcolm
	Jiuhii, N.		Meyer, Robert A.
	Johnson, Fred M. (Holly- wood)		Michellette, A. A.
	Johnson, Sam		Mier, Richard
	Jones, Chas. J.		Miller, C. M.
	Joyce, Morton Dean		Miller, F. M.
	(Princeton, N. J.)		Mishler, C. C.
	Keefe, C. E.		Moeller, Wm., Jr. (Taft)
	Keeler, F. E.		Moore, J. S.
	Kellar, Harry		Moreno, Antonio
	Kellogg, F. W. (Altadena)		Mueller, Earl
	Keppen, Chas.		Mulhall, Jack
	Kern, F.		Mullen, Andrew
	Kidder, Albert Jr.		Mungen, Dr. C.
	Kilby, Colm (Redlands)		Murray, Chas.
	King, H. K. (Redlands)		Myrick, J., Jr. (Ojai)
	Kley, Fred		Newmark, M. H.
	Klowiter, G.		Newmark, M. R.
	Krempel, Paul		Newmark, S. M.
	Lachman, R. H. (Redlands)		Nolder, Harry L.
	Lackey, Bertram D.		Nordlinger, L. S.
	Lampe, F. H.		Norton, Rolla
	Lang, Wm.		O'Donnell, W. J.
	Larronde, P. D.		O'Neill, Thos.
	Leavitt, F. J.		Osburn, Ben (Redland)
	Lee, Rowland V.		Oviatt, James
	Leich, J. C.		Paddock, Chas., Jr. (Pasa- dena)
	Leighton, Al.		Paddock, Chas., Sr. (Pasa- dena)
	Leishman, Wm.		Paglionio, Joe
	Lincoln High School		Parkinson, John
	Lindenbaum, P. J.		Patch, H. K. (Phoenix, Arizona)
	Lippincott, C. H.		Patterson, J. Neil
	Lodge, F. (Redlands)		Paulson, L. L.
	Loftus, Frank L.		Paulson, Robert
	Long, James I.		Penley, J. C.
	Lopizich, John		
	Louisson, Wm.		

<i>Quotas</i>	<i>Amounts</i>	<i>Quotas</i>	<i>Amounts</i>
\$25,000. LOS ANGELES, CAL. (<i>Continued</i>)			
Perkins, G., Jr.		Smith, Wm. E.	
Perkins, H. L.		Smithers, Chester C.	
Peterson, C. A.		Snyder, F. A.	
Peyton, H. O.		Snyder, J. S.	
Phillips, Dr. C.		Snyder, Dr. Wm. H.	
Pickrell, A. J.		Southworth, Dr. H. E.	
Polasti, R. B.,		Speich, F. H. (Riverside)	
Pollock, Max		Spier, S. S.	
Porteous, Henry		Spottswood, Dr. E. W.	
Porter, W. E. (Denver,		Sprecher, James G.	
Colo.)		Stephan, Albert F.	
Pottorff, H. M.		Stern, Jacob	
Powers, Chas. F.		Stevens, Chas.	
Powers, John		Stewart, R. W.	
Powers, Mrs. John		Stone, Chas. (Redlands)	
Pozzo, Emily		Straube, Wm. B.	
Provost, W. E.		Students, Hollywood	
Quigley, Geo.		Tail, J. B. (Brody, Texas)	
Rebard, A. K.		Talle, F. H.	
Retzer, Dick		Tatum, C. C. C.	
Retzer, Geo., Jr.		Teeple, Fred	
Reynolds, W. J.		Thatcher, Fred	
Rheinhold, B.		Thom, E. P.	
Richards, Alma		Thomas, J. D. (Olive)	
Risden, C. W.		Thompson, D. H.	
Robbins, A. C., Jr. (Stanford		Thomson, H. M.	
Univ.)		Thorm	
Robbins, Jesse		Thurpen, C. Van Ben	
Roberts, E. D.		Treavor, John	
Robinson, Sam		Tripp, C. A. (Redlands)	
Rockefeller, Howard		Tummonds, W. J.	
Roesch, C. A.		Tupman, W. I.	
Roof, Joe		Tweedy, Dr. A. M.	
Ruggle, Charles S.		Underwood, H. C.	
Salinger, V. R.		Vail, Eddie	
Salision, A. S.		Valentine, W. L.	
Schiffman, A. F.		Vyrola, Albert	
Schneider, J. M.		Walling, B. F.	
Schrim, R. J.		Warner, Roy P.	
Schumacher, F. G.		Waters, A. J.	
Scott, Joseph		Watson, Harry W.	
Seeley Co., Roy C.		Wayne, Claude A.	
Shanley, Mike		Weaver, Buck (Redlands)	
Shaw, Jno. H.		Weaver, Robert	
Shaw, T. B.		Weaver, Sylvester L.	
Shettler, L. F.		Wendt, Wm. (Laguna	
Shillingford, J. B.		Beach)	
Shortsleeve, W. H.		Werks, John D.	
Siegel, Fred		West, Wm.	
Silver, B.		Weyl, E. M.	
Skinner, John		Wheeler, Walla	
Sleight, Wm.		White, J. St. Paul	
Slipper, James		Whiteley, H. H.	
Smith, Don		Wiley, J. D.	
Smith, Jesse		Williams, Ben	
Smith, R. C. P.		Williams, Earle	
		Williams, Ney	

<i>Quotas</i>	<i>Amounts</i>	<i>Quotas</i>	<i>Amounts</i>
\$25,000. LOS ANGELES, CAL. (Continued)		Platt, G. S.	\$5.00
Willis, R.		Raynesford & Keene	5.00
Wilson, Jack		Reed, Katharine	
Wilton, G. R.		Speer	5.00
Wing, W. E.		Robare, H. W.	5.00
Woerner, Chas. J.		Rosenberg & Co.	5.00
Wollwine, J. E.		Shiplot, A. T.	5.00
Worthington, H.		Siever, Dr. Leonard	5.00
Total Button Sales & Cont. \$2020.00		Tetzlaff, Teddy	5.00
From Tournament of Roses		Union Lithograph Co.	5.00
Olympic Try-out		Vail & Eldridge	5.00
Advertising in Program		Waterhouse, Robert G.	5.00
Coffin, H. W.	\$1.00	Western Supply Co.	5.00
Freston, Herbert	2.00	White, A. M.	5.00
Watson, Mabel	2.00	Worley, W. W.	5.00
Anderson Service Station	5.00	Peggy Anne	7.50
Asphaltum & Oil Refining Co.	5.00	Allen, Wm. H. Jr.	10.00
Atterbury, Greenwood	5.00	Anderson, Carl	10.00
Austin, John C.	5.00	Army & Navy Store	10.00
Auto Car Sales Co.	5.00	Broadway, L. A.	10.00
Bentel, Geo. R.	5.00	Broadway Bros.	10.00
Carter, J. Asher	5.00	Bradner, B. U.	10.00
Dodge, Albert	5.00	Bressee Bros.	10.00
Donaldson, A. C.	5.00	Brown, W. A.	10.00
Dorn-Sykes Co.	5.00	California Hospital	10.00
Eastern Junk Co.	5.00	Carter Automobile Works	10.00
Gift Shop	5.00	Chambers, Geo. D.	10.00
Globe Dairy Lunch	5.00	Cline, Sheriff J. C.	10.00
Harper & Davidson	5.00	College of Chiropractice	10.00
Howard, G. W.	5.00	Doran, E. A. Oil Co.	10.00
Ives & Warren	5.00	Drake, Riley & Thomas	10.00
Jennings, R. P.	5.00	Durke, W. H.	10.00
Kennebec Cafeteria	5.00	Friedell, Clemens	10.00
Klingston, Wm.	5.00	Germo. Mfg. Co.	10.00
Legakes, Jas. P.	5.00	Goodell & Mead	10.00
Lobinger, Dr. Andrew	5.00	Goshen, W. S.	10.00
Moody Pie Co.	5.00	Haldeman, Harry	10.00
Moore, Jos. A.	5.00	Hudson, F. M.	10.00
Moulton, R. H. & Co.	5.00	Lieberg & Sons	10.00
Mueller, Oscar C.	5.00	Logan & Bryan	10.00
Narlan, A. Michael	5.00	Los Angeles Fire Works Co.	10.00
Newberry Electric Co.	5.00	Los Angeles Furniture Co.	10.00
Parker, Austin H.	5.00	Los Angeles Title Insurance Co.	10.00
Pasadena Wrecking Co.	5.00		
Payne, D. W. & Son	5.00		

<i>Quotas</i>	<i>Amounts</i>	<i>Quotas</i>	<i>Amounts</i>
\$25,000. LOS ANGELES, CAL. (Continued)			
MacDonald, J.		Harris, W. J.	\$15.00
Wiseman	\$10.00	Keller Bros.	15.00
McLoughlin,		Filey, E. J.	15.00
Bundy & Sinsa-		Pauley Motor Co.	15.00
bough	10.00	Reed, L. C. Co.	15.00
Nichol, Allen P.	10.00	Simpson, George	15.00
Nutting, E. M.	10.00	Southerland Bev-	
O'Hara & Liver-		age Co.	15.00
more	10.00	Taylor, W. E.	15.00
Olive St. Garage	10.00	Western Auto	
Pacific Ball Bear-		Electric Co.	15.00
ing Co.	10.00	Hollis, Jas. B.	17.50
Pacific Door &		Indistructo Lug-	
Sash Co.	10.00	gage Co.	17.50
Packard, H. A.	10.00	Meese & Gott-	
Pasadena Biscuit		fried	17.50
Co.	10.00	Fry, Geo. R.	20.00
Pierce Bros. Co.	10.00	Montgomery, E.	
Portsmouth Hotel	10.00	A.	20.00
Potter Bros. Co.	10.00	Pasadena Ice Co.	20.00
Quaker Cafeteria	10.00	Arnold, Harold	25.00
Reser, Dewey	10.00	Austin-Murphy	
Rivers Bros. Co.	10.00	Co.	25.00
Rogers Brown Co.	10.00	Bekins Storage	25.00
Rowntree, John	10.00	Berger & Carter	25.00
Sills, Morton	10.00	Blythe-Witter Co.	25.00
Simpson, Russell	10.00	Bristol Taxi Co.	25.00
Smith, Carlin	10.00	Brown, C. G. Co.	25.00
Stevens, Page &		Brown, Harring-	
Sterling	10.00	ton	25.00
Stillwell Auto Ser-		Brown, Walter M.	
vice	10.00	Co.	25.00
Thayer, E. W.	10.00	Buxton, Lynn	25.00
Toberman, C. E.	10.00	Clark & Coberly	25.00
Townsend, Jas. R.	10.00	Clarke, Geo. A.	
Union Terminal		Co.	25.00
Warehouse	10.00	Cogswell, P.F.	25.00
Walker, Irving M.	10.00	Collier, J. E.	25.00
Washburn, Bryant	10.00	Cravens, John S.	25.00
Weiman, Rita	10.00	Crescent Cream-	
Foulke, L. S.	12.50	ery Co.	25.00
Bandini, Ralph	15.00	Damon, C. J.	25.00
Beach, George A.	15.00	Dowd, H. H.	25.00
Bear, Brown, Par-		Dustin-Roman	
sons Co.	15.00	Auto Top Co.	25.00
Brown, Herbert	15.00	Elliott & Horne	25.00
California Secur-		Farnum, Dustin	25.00
ity Loan Co.	15.00	Grace Motor Co.	25.00
Creller, W. F.	15.00	Hamlin, Ralph Co.	25.00
Crown City Bak-		Hauser Packing	
ery	15.00	Co.	25.00
Fahy, Atterbury		Hellman, Irving	
Co.	15.00	H.	25.00
Grove, C. Elmer	15.00	Herbert, W. P.	
Hancock, M. I.	15.00	Co.	25.00
		Hoffman, Paul Co.	25.00

<i>Quotas</i>	<i>Amounts</i>	<i>Quotas</i>	<i>Amounts</i>
\$25,500. LOS ANGELES, CAL. (Continued)			
Hogan Co.	\$25.00	Magnin I. & Co.	\$30.00
Hopper, Chas. B.	25.00	Nettleton Co.	30.00
Hunsake & Wood-		Pennant Oil &	
mancy	25.00	Grease Co.	30.00
Jevne, H. Co.	25.00	Reynolds, Lyon	30.00
Jovita Hotel	25.00	Soloman's Penny	
Kendall, B. O. Co.	25.00	Dance	30.00
Lawson, Dr. L. H.	25.00	Symphony Orches-	
Leavitt, J. W.	25.00	tra	30.00
Los Robles Ga-		Thurman, Mary	30.00
rage	25.00	Vogue Co.	30.00
Lyon Fireproof		Warnerlite Co.	30.00
Storage Co.	25.00	Honan, W. J.	33.00
Mayer, A. J.	25.00	McKinney Blue	
Metcalf & Ryan	25.00	Print	33.00
Montgomery, E.		California Fire-	
W.	25.00	proof Storage	40.00
Offer, L. S.	25.00	Crystal Cafeteria	40.00
Pacific Ry. Electric		Harris & Frank	40.00
Co.	25.00	Nordlinger, Louis	40.00
Pasadena Ford		Wolfelt Co., C. H.	40.00
Agency	25.00	Blankenhorn-	
Porter, Wm.	25.00	Hunter Co.	50.00
Puente Oil Co.	25.00	Braden Preserv-	
Renstrom, Frank		ing Co.	50.00
O.	25.00	Campeau, Frank	50.00
St. John, L. L.	25.00	Chaffee, H. G. Co.	50.00
Sanitary Gold Seal		Clayton, Ethel	50.00
Dairy	25.00	Feagans & Co.	50.00
Schaufele, Emma	25.00	Globe Mills	50.00
Siebrecht, Henry	25.00	Hellman, Marco	50.00
Slayden, H. R.		Hotel del Coro-	
Co.	25.00	nado	50.00
Spaulding, A. G.		Hull Motor Co.	50.00
Bros.	25.00	Maryland Hotel	50.00
Staats, W. R. Co.	25.00	Murphy, W. K.	50.00
Standard Oil Co.	25.00	Normand, Mabel	50.00
Stowell Hotel	25.00	Overseas Club	50.00
Vroman, A. C.,		Rogers, R. I.	50.00
Inc.	25.00	Sale, L. D.	50.00
Whittier, M. H.	25.00	Spaulding, S. M.	50.00
Crocker & Quigley	30.00	Staats-Macy Co.	50.00
Cudahy Packing		Brock & Co	60.00
Co.	30.00	Fink & Co., Harry	60.00
Dumas, Vern	30.00	Holt, Jack	60.00
Entenmann Jew-		Layne & Bowler	60.00
elry Co.	30.00	Stewart, Anita	60.00
Federal Grocery		Troy Motor Sales	
Co.	30.00	Co.	60.00
Gilmore, A. G.	30.00	Tufts, Lyons &	
Hammond Lum-		Co.	60.00
ber Co.	30.00	Allen, T. V. Co.	64.00
Hartsook	30.00	Elbe, Walter	75.00
Hawley, Wanda	30.00	Lee, Don	75.00
Hollywood Laun-			
dry	30.00		

<i>Quotas</i>	<i>Amounts</i>	<i>Quotas</i>	<i>Amounts</i>
\$25,000. LOS ANGELES, CAL. (<i>Continued</i>)		<i>Less Expenses of</i>	
American Petro-		Los Angeles Com.	\$1,489.90
leum Co.	\$100.00		
Boulatour, J. E.	100.00	Total collected for A.O.C.	\$7,693.14
Coco Cola Co.	100.00	A.O.C. Cash on hand	
Doyle, Jack	100.00	in Los Angeles	1,293.14
Dyas, B. H. Co.	100.00		
Farnum, Wm.	100.00	Total paid to A.O.C.	\$6,400.00
Los Angeles Base-			
ball Club	100.00	\$5,000. MILWAUKEE, WIS.	
Nelson & Price	100.00	Liginer, Walter H.	\$10.00
Nazimova, Alla	100.00	Wisconsin University	
Pasadena Clear-		(credited to Chicago)	
ing House	100.00		
Pickford, Mary		Total paid to A. O. C.	\$10.00
Co.	100.00		
Reid, Wallace	100.00	\$5,000. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.	
Spreckels Savage		Minneapolis Athletic	
Tire Co.	100.00	Club	\$100.00
U. S. Grant Hotel	100.00	Exhibition Ball Game	
Knights of Pyth-		Tickets Sold by:	
ias & Elks	122.60	Minneapolis Base Ball	
Long Beach Con-		Club (George K.	
solidated Oil		Belden, Pres.)	
Co.	150.00	Minikahda Club (H.	
May Allison &		L. Hankinson, Pres.)	
Metro Co.	221.00	Interlachen Country	
Redlands, Citi-		Club (George K.	
zens of	\$426.87	Labatt, Pres.)	
		Minneapolis Golf Club	
		(John Hunter, Pres.)	
		Y. M. C. A.	
Total from		Total Receipts	914.81
Advertising	\$7,342.97		
Gate Receipts	6,489.71	Total paid to A.O.C.	\$1,014.81
Sale of Pro-			
grams	408.79	\$5,000. NEW ORLEANS, LA.	
Miscellaneous	218.72	Benedetto, L. di, Jr.	\$1.00
		Benedetto, S. di	1.00
		Fisk, Wm.	1.00
Total Receipts		Giglio, Chas.	1.00
from Try-		Jacobs, L.	1.00
outs	\$14,460.19	Schairer, Lewis	1.00
Less Expenses		Soniat, Dr. J. M.	1.00
of Program	5,413.79	Dumser, A.	2.00
		Parra, Jolin	2.00
	\$9,046.40	Schiro, Lucas	2.00
Less Expenses		Andrews, Claiborne	5.00
of medals,		Avegno, H. L.	5.00
ushers, pub-		Balenci, L. L.	5.00
licity, etc.	1,883.36	Beier, F. J.	5.00
		Bering, C. L. (Houston,	
Balance paid to A.O.C.		Texas)	5.00
from Tournament		Bering, T. Co. (Houston,	
of Roses Try-out	\$7,163.04	Texas)	5.00
		*Bond, R. A. (Houston,	
	\$9,183.04	Texas)	5.00

<i>Quotas</i>	<i>Amounts</i>	<i>Quotas</i>	<i>Amounts</i>
\$100,000. NEW YORK CITY, N.Y. (<i>Con'd</i>)			
Cooke, C. S.	\$5.00	Gibbs, Capt. A.	\$5.00
Cooke, Jas. B.	5.00	Gibbs, A. W.	5.00
Cooper, E. M.	5.00	Gibney, H. P.	5.00
Coughlin, D. F.	5.00	Gifford, John J.	5.00
Cowley, Mrs. C. C.	5.00	Gompers, Samuel	5.00
Crawford, Jas. J.	5.00	Grady, J. I.	5.00
Crew, Rexford	5.00	Gray, H.	5.00
Cuthbert, P. F.	5.00	Gray, M. H.	5.00
Daley, D. M.	5.00	Grayson, C. Y.	5.00
Dalton, Chris J.	5.00	Green, J. D.	5.00
Daneri, Arthur A.	5.00	Greene, J. M.	5.00
Danzis, G.	5.00	Grieman, Howard	5.00
Davis, Capt. Albert W.	5.00	Grimow, Wm. R., Jr.	5.00
Davis, B. H.	5.00	Guggenheim, Edmund A.	5.00
Davis, George M., Jr.	5.00	Guild, Robert	5.00
Daunenbergl, Harry	5.00	Guthrie, David J.	5.00
Dearden, A. V.	5.00	Hagar, W. S.	5.00
Dearden, Dr. J. E.	5.00	Hagarty, W. F.	5.00
DeBaun, A. E.	5.00	Hall, H. J., Jr.	5.00
Delaney, Fred J.	5.00	Hally, Thomas	5.00
Detering, Frank	5.00	Hammer, Mabel White	5.00
Devin, E. F.	5.00	Hammer, Major Wm. J.	5.00
Dickerson, Col. Howard C.	5.00	Hannan, D. E.	5.00
Dickstein, Samuel	5.00	Hardenbrook, F. L.	5.00
Dieges, Lt. Robt. T.	5.00	Hardie, A. R.	5.00
Dieges, Mrs. Robt. T.	5.00	Hart, E. W.	5.00
Disbrow, Jos. P.	5.00	Hashagen, D.	5.00
Ditman, E. W.	5.00	Hastings Pavement Co.	5.00
Dobby, Wm.	5.00	Heggin, C. M.	5.00
Dolan, John J.	5.00	Heinig, P.	5.00
Dolan, J. T.	5.00	Hepbron, Geo. T.	5.00
Donohue, Chas. D.	5.00	Hepper, A.	5.00
Donohue, Jas. M.	5.00	Herbert, W. H.	5.00
Dooling, Miss F. E.	5.00	Hill, H. F.	5.00
Doyle, J. T.	5.00	Hill, L. S.	5.00
Dreyer, E. R.	5.00	Hilliard, Fred	5.00
Dubois, Major C. A.	5.00	Hirsh, Harvey	5.00
Eldredge, S. D.	5.00	Hirsh, Leon R.	5.00
Ellery, E., Jr.	5.00	Hogeboom, J. L.	5.00
Elliot, C. A.	5.00	Holly, W. O.	5.00
Epstein, Charlotte	5.00	Holton, W. B., Jr.	5.00
Fahys, J.	5.00	Horkheimer, E. D.	5.00
Falls, C. B.	5.00	Hubbard, E. W.	5.00
Fehlhaber, Wm., Jr.	5.00	Hughes, J. W.	5.00
Fell, H. R.	5.00	Hulburt, Murray	5.00
Ferrar, J.	5.00	Humphrey, R. W.	5.00
Fett, H. C.	5.00	Hunt, Fred	5.00
Fink, Hal	5.00	Hurley, J. S.	5.00
Flegenheimer, Adi	5.00	Hurtzig, E. H.	5.00
Frank, Howard	5.00	Hutchins, Francis S.	5.00
Freeman, Clarence R.	5.00	Hynes, Lt.-Col., E. J.	5.00
Freund, Harry & Bros.	5.00	Hynes, Edward J., Jr.	5.00
Fulmer, Mrs. Glydie	5.00	James, Darwin R., Jr.	5.00
Gabriel, E.	5.00	Jaycox, W. H.	5.00
Gally, A.	5.00	Jeanne, Leon	5.00
Gelunt, H. R.	5.00	Jennings, F. D.	5.00
		Johnson, S. H.	5.00

<i>Quotas</i>	<i>Amounts</i>	<i>Quotas</i>	<i>Amounts</i>
\$100,000. NEW YORK CITY, N.Y. (Con'd)			
Johnston, K.	\$5.00	Midgley, Isabella C.	\$5.00
Jones, A. A.	5.00	Miegs, Harry L.	5.00
Jones, L. L.	5.00	Mirsky, Leo P.	5.00
Jorgenson, B.	5.00	Moore, A. Harry	5.00
Kane, P. J.	5.00	Moore, Roy	5.00
Kearney, Leo I.	5.00	Moore, T. J.	5.00
Keating, Geo. T.	5.00	Morley, A. B.	5.00
Keer, Robert, Jr.	5.00	Moss, Edward B.	5.00
Kelley, Don M.	5.00	Mufield, A. W.	5.00
Kennedy, John E.	5.00	Munford, A. W. H.	5.00
Kennedy, R. W.	5.00	McCarthy, P.	5.00
Kernochen, Marshall	5.00	McDermott, C. J.	5.00
Kert, Mark	5.00	McGall, Albert	5.00
Kiley, W. A.	5.00	McHugh, John J.	5.00
Kirby, Thos. E.	5.00	McInerney, Jas.	5.00
Kirby, Wilhelmine	5.00	McKeever, Wm. H.	5.00
Klein, Martin A.	5.00	Naylor, G. W., Jr.	5.00
Kline, C. E.	5.00	Neffert, Maurice	5.00
Knoff, Alfred A.	5.00	Neher, Miss J. E.	5.00
Knox, Arthur	5.00	Norton, J. T.	5.00
Koehler, F. F.	5.00	Norton, J. P.	5.00
Kriz, F.	5.00	Nygaard, B.	5.00
Kruse, Ernest	5.00	Nygaard, Isak	5.00
Kurzman, H. B.	5.00	Obermayer, C. J.	5.00
Laning, Capt. Harris	5.00	Obertubbesing, Herman	5.00
Lediard, C.	5.00	Ohnewold, G. H.	5.00
Lee, G. H.	5.00	Okly, J. H.	5.00
Lehman, A.	5.00	Owens, James T.	5.00
Lehman, A. L.	5.00	Palmer, C. M.	5.00
Lehrfeld, Wm. F.	5.00	Parks, Jas.	5.00
Lenge, Chas. A.	5.00	Peat, John	5.00
Leuschner, Gus	5.00	Pelzer, Wm.	5.00
Levis, Arthur B.	5.00	Pendas, J. M.	5.00
Levy, Harry M.	5.00	Pfeiffer, W. M.	5.00
Linde, Geo.	5.00	Phi Kappa Psi Fraternity	
Loomis, Guy	5.00	(Columbia)	5.00
Loomis, Sherman	5.00	Prandfoot, Wm. A.	5.00
Lord, Alice	5.00	Priess, Mrs. K. H.	5.00
Lorenz, Rose A.	5.00	Raynor, Harold M.	5.00
Lovell, I. J.	5.00	Raynor, Isabel	5.00
Ludewig, F.	5.00	Read, J. S.	5.00
Lyman, Chas. A.	5.00	Remer, Dick	5.00
Lyons, Arthur S.	5.00	Rice, I. N., Jr.	5.00
Lyons, John D.	5.00	Richter, Chas.	5.00
Maccabe, F.	5.00	Riggin, Mrs. Alex.	5.00
Macdonald, W. H.	5.00	Ripley, Sidney, D.	5.00
Magner, T. F.	5.00	Robbins, Jeremiah	5.00
Marsh, John B.	5.00	Roberts, Chas. E.	5.00
Mathews, Geo. P.	5.00	Romer, M.	5.00
Meeks, J. L.	5.00	Roosbach, W. F.	5.00
Mende, Chas. H.	5.00	Rose, R.	5.00
Menline, J. S.	5.00	Ruby, Fred	5.00
Menzies, R. J.	5.00	Rumpf, Jolin W.	5.00
Merritt, Ethel	5.00	Sand, H. A. L.	5.00
Meuser, A.	5.00	Scatt, A. D.	5.00
Meyer, L. S.	5.00	Schaefer, Chas., Jr.	5.00
		Schaefer, Mrs. Chas.	5.00

<i>Quotas</i>	<i>Amounts</i>	<i>Quotas</i>	<i>Amounts</i>
\$100,000. NEW YORK CITY, N.Y. (<i>Con'd</i>)		Weber, Wm. J.	\$5.00
Schneider, Geo.	\$5.00	Weeks, Mrs. Basten P.	5.00
Schnible, Fred	5.00	Weideman, Geo.	5.00
Scholle, Howard A.	5.00	Weis, Theo.	5.00
Schoomaker, Leon M.	5.00	Weller, Chas. F.	5.00
Schumann, C. S.	5.00	Wells, W. M.	5.00
Schwartz, H. A.	5.00	Wheeler, E. E.	5.00
Schwartz, H. J.	5.00	White, G. R.	5.00
Schwartz, Samuel	5.00	White, George W.	5.00
Seem, Dr. H. M.	5.00	White, W. P.	5.00
Semon, R. A.	5.00	Whitney, P. A.	5.00
Shapiro, Isadore	5.00	William, L. W.	5.00
Sherman, B. F.	5.00	William, S. W.	5.00
Simons, Seward A.	5.00	Winant, W. A.	5.00
Slocum, H. W.	5.00	Wood, Arthur C.	5.00
Smith, Mr.	5.00	Woodward, J. F.	5.00
Smith, L. H.	5.00	Woodruff, J. P.	5.00
Smith, Polly (Miss)	5.00	Wunderle, P.	5.00
Solomon, George	5.00	Zerega, F. L.	5.00
Squibb, E. H.	5.00	Niedner, Chas.	7.00
Stahl, Adolph	5.00	Arkell & Douglass Inc.	10.00
Stark, M. V.	5.00	Arnold, Joseph V.	10.00
Stevens, L. C.	5.00	Auchincloss, Charles C.	10.00
Stevens, T. F.	5.00	Beckwith, J. T.	10.00
Stewart, Wm. Rhineland	5.00	Bendemagel, J. F.	10.00
Stoddard, Charles H.	5.00	Benjamin, Henry P.	10.00
Strand, E. H.	5.00	Betts, R. G.	10.00
Stuart, W. D.	5.00	Bonyun, H. A.	10.00
Sullivan, J. O.	5.00	Brand & Oppenheimer	10.00
Sullivan, T. J.	5.00	Brigham, H. M.	10.00
Sussman, Samuel	5.00	Burleson, C. E.	10.00
Swan, H.	5.00	Canty, T. J.	10.00
Swan, J. L.	5.00	Chapman, W. C.	10.00
Taylor, Ray	5.00	Compton, George	10.00
Teschner, Ruth	5.00	Curtis, Chas.	10.00
Thomas, R.	5.00	Davie, Preston	10.00
Titcomb, G. W.	5.00	DeBost, Wm. L.	10.00
Todd, C. G.	5.00	Deeves, Richard A.	10.00
Torrance, Henry	5.00	Fehlhaber, Edna	10.00
Trotter, C. S.	5.00	Fehlhaber, Wm.	10.00
Uehlinger, H.	5.00	Folsom Arms Co.	10.00
Untermeyer, Alvin	5.00	Folsom, C. S.	10.00
Untermeyer, Eugene	5.00	Ford, H. W.	10.00
Untermeyer, Walter	5.00	Fougera, E., & Co.	10.00
Valentine, Morris	5.00	Garrey, L. J.	10.00
Van Gorden, J. W.	5.00	German American Coffee	
Vernon, Charles H.	5.00	Co.	10.00
Vickers, Chas. W.	5.00	Groesbeck, Herbert	10.00
Von Elm, H. C.	5.00	Guggenheim Untermyer	
Von Nordorf	5.00	& Marshall	10.00
Walbridge, G. O.	5.00	Guinan, B. A.	10.00
Wallace, G. F.	5.00	Halsey, C. D., & Co.	10.00
Walsh, John J.	5.00	Hardie, J. R.	10.00
Wandula, Jos.	5.00	Hayes, J. A.	10.00
Ward, Thomas J.	5.00	Jacobas, F.	10.00
Ward, W. J.	5.00	Judge, Joe W.	10.00
Weaver, E. P.	5.00		

<i>Quotas</i>	<i>Amounts</i>	<i>Quotas</i>	<i>Amounts</i>
\$100,000. NEW YORK CITY, N.Y. (<i>Con'd</i>)			
Kemp, J. S.	\$10.00	Barnes, George N.	\$25.00
Knickerbocker Fuel Co.	10.00	Black, R. Clifford	25.00
Kress, H. L.	10.00	Blaine, James G., Jr.	25.00
Kunz, George F.	10.00	Bijur, S. H.	25.00
Lahy, B.	10.00	Bower, J. A.	25.00
Lockett, A. H.	10.00	Cohen, Sydney	25.00
Locomobile Co. of Amer-		Commonwealth Chemical	
ica	10.00	Corporation	25.00
Luckenback, E. F.	10.00	Compagne, Morana	25.00
Marx, A.	10.00	Connell, H. S.	25.00
Mills, A. G.	10.00	Doherty, Henry, & Co.	25.00
Mulhlenberg, Mrs. A. T.	10.00	Edie, Richard, Jr.	25.00
Mulligan, J. V.	10.00	Edrington, W. R.	25.00
Noyes, L. Raymond	10.00	Griswold, W. E. S.	25.00
Palmer, Edgar	10.00	Halsted, E. S., & Co.	25.00
Peckham, Wheeler H.	10.00	Langley, W. C.	25.00
Price, Frank M.	10.00	Levitt, Charles H.	25.00
Quinn, Wm. F.	10.00	Low & Hughes	25.00
Radigan, W. H.	10.00	Lowell, James B.	25.00
Reed, W. Clarence	10.00	Manning, G. R.	25.00
Rice, R. C.	10.00	Mansfield, Howard	25.00
Robinson, G. J.	10.00	McGovern, John T.	25.00
Rogers, Edmund P.	10.00	New Jersey Zinc Co.	25.00
Rosalky, Harry W.	10.00	Osborn, A. Perry	25.00
Sayles, Chas.	10.00	Osborn, Wm. Church	25.00
Smile, Albert R., Jr.	10.00	Panapolo, George	25.00
Soktol, T. J.	10.00	Pittinan, Trabue	25.00
Stern, Albert	10.00	Rice, Julian	25.00
Stout, Joseph S.	10.00	Ridgway, I. W. E.	25.00
Stuart, J. P.	10.00	Stevens, Lester	25.00
Tate, Alfred O.	10.00	Sutton, Florence Macy	25.00
Thompson, J. A.	10.00	Sweets Steel Co.	25.00
Tienken, Wm.	10.00	Trask, Spencer & Co.	25.00
Tipton, H. D.	10.00	U. S. Printing & Litho-	
Vail, E. L.	10.00	graphing Co.	25.00
Van Winkle, A.	10.00	Von Daunenber, R.	25.00
Wandel, C.	10.00	Weld, Edward M.	25.00
Watson, John T.	10.00	Wing & Evans	25.00
Weed, Richmond	10.00	Wingate, George W.	25.00
Wetmore, John C.	10.00	Wood, Chalmers	25.00
Whitlock Cordage Co.	10.00	Deignan, John (6 Buttons)	30.00
Whitney, Richard	10.00	Riverdale Country School	
Young, James H.	10.00	(Mr. Hackett)	36.65
Benney, Ed.	15.00	Baldwin, Jos. C.	50.00
Richard, C. B., & Co.	15.00	Bird, S. Hinman	50.00
Schaefer, Charles	15.00	Blair, Insley J.	50.00
Thomas, H. S.	15.00	Bogue, Morton L.	50.00
Whitney, Caspar	15.00	Brashear, P. C.	50.00
De Forrest, Johnston	20.00	Brice, Kirk W.	50.00
Earle, R. W.	20.00	Brown, Thacher M.	50.00
Mitchell, Cornelius Von E.	20.00	Burr, Winthrop	50.00
Paddock Co., J. H.	20.00	Caesar, Chas. M.	50.00
Stumpf, Jacob W.	20.00	Chisholm & Chapman	50.00
Worden, J. Lorimer	20.00	Clust, Prosper	50.00
Adee, George T.	25.00	Dearborn, Fred M.	50.00
		DeCoppet & Doremus	50.00

<i>Quotas</i>	<i>Amounts</i>	<i>Quotas</i>	<i>Amounts</i>
\$100,000. NEW YORK CITY, N.Y. (<i>Con'd</i>)		Stauffen, Ernest, Jr.	\$100.00
Fish, Albert R.	\$50.00	Stewart, Louis	100.00
Flynn, M. J.	50.00	Welanetz Co.	100.00
Goadby, W. H.	50.00	Guth, John	120.00
Goodrich, David M.	50.00	Altman, B. & Co.	150.00
Gould, Charles W.	50.00	Harvey, Chas. J.	150.00
Greene, C. Douglas	50.00	Sloane, Wm. M.	150.00
Gwathmay & Co.	50.00	Barbour, W. W.	200.00
Hall, Frank	50.00	Cohen, Wm. W.	200.00
Hart & Haupt	50.00	Rice, Mrs. Isaac	200.00
Hardenbergh, Wm. P.	50.00	Baker, George F., Jr.	250.00
Harris & Fuller	50.00	Bowman, John McE.	250.00
Housman, A. A.	50.00	Curtiss, Julian W.	250.00
Johnson & Wood	50.00	N. Y. Curb Market	335.00
Keech & Co.	50.00	Consolidated Stock Ex-	
Lewisohn Bros.	50.00	change	500.00
Manson & Co., Thos. L.	50.00	Morgan & Co., J. P.	500.00
Mapes, C. H.	50.00	Spalding, J. W.	500.00
Marshall & Co., Robt. P.	50.00	Crescent Athletic Club,	
Pierrepont, Robert L.	50.00	Brooklyn, \$903.94	
Potter, J. Fuller	50.00	(Credited to Individual	
Pyle, James McAlpin	50.00	Members)	
Pynchon & Co.	50.00	Armour, Allison	1,000.00
Randolph, Edmund &		Claffin, John	1,000.00
Charles	50.00	Garvin, Francis P.	1,000.00
Roberts, Clifford C.	50.00	Thomas E. Kirby	1,000.00
Sanger, Louis B.	50.00	Guggenheim, S. R.	5,000.00
Scott, Walter	50.00	Thompson, Col. Robt.	
Stillman, W. N.	50.00	M.	5,000.00
Todd, W. H.	50.00	Metropolitan Ass'n, A.	
Wardwell, Allen	50.00	A. U.	
Welsh, George W.	50.00	Grace Athletic Club	5.00
Whitney, H. N. & Son	50.00	O'Ryan Athletic	
Whitney, Richard & Co.	50.00	League (G. R. Ma-	
Wrenn, Robert D.	50.00	son)	5.00
Young, George H.	50.00	Princeton Athletic	
Phoel & Schaller	59.25	Ass'n	5.00
Rubien, Frederick W.	75.00	Public Schools, No. 36	
Detmold, Wm. L.	90.00	and 37, N. Y. C.	5.00
Bache, J. S. & Co.	100.00	Banker's Athletic	
Barney, C. D.	100.00	League	10.00
Buckner, M. O.	100.00	St. George's Club	10.00
Carlisle, Jay	100.00	Sterling Athletic Club	10.00
Dieges, Chas. J.	100.00	Walkers' Club of Am-	
Ehret, George, Jr.	100.00	erica	10.00
Gibson, H. D.	100.00	Wingate Athletic	
Halsey, Chas. B.	100.00	League	10.00
Lehman, Hon. Irving	100.00	Women's Athletic	
Merrall, Walter	100.00	Club (Mrs. J. P.	
Millbank, Dunlevy	100.00	Conley)	10.00
Munson, Frank C.	100.00	Hudson District Ath-	
Post & Flagg	100.00	letic League	15.00
Salmon, Walter J.	100.00	Central Branch, Y. M.	
Simon, Franklin & Co.	100.00	C. A. Swimming	
Sloane, John	100.00	Ass'n	20.00
Slocum, Thomas W.	100.00		

<i>Quotas</i>	<i>Amounts</i>	<i>Quotas</i>	<i>Amounts</i>
\$100,000. NEW YORK CITY, N.Y. (Con'd)			
Am. Legion Post, No. 13	\$25.00	Aldridge, W. H.	
Anchor Athletic Club	25.00	Albright, W. B.	
Catholic Club of West Harlem	25.00	Anderson, R. J.	
Central Athletic Club	25.00	Adrian, J. L., Jr.	
Industrial Athletic Ass'n (Newark)	25.00	Armstrong, C. N.	
Johnson & Johnson Athletic Ass'n (New- ark)	25.00	Adams, C. L.	
Mohawk Athletic Club	25.00	Arrauet, N.	
National Turngemeinde	25.00	Albee, E. F.	
Norwegian Athletic Club	25.00	Aber, Sam. T.	
Prospect Hill School, B'klyn	25.00	Anderson, William B.	
St. John's Club	25.00	Anderson, Alexander L.	
Pastime Athletic Club	30.00	Auer, George J.	
Bronxdale Athletic Club	35.00	Axt, Otto	
Alamac Athletic Club (Lake Hopatcong)	50.00	Baxter, M., Jr.	
James E. Sullivan Offi- cials' Club	50.00	Bradish, G. J.	
N. Y. University Ath- letic Ass'n	50.00	Barnum, A. J.	
Park Dept. (July 4, Collections)	53.64	Buzzini, John S.	
Hollywood Inn Club	65.30	Baxter, H. H.	
Junior Track and Field Championships (Glen- coe Athletic Club)	129.10	Busse, C. S.	
Millrose Athletic Club	500.00	Blake, Henry	
City Athletic Club	550.00	Benson, T. D.	
Boxing Exhibition	1,144.00	Brooks, C. J.	
N. Y. Athletic Club	12,797.00	Bonner, L. K.	
(Contributions of following Members)		Bliss, W. R.	
Alexander, Dr. L. D., Jr.		Boushey, H. A.	
Allen, Wm. A.		Brander, L. W.	
Abbott, Charles E.		Burnham, D. B.	
Adams, William		Baker, William B.	
Ammermuller, J. C.		Bonner, A. J.	
Alexander, E. M.		Black, R. Clifford	
Angell, H. L.		Baker, F. W.	
Alexander, F. D.		Brunn, Cyril K.	
Arend, F. J.		Baylies, F. N.	
Anderson, J. D.		Bustanoby, A. D.	
Atkinson, C. E.		Bolger, J. C.	
Abeel, John H.		Burleigh, A. T.	
Atwell, George J.		Baldwin, H. M.	
Adams, Francis L.		Buff, W. J.	
Adams, S. C.		Baker, George S.	
		Beresford, H. G.	
		Benjamin, C. A.	
		Banks, Warren S.	
		Burns, C.	
		Barker, Lincoln	
		Bradt, James P.	
		Breen, John M.	
		Bassett, William	
		Brewer, John W.	
		Bolles, S. E.	
		Brusstar, James L.	
		Brook, John T.	
		Bellmann, John	
		Bronson, Mayhew W.	
		Barnard, E. Gates	
		Budd, Hudson	
		Brown, Irving W.	
		Boyden, Dwight F.	

<i>Quotas</i>	<i>Amounts</i>	<i>Quotas</i>	<i>Amounts</i>
\$100,000. New York A. C. (N.Y.C.) (<i>Con'd</i>)			
Bassett, Theodore W.		Bruen, O. H.	
Bell, George G.		Buel, E. D.	
Beers, William E.		Bull, E. C.	
Barbour, H. H.		Brown, A. L.	
Bavier, W. N.		Barry, Walter F.	
Burdick, Irving E.		Berg, Charles	
Brandenburg, J. I.		Burnett, H. E.	
Borland, M. S.		Barron, R. P.	
Blodgett, Thos. H.		Byrne, John T.	
Barclay, Douglas M.		Bretz, J. S.	
Blood, Samuel S.		Burr, V. R.	
Brawner, W. P. F.		Bell, J. H.	
Burns, Wm. G.		Burke, W. A.	
Brown, Tracy		Buechner, C. F.	
Blackiston, H. C.		Beranger, George A.	
Bryan, Jr., B. B.		Braun, A. F.	
Bristol, John F. D.		Bosse, P. H.	
Ball, Ernest R.		Benziger, J. P.	
Backies, E. W.		Borden, L. N.	
Blauvelt, W. D.		Buermeyer, H. E.	
Brown, Edwin H.		Barber, C. B.	
Brady, Jr., W. A.		Bernna, Thos. W.	
Brady, Charles L.		Brooks, A. P.	
Bird, W. C.		Bendix, A. K.	
Bishop, J. T.		Boettger, Theo. J.	
Bishop, Mortimer		Breese, Ed. M.	
Boland, John		Bonhag, George V.	
Boland, John N.		Chaves, Jose E.	
Budd, H. A.		Cole, C. B.	
Batterson, J. G.		Corbett, George J.	
Broffe, George L.		Chapman, W. L.	
Beel, Chas. H.		Coleman, E. J. F.	
Brennan, John F.		Creighton, W. V.	
Broenniman, E. G.		Crane, A. M.	
Barrett, R. J.		Crawford, Wm.	
Buess, William		Cochran, J. W.	
Britton, J. J.		Corbett, Matthew	
Barth, Alfred		Castriotis, A. C.	
Blancard, F. J.		Cox, Harry D.	
Bird, Harrison K.		Coff, George W.	
Brigg, H. A.		Chipperfield, J. A.	
Burke, T. C.		Crane, Wm. C.	
Baker, F. J.		Cobb, G. L.	
Bartholomew, John		Cronin, Richard	
Benson, Edwin J.		Connors, Harry R.	
Burns, Sidney H.		Currier, Geo. E.	
Bradley, D. I.		Copelin, E. W.	
Bicknell, G. A.		Chapman, C. E.	
Bernhard, F. T.		Castle, W. A.	
Bourne, George L.		Condon, Richard	
Brumley, Albert		Carey, Thos. F.	
Bindewald, Theo. L.		Cassidy, Frank J.	
Blancard, R. C.		Colbert, M. J.	
Beaver, Wm. L.		Claus, Harold	
Bell, J. T. R.		Cella, Frederick A.	
Budd, Stephen E.		Culter, Condit W.	
		Carse, John B.	

<i>Quotas</i>	<i>Amounts</i>	<i>Quotas</i>	<i>Amounts</i>
\$100,000. New York A.C. (N.Y.C.) (Con'd)			
Cannon, Francis M.		Davis, A. E.	
Cook, E. H.		DeLano, S. P.	
Cremins, James		Dunkak, Henry	
Connellan, Thos. J.		Dartt, W. H.	
Challenger, Edgar O.		Doherty, Harry J.	
Chippendale, A. W.		Donovan, R. J.	
Chapin, W. W.		Dolan, Enos S.	
Callahan, Eugene J.		Diefenthaler, Chas. E.	
Cook, Howard B.		Dunham, F. C.	
Cole, Edward F.		deGraff, R. H.	
Chase, Jr., O. J.		Duffy, J. Gibbon	
Cosgrave, J. O. H.		Dunn, Homer A.	
Clark, Geo. C.		Donovan, Jos. P.	
Conklin, A. J.		Dalton, Chris. J.	
Casey, J. S.		Decker, T. W.	
Cruger, Bertram		Demerest, Geo. W.	
Carter, R. A.		Dawson, R.	
Callen, E. F.		Derrick, Geo. W.	
Cook, A. H.		Dugan, Geo. A.	
Case, A. H.		Diedel, H. R.	
Cherry, N.		Detmold, W. L.	
Cross, A. A.		Donaldson, Blake	
Cassebeer, T.		Dickinson, F. S.	
Colfax, A. E.		Delamater, C. H.	
Courtney, C. E.		Dickey, W. E.	
Carroll, James F.		Daniels, A. B.	
Chevalier, T. Frank		Dempsey, Louis	
Chambers, Matthew P.		Dailey, W. M.	
Cremins, L. C.		Dailey, Jr., W. M.	
Chorpenning, Geo.		Delehanty, W. R.	
Coolican, O.		Dezell, John F.	
Campbell, Jasper A.		Donohue, A. J.	
Conlon, F. X.		Donnell, F. O.	
Curie, Charles		Dye, J. S.	
Chipperfield, J. A.		DeGrot, C. S.	
Ceribelli, S. C.		Dempsey, John F.	
Carroll, J. J.		Davies, Jno. M.	
Connors, John F.		Dugro, Francis A.	
Colbert, N. J.		Donaldson, F. E.	
Curran, B. J.		Dutcher, R. W.	
Clark, W. T.		Doherry, Jr., E. L.	
Cox, H. D.		Dierks, H.	
Crank, H. A.		Dellinger, C. F.	
Carpenter, L. G. W.		Downes, Al.	
Cornell, A. L.		Dikes, G. B.	
Conley, W. H.		Doherty, Harry J.	
Clark, Edward S.		Devine, John	
Cooney, P. H.		Dollman, Earnest A.	
Crotois, Fred E.		Dow, H. G.	
Coughlan, L. J.		Dorian, Frank	
Clark, W. T.		Daniels, H. C.	
Cunningham, F. DeL.		Dorkey, Chas. E.	
Dupuy, L. E.		Dunspaugh, W. F.	
Dittmar, A. J.		Danuell, John R.	
Dudley, E. S.		Donnell, W. B.	
Degener, A. W.		Driggs, Jr., Ed. H.	
		Drussy, R. A.	

<i>Quotas</i>	<i>Amounts</i>	<i>Quotas</i>	<i>Amounts</i>
\$100,000. New York A.C. (N.Y.C.) (Con'd)			
Doherty, J. L. W.		Frost, Edward P.	
Duval, Herman		Frohwein, Otto	
Dennis, W. H.		Foster, J. Stanley	
DePue, Elmer		Follmer, A. A.	
Dunn, Thos. E.		Fulton, Robert C.	
Dillingham, F. W.		Frederick, H. J.	
Douglass, D. W.		Flynn, Wm. J.	
Donovan, L. C.		Foley, F. J.	
Dunaway, Frank E.		Foley, Edw. F.	
Deegan, J. E.		Farley, Terence	
English, Geo. W.		Fouquets, N. L.	
Ellison, Bruce		Foot, Sandford D.	
Eck, W. J.		Fitch, Roger S.	
Everett, Edw.		Fleitmann, Fred T.	
Everett, Herbert		Ferris, John N.	
Engel, Nicholas		Fry, Thos. C.	
Early, Chas. M.		Friedgen, Chas.	
Emmet, Jr., C. Y.		Fink, E. C.	
Engel, Edw. L.		Fletcher, Austin B.	
Ericsson, C. A.		Furthmann, Chas.	
Everts, P. M.		Fielding, Warren	
Emerson, G. D.		Fielding, Howard F.	
Evarts, Wm. H.		Fitzgerald, C. J.	
Ehree, Jr., George		Fraser, Edw. G.	
Eastman, Norman F.		Fuchsins, J. H.	
Ellis, Robert		Finnigan, J. J.	
Eakins, G. G.		Fullan, Henry C.	
Edwards, W. J.		Galvin, John F., Jr.	
Ehret, Louis J.		Gregory, A. E.	
Entr p, H. C.		Gabriel, Francis C.	
Elsey, Jno. B.		Gray, John	
Ellis, Edw. H.		Grafmuller, Ed. J.	
Empey, R. E.		Graham, Clinton	
Eckart, Edmund		Greef, Ernest F.	
Ehret, Louis J.		Geier, E. C.	
Eddy, A. J.		Garden, R. D.	
Evans, E. C.		Geis, George	
Felch, Harry H.		Gordon, Colver	
Fortmeyer, Fred R.		Gore, Challiss	
Fletcher, Austin B.		Graef, P. Paul	
Faber, Eberhard		Graves, Henry, 3rd	
Frenaff, Chas. A.		Greig, Carlisle N.	
Fletcher, C. W.		Galvan, E.	
Fischerm, Wm. H.		Godwin, A. W.	
French, Rufus T.		Graves, Henry, Jr.	
Flygare, C. G.		Gluck, D. W.	
Ferguson, Louis		Goodhand, O. G.	
Farrell, B. P.		Gunther, B. G.	
Fessler, Michael		German, John W.	
Fassmann, Thos. W.		Gerrish, Frank Scott	
Fagan, J. J.		Griffiths, M. O.	
Fry, Capt. A. B.		Gen, Wm.	
Ferris, B. J.		Greeff, J. G. Wm.	
Ficke, Theo., Jr.		Goggin, F. X.	
Firth, F. W.		Gordon, B. V.	
		Gorshall, W. C.	
		Gardiner, S. V.	

<i>Quotas</i>	<i>Amounts</i>	<i>Quotas</i>	<i>Amounts</i>
\$100,000. New York A.C. (N.Y.C.) (Con'd)			
Gledhill, Eli		Hatch, Manuel T.	
Grant, Jr., John W.		Happel, Adam, Jr.	
Grant, John W.		Hart, Wm. C.	
Giannini, E. J.		Hichborn, G. F.	
Gould, F. M.		Hamilton, Lewis A.	
Gude, O. J.		Hamilton, Lester A.	
Geier, E. C.		Hickey, J. J. A.	
Gradwohl, Francis		Higel, Ralph O.	
Gould, W. H.		Hart, E. H.	
Gilversleeve, H. A.		Heller, R. H.	
Goode, O. J.		Henkel, F. M.	
Gant, S. H.		Hutchins, Harry C.	
Geng, Edw. L.		Harriss, Robert M.	
Gee, T. Hayes		Horine, M. C.	
Giles, Frank D., Jr.		Hornung, H. J.	
Gallagher, J. V.		Hay, Wm. T.	
Grose, Waldo		Harr, A. R.	
Garrison, A.		Harrington, A. C.	
Goodale, W. D.		Ham, F. J.	
Grattan, J. F.		Hvass, B. C.	
Gade, Wm. H. F.		Hiscox, W. J.	
Gittins, H. E.		Heller, Wm. H.	
Gray, Chas. G.		Higgins, Jos. E.	
Goffe, R. H.		Hulihan, J. W.	
Gaine, D. T.		Hatch, J. W.	
Grant, G. H.		Hand, W. L.	
Gfrorer, J. F.		Howe, Matthew	
Gordon, Jos.		Handley, L. deB.	
Gould, LeGrand, A.		Hynicka, R. K.	
Goodin, J. A.		Hearn, Ralph C.	
Gignoux, J. E.		Hearn, Jr., John J.	
Gilgar, John		Hussey, Wm. H.	
Griswold, H.		Hackney, F. D.	
Hutson, W. E.		Hering, F. A. J.	
Hutchinson, H. E.		Huyler, A. V.	
Hinck, O. H.		Herbert. Jr., John W.	
Hill, Wm. Stanley		Hevey, Jno. A.	
Hicks, John M. W.		Hammond, Dr. Graeme M.	
Heide, Henry, Jr.		Hall, Herman	
Herms, Frank J.		Hoops, G. L.	
Hearn, John J.		Hanley, Stephen J.	
Headington, E. W.		Hynson, Jr., G. C.	
Hughes, R. E.		Henck, A. J.	
Hobbs, R. A. M.		Hohensee, F. W.	
Hickson, L. M.		Hessian, John W.	
Halberstadt, A. G.		Hall, Frank	
Hoff, L.		Haaren, C. W.	
Harrison, Philip		Haubold, R. O.	
Hall, Edward S.		Held, R. Johnson	
Hughes, George		Haff, Frank E.	
Hull, William S.		Hawke, M. G.	
Helmuth, W. T.		Hewes, H. P.	
Hartmann, C.		Heleker, H.	
Hevey, John A.		Haffen, J. M.	
Handlan, J. B.		Huelsensbeck, A. L.	
Henderson, A. T.		Hatfield, C. A. S.	
		Hatch, J. L.	

<i>Quotas</i>	<i>Amounts</i>	<i>Quotas</i>	<i>Amounts</i>
\$100,000. New York A.C. (N.Y.C.) (<i>Con'd</i>)			
Handlan, W. C.		Kenney, Warren	
Henes, Louis J.		Klingelhofer, C.	
Hussey, Wm. Hart		Keogh, John P.	
Hilliard, J. G.		Kelly, J. S.	
Horton, C. E.		Knapp, C. D.	
Horton, H. C.		King, Chas. S.	
Hardin, A. T.		Kumpf, Geo. L.	
Hunter, Ralph		Kreutzer, F.	
Hamann, W. A.		Kennedy, C. E.	
Hafner, C. F.		Kuehne, A. B.	
Harding, W. T.		Koch, John H.	
Hill, Wm. Stanley		Kaltenbach, H. J.	
Halliwell, R. Davis		Kuchler, Geo. W.	
Hinck, A. J.		Kelly, A. P.	
Hopfensack, Chas. A.		King, C. LeRoy	
Handlon, J. B.		Keil, Henry F.	
Hart, Roger W.		Kilpatrick, C. H.	
Horton, H. M.		Keegan, Frank W.	
Hackett, W. H.		Knight, H. B.	
Hogeboom, F.		Knothe, C. J.	
Huelsenbeck, A. L.		Kafka, F. P.	
Hill, Edw. F.		Kyle, W. T.	
Hawthorne, H. R.		Kollstede, C. A.	
Helier, Henry		Knoepke, A. F.	
Hodyskins, W. J.		Kehew, W. B.	
Hammersfahr, W.		Kiernan, J. A.	
Hopkins, James		Krause, H. E.	
Hanley, Stephen J.		Kinschert, Wm., Jr.	
Higgins, Spencer L.		Krumwiede, Jr., H. W.	
Irving, W. W.		Kennedy, M. A.	
John, D. W.		Kuttroff, Fredk.	
Jones, Sam'l S.		Kalt, P. H.	
Jonge de, Alfred		Keeler, Geo. R.	
Jones, Thos.		Kerner, H. S.	
Jones, John H.		Keleher, B. J.	
Janssen, W. E.		Keyser, H. T.	
Joys, C. C., Jr.		Kirk, J. N.	
Jordan, Fred S.		Knott, Wm. T.	
Jung, E. H.		Kingsley, E. D.	
Jones, H. E.		Kerwin, Jr., A. J.	
Jarvis, N. S.		Kane, G. Gibbs	
Jordan, J. H.		Knott, J. E.	
James, H. B.		Kirk, J.	
Jones, J. Morgan		Kingsbury, Jerome	
Jameson, E. C.		Kane, Wm. A.	
Jones, John H.		Kimball, M. C.	
Jackson, V. H.		Kenny, Edw. J.	
Jones, A. J.		Kern, Jr., George	
Johnson, E. J.		Knode, C. W.	
Jameson, H. W.		Kadel, John	
Judge, John H.		Knox, W. E.	
Jones, M. F.		Keith, R. J.	
Keller, Robt. J.		Kiel, Aug.	
Kroehle, Fred L.		Lancaster, N. D.	
Kelly, Wm. E.		Lawrence, Seabury	
		Lalor, J. C.	
		Lecompte, Frank E.	

<i>Quotas</i>	<i>Amounts</i>	<i>Quotas</i>	<i>Amounts</i>
\$100,000. New York A.C. (N.Y.C.) (<i>Con'd</i>)			
Lewis, A. R.		Legien, Louis H.	
Lewis, Tracy A.		Leddy, John J.	
Lancaster, Fred J.		Mills, Wm. McM.	
Little, E. S.		Motley, Jas. M.	
Leask, Edwin M.		Mills, M. B.	
Lyons, Fred G.		Murry, Edw. B.	
Livermore, J. L.		Miller, Chas. P.	
Locatelli, E. H.		Murray, Jas. C.	
Lynch, James A.		Morse, T. B.	
Logue, Howard H.		Muelberger, W.	
Lander, Jr., E. G.		Muelberger, Eric	
Luckett, W. H.		Miller, Alvah	
Lewis, T. C.		Morris No. 1, Alfred M.	
Lenihan, J.		Murphy No. 2, John H.	
Lyford, E. B.		Mitchell, R. C.	
Lawton, Wm. M.		Moore, Frank J.	
Lemcke, G. Roland		Moller, C. J.	
Lynch, M. H.		Miller, D. H.	
Lee, Ashton		Moernan, Edw. H.	
Leo, Chas. R.		Myrick, Eugene C.	
Lashar, Walter B.		Molleson, Geo. A.	
Loughman, E. J.		Morris, Capt. Lewis	
Lynch, J. J.		Mattlage, Chas. H.	
Landers, M.		Macfarland, H. A.	
Lucas, George		Murray, John T.	
Lynch, M. T.		Macdonald, C. R.	
Lippett, C. W.		Maurel, H. E.	
Lounsbery, R.		Mankowski, R. P.	
Lotte, Chas. E.		Meehan, Alfred L.	
Lipp, H. H.		Musser, Harry F.	
Law, Russell		More, Homer M.	
Luebbers, Geo. C.		Mallett, G. H.	
Landon, George		Marceau, Jr., T. C.	
Louis, J.		Mitchell, W. L.	
Leach, Edw.		MacLeod, Chas. L.	
Looram, M. M.		Maync, Wm.	
Liebert, C. H.		Marceau, Theo. C.	
Lowe, John		Mittelstaedt, B.	
Lennon, Thos. F.		Murphy, J. B.	
Leach, Philip		Milliken, E.	
Lemkaw, R. H. Walter		Moore, W. B.	
Lane, Chas.		Meador, L. J.	
Lansing, Sanford G.		Mette, T. H.	
Lincoln, E. K.		Mahlstedt, J. A.	
Lafin, Edw. G.		Moore, W. R.	
Logue, Howard H.		Mackelvie, N. S.	
Lundell, Robt.		Miller, Jas. S.	
Lothrop, Carl D.		Mill, E. D.	
Lapham, W. T.		Mehl, Henry	
Lange, Gustav		Meyer, Edw. F.	
Lyons, A. C.		Mott, E. E.	
Lindenbaum, H.		Mallinson, H. R.	
Langenieux, J. M.		Michie, E. R.	
Leighton, J. A.		Mulchay, John H.	
Lozier, John B.		Melville, W. R.	
Lamb, Thos. W.		Mander, E. P.	
		Mahoney, J. T.	

<i>Quotas</i>	<i>Amounts</i>	<i>Quotas</i>	<i>Amounts</i>
\$100,000. New York A.C. (N.Y.C.) (<i>Con'd</i>)			
Meyer, Arthur G.		Ockendon, Geo. W.	
Murchison, L.		O'Donoghue, H.	
Mansfield, J. C.		O'Donovan, L. J.	
Makeever, John L.		Oler, Jr., Wesley M.	
Mulligan, Jos. T.		O'Reilly, Edw. P.	
Mann, E. C.		O'Neil, Wilfred N.	
Moore, T. Fred		Ottmann, Louis	
Menke, E. W.		O'Connell, J. H.	
McAllister, R. E.		O'Gorman, James A.	
MacMasters, J. F.		O'Donohue, Jr., Jas. J.	
McCarthy, Thos. M.		O'Connor, James J.	
McMurray, J. R.		O'Neil, Chas. A.	
McNally, Geo. V.		Orr, James E.	
McKenna, J. P.		O'Donnell, E. J.	
McLaughlin, Thos. J.		O'Keeffe, P. J.	
McGuire, C. K.		Ockendon, Wm. T.	
McCarthy, Thos. F.		O'Neill, John C.	
McIntyre, M. M.		O'Keefe, J. J.	
McCaskey, Donald		Ottmann, Jacob	
McCarthy, J. P.		Ogden, N. E.	
McCarthy, F. deL.		O'Brien, Eugene	
McDonald, Chas. W.		O'Brien, John J.	
McKeon, R. J.		Paine, M. S.	
McKay, John A.		Pell, Howland	
McGath, E. F.		Parson, Chas. S.	
McArdle, Jos. J.		Pasmore, Geo. E.	
McGovern, W. N.		Page, John J.	
McCanliss, Lee		Phillips, M. B.	
McGee, C. M.		Pagenstecher, Jr., A.	
McCutcheon, Geo. S.		Prudden, T. M.	
McAleenan, Arthur		Poor, R. W.	
McMahon, D. F.		Pettee, G. M.	
McCarty, B. V.		Perine, Jr., Wm. A.	
McCarthy, Jos. F.		Prindle, Frank M.	
McArdle, A. B.		Pettit, James L.	
McAleenan, Henry		Parson, C. W.	
McAleenan, Kenneth		Peters, F. C.	
McKay, John A.		Palmer, E. W.	
McCandless, G.		Peck, Kenneth	
North, A. L.		Peynado, F. J.	
Noble, K. B.		Patten, Harry R.	
Nash, W. A.		Palmer, C.	
Nager, Jr., Simon		Peebles, J. C.	
Nicols, Geo.		Pegram, E. S.	
Nobles, C. C.		Palmenberg, E. T.	
Newman, Robert E.		Piel, Arthur	
Nichols, F. R.		Piel, Jr., G.	
Nugent, S. A.		Peck, Chas. H.	
Nassoit, H. B.		Parker, Wyman C.	
Newell, W. F.		Parker, Clark W.	
Nelson, Chas. W.		Peterson, Arthur D.	
Nash, H. E.		Pfeiffer, G. A.	
Olvany, Geo. W.		Pratt, Samuel	
Osborn, F. H.		Pratt, W. A.	
O'Reilly, Thos. J.		Prince, Chas. A.	
		Pettee, Harry	
		Pynchon, Geo. M.	

<i>Quotas</i>	<i>Amounts</i>	<i>Quotas</i>	<i>Amounts</i>
\$100,000. New York A.C. (N.Y.C.) (Con'd)			
Pellham, Geo. Fred		Ross, Frank B.	
Page, F. P.		Roe, Chas. F.	
Pearsall, E. L.		Rushmore, D. B.	
Poertner, W. C.		Randall, Bradley	
Porter, W. H.		Reap, Frank J.	
Pelouze, Louis H.		Ryder, Geo. H.	
Poor, Edw. E.		Reid, K. A.	
Price, M. E.		Robertson, Harrison C.	
Platt, C. E.		Riemer, C. A.	
Page, W. T.		Reilly, P. C.	
Pitman, Geo. D.		Ruppert, Geo. E.	
Phelan, M. F.		Rohaut, A.	
Pollock, W. B.		Randall, A. E.	
Peterson, S. H.		Rehtz, Henry	
Peters, John E.		Reilly, A. A.	
Phelps, Wm. R.		Richards, Lincoln	
Pettit, F.		Rowan, W. A.	
Pini, A. W.		Reed, Ernest E.	
Pursell, H. E.		Rodriguez, Carlos C.	
Philip, Randolph		Ruddy, Joe	
Pearson, L. B.		Russell, Fred A.	
Palmer, W. R.		Richards, C. R.	
Pryibil, Paul		Riggs, R. R.	
Parsons, Henry F.		Ritter, R. M.	
Poertner, Wm. C., Jr.		Rustad, Sverre	
Parkhurst, Geo. W.		Rabell, W. H.	
Quinn, Chas. F.		Reed, Jas. V.	
Quimby, A. J.		Ray, Edgar T.	
Querra, Theo.		Russell, Jas. B.	
Quigley, Wm. A.		Reuter, C. S.	
Robbins, C. S.		Ranney, A. E.	
Ryan, Frank J.		Reilly, Sanford T.	
Reed, Chas. A.		Rathborne, W. S.	
Ruhe, Chas.		Rockart, John R.	
Randolph, W. W.		Rode, R. F.	
Riker, W. J.		Raldiris, Edw.	
Raynolds, E. H.		Rodman, R. W.	
Richard, H. C.		Sheehy, J. E.	
Ritchie, G. F.		Simmons, Cary F.	
Riley, D. G.		Sinclair, E. E.	
Ryan, Fred J.		Schmitt, John J.	
Rolston, W. H.		Schroeder, F. A.	
Regan, J. B., Jr.		Savory, Walter, H.	
Riehl, C. G.		Shanley, W. C.	
Richard, O. L.		Scott, Walter	
Rohde, Max S.		Stoll, Robert	
Ryan, John J.		Sergeant, A. S.	
Rice, C. B.		Shea, W. J.	
Randall, W. B.		Savage, Henry W.	
Rivoire, H. J.		Strong, W. W.	
Riehe, Henry		Stephan, Roderick	
Riehe, J. M.		Shanley, Peter G.	
Reynolds, C. W.		Sheridan, W. P.	
Ruegg, J. H.		Stursburg, J. A.	
Richert, N. W.		Smith, Chas. E.	
Ringler, F. A.		Snedeker, A. M.	
		Steen, James	

<i>Quotas</i>	<i>Amounts</i>	<i>Quotas</i>	<i>Amounts</i>
\$100,000. New York A.C. (N.Y.C.) (<i>Con'd</i>)		Schmitt, Frank J.	
Sullivan, Raymond P.		Stetson, Dr. R. E.	
Snedeker, T. A.		Swacker, F. M.	
Stumpfel, W. H.		Schenck, Martin	
Sylven, A. E.		Seaich, Wm. H.	
Stafford, Joseph		Sheridan, Thos. W.	
Shields, Frederick		Stagg, J. Hardwick	
Spence, A. W.		Swan, Robert B.	
Schroeder, J. L.		Spain, Wm. J.	
Schoonmaker, H. S.		Simpson, J. B.	
Shea, M. F.		Sinclair, R.	
Sanford, W. H.		Stewart, Thos. M.	
Shea, M. A.		Sivori, A. G.	
Sheehan, C. V.		Shaw, Samuel T.	
Schuette, Wm.		Sinnigen, W. C.	
Stoddard, B. R.		Schweinert, Dr. C.	
Simpson, Geo.		Schenck, Geo. E.	
Snyder, John F.		Shoemaker, J. H.	
Sills, W. C.		Schneider, Jr., W. F.	
Smathers, E. E.		Swainson, D. Y.	
Seibert, Frank A.		Slattery, John J.	
Strong, W. W.		Smith, Norman	
Steinway, F. T.		Sutherland, O. L.	
Schuyler, W. G.		Schoening, Harry	
Schumann, T. H.		Sharp, L. R.	
Simpson, W. W.		Shults, J. A.	
Schultz, W. C.		Sheerin, Wm. R.	
Schleussner, P.		Stewart, Wm. R.	
Spence, Lewis H.		Sommers, J. H.	
Strawn, Wm. H.		Stevens, H. T.	
Sarkisian, D. M.		Spurr, G. W.	
Struthers, Jos.		Simpson, Geo. W.	
Scholl, John		Schwarz, Frank X.	
Simpson, John E.		Sneckner, J. Leroy	
Stone, L. K.		Sierck, Edgar A.	
Seltzer, Theo.		Sherman, E. C.	
Stephens, O. J.		Starr, Geo. R.	
Scaravella, G. M.		Smith, E. S.	
Steinway, Wm. R.		Schroeder, J. L.	
Scudder, Dr. Chas.		Scarsborgh, R. S.	
Schenck, E. F.		Schaefer, R. J.	
Stallings, Geo. V.		Schaefer, F. M. E.	
Sause, Richard E.		Schaefer, R. J., Jr.	
Scruton, Wm. A.		Stallman, A. C.	
Snyder, Theo. F.		Smith, Chas. H.	
Striffler, E. C.		Towns, Chas. B.	
Swift, Geo. H.		Thorburn, Thos. B.	
Sunderland, C. H.		Turner, A.	
Sterling, M. M.		Tower, Peter	
Sweeney, Geo. W.		Tyssen, E. P.	
Sommers, J. H.		Takecott, E. B.	
Smith, Chas. L.		Tilt, Albert	
Sloan, R. B.		Thomas, J. C.	
Stanley, R. W.		Todd, Wm. H.	
Smyth, Jr., H. C.		Thorsen, P. S.	
Smith, F. Gerard		Tull, C. B.	
Siedler, E. W.			

<i>Quotas</i>	<i>Amounts</i>	<i>Quotas</i>	<i>Amounts</i>
\$100,000. New York A.C. (N.Y.C.) (<i>Con'd</i>)			
Thedford, Chas. E.		Wilson, Arthur H.	
Trunk, A. L.		Woodward, B. V.	
Townsend, H. N.		White, J. G.	
Thebaud, Paul G.		Walter, Philip A.	
Thomas, Oscar A. R.		Wing, L. Stuart	
Towler, W. A.		Williams, F. B.	
Tuttle, S. W.		Wasserman, F. A.	
Tucker, E. H.		Williams, A. P.	
Toomey, C. P.		Willard, R. D.	
Tanner, W. P.		Woods, Walter A.	
Tapley, H. M.		Whitaker, J. E.	
Thompson, Wm. J.		Weinig, A. J.	
Turner, Wallis S.		Wright, Ernest B.	
Tirrell, M. L.		Wentworth, G. L.	
Thorp, Ed.		Wallace, J. K.	
Theurkauf, Otto A.		Wills, Hamilton B.	
Theis, Lewis J.		Wheeler, Wm. B.	
Teschner, Edw. A.		Weston, J. C.	
Tierney, Dr. Myles J.		Wells, A. J.	
Townsend, Daniel J.		Wettstein, J. R.	
Thursby, Sidney		Willard, W. W.	
Tullis, Jas. D.		Willard, E. Augustus	
Thomas, H. S.		Weeks, Bartow S.	
Thompson, D. B.		Wright, W. J.	
Trimmer, Theo. S.		Wearne, Harry	
Tupper, W. F. H.		West, James N.	
Topping, J. A.		Wagner, Jr., L. C.	
Tisdale, G. W.		Williams, Geo.	
Tuggle, T. L.		Wilbur, J. F.	
Tappenbeck, Wm.		Wagstaff, W. H.	
Taylor, Wm. A., 2nd		Wilson, R. J.	
Tobey, Reginald		Witcombe, H. A.	
Tornabell, Ernest		Wittnebek, H. L.	
Taylor, W. H.		Whitehill, W.	
Treadwell, Col. H. H.		Walworth, W. J.	
Uhl, Oswald W.		Walsh, Grover C.	
Ungrich, Martin J.		Wilson, W. B.	
Van Loan, Zela L.		Winthrop, G. B.	
Von Lossberg, V. F.		Wilkins, L. P.	
Van Riper, L. C.		Welch, T. F.	
Vincent, Walter		Wilcox, C. H.	
Van Doren, C. H.		Wilson, A. B.	
Van Cott, Elbert		Warte, Dr. H. F.	
Van Cott, Jr., M.		Walker, Alfred	
Vrabeck, J. S.		Wilson, H. W.	
Vogel, H. G.		Waters, Spencer	
Van Tuyl, Jr., Geo. C.		Whitcombe, Paul	
Vetter, Chas.		Watson, W. H.	
Van Riper, Kenneth B.		Wilson, Alexander	
Vincent, F. W.		Walsh, Michael J.	
Van Twistern, Henry		West, Hallett E.	
Van Bermuth, Jr., F. A.		Wallace, R. R.	
Van Pelt, A. H.		Williams, R. J.	
Van Schoonhoven, J. L.		Wessell, A. L.	
Wickes, Simon		Weite, Jr., J.	
		Wendell, F. L.	
		Watkins, H. L.	

<i>Quotas</i>	<i>Amounts</i>	<i>Quotas</i>	<i>Amounts</i>
\$100,000. New York A.C. (N.Y.C.) (<i>Con'd</i>)		Brodhead, Hoyt &	\$5.00
Waller, Cleveland		Bromley, Chas. S.	5.00
Wentworth, Geo. L.		Brooks, Wm. H.	5.00
Williams, A. W.		Brown, Thomas H.	5.00
Walsh, P. J.		Bryant, Henry	5.00
Wilson, Wm. Alex.		*Burkhardt, Max	5.00
Wentworth, R. A.		Burnham, Geo., Jr.	5.00
Yenawine, W. W.		Burns, James J.	5.00
Yard, Raymond C.		Chew, David S. B.	5.00
Ziegler, Henry		Churchman, Charles	5.00
Zeese, Gustav		Clark, W. H.	5.00
Zimmerman, Wm. F.		Clay, Wm. T.	5.00
Zaun, Herman		Clothier, Walter	5.00
Zittel, Frank M.		Coffin, G. M. & Co.	5.00
Zalles, J. E.		Cooper, Walter T.	5.00
Try-outs		Cortelyou, J. T.	5.00
Wrestling Try-outs	\$ 30.00	Cortright, H. K.	5.00
Gymnastic Try-outs	137.28	Coutts, James A.	5.00
Boxing, N. Y.	4,263.10	Cutler, W. C.	5.00
Swimming Try-outs		*Danenhower, Gilbert	5.00
From Sale of Tickets		Darlington, Joseph & Co.	5.00
and Manhattan Beach		Dick, Lewis R.	5.00
Bathing Co.	7,342.00	Doerr, F. W.	5.00
	<hr/>	Dohan, James	5.00
	\$53,784.32	Doman, Robert, 2nd	5.00
<i>Less Expenses of N. Y.</i>		Drincker, Dr. Henry	5.00
<i>City Com.</i>	\$2,869.43	DuBarry, Wm.	5.00
	<hr/>	Eissling, A. J.	5.00
<i>Total paid to A.O.C.</i>	\$50,914.89	*Ellis, J. A.	5.00
		Engle, J. Linton	5.00
\$25,000. PHILADELPHIA, PA.		Fahy, Walter	5.00
Anonymous	\$1.00	Farrell, G. G.	5.00
Anonymous	1.00	Fitzell, Geo.	5.00
Bailey, John	1.00	Ford, L. M.	5.00
*Piersal, Marshall (U. of P)	1.00	Fussell, Dr. M. H.	5.00
Smith, R. C.	1.00	Gaiser, O. M.	5.00
Cash	2.00	Gates, Jay	5.00
Ashton, Leonard	2.50	Gassner, T. G. Co.	5.00
Lynch, Chas.	2.50	Geissler, Louis	5.00
Agnew, J. C.	5.00	Gibbon, C. S. Co.	5.00
Anonymous	5.00	Gribbell, John	5.00
*Babbitt, Dr. J. A.	5.00	Gronney, O. N.	5.00
Baker, Franklin	5.00	Hager, Walter F.	5.00
Bartholomew, John J.	5.00	Hallowell, Wallace, Jr.	5.00
*Beck, W. F. (U. of P.)	5.00	*Harper, Clarence (U. of P.)	5.00
Bell, Frank F. & Co.	5.00	Heacock & Hokanson	5.00
Bell, John C.	5.00	Hearsey, W.	5.00
Bertolet, Ira D.	5.00	*Henry, J. Norman (U. of P.)	5.00
Beury, Chas. E.	5.00	Hollingsworth, Frank	5.00
Blake, James M.	5.00	Hoskins, Wm.	5.00
Blount, Frederick	5.00	Hughes, A. E.	5.00
Borton, G. W.	5.00	*Hughes, C. R. (U. of P.)	5.00
*Bradley, W. J. (U. of P.)	5.00	*Hughes, C. R. (additional)	5.00
Breakers, The	5.00	Hutchinson, F. M.	5.00
Brewer, Franklin	5.00	*Hutchinson, J. C. (U. of P.)	5.00
		Karr, Joseph	5.00
		Kline, C. Mahlin	5.00

<i>Quotas</i>	<i>Amounts</i>	<i>Quotas</i>	<i>Amounts</i>
\$25,000. PHILADELPHIA, PA. (<i>Continued</i>)			
Kurtz Bros.	\$5.00	Supplee, C. Henderson	\$5.00
Lever, G. Frank	5.00	Sutton, Howard	5.00
Levering, John A.	5.00	Sutton, Isaac C.	5.00
Lieders, Thomas H.	5.00	*Thayer, Sidney (U. of P.)	5.00
Lineweaver, C. P.	5.00	Thayer, Sidney (additional)	5.00
Lings, G. S. & Co.	5.00	Thompson, Paul	5.00
Ludlow, Benjamin	5.00	Townsend, C. P.	5.00
Lyon, Percy S.	5.00	Tucker, William R.	5.00
MacKenzie, G. W.	5.00	*Virille, Chas. A.	5.00
Mahned, A. T. & Co.	5.00	Waterall, Howard L.	5.00
Mastbaum Bros. & Fleisher	5.00	Wear, Joseph W.	5.00
Mathieu, Elizabeth B.	5.00	Wheeler, Charles	5.00
McClellan, Wm.	5.00	Whiting, A. E.	5.00
McGuckin, Eugene	5.00	Whitney, F. E.	5.00
*McKenzie, R. Tait (U. of P.)	5.00	Williams, Thomas S.	5.00
McNeill, Arthur Y.	5.00	*Wood, A. R. (U. of P.)	5.00
Meigs, John	5.00	Yarrow, H. C., Jr.	5.00
Miller, Ewing L.	5.00	Anonymous (through Samuel Dallas)	10.00
Mills, George M.	5.00	Blum, Gabriel	10.00
Montgomery, H. S.	5.00	Bower, Frank P.	10.00
*Moore, E. Willard (U. of P.)	5.00	Bower, W. H.	10.00
*Moore, H. W. (U. of P.)	5.00	Bracken, F. B.	10.00
Moore, Wm. G.	5.00	Brewer, Franklin	10.00
Moriarty, A. I.	5.00	Bushnell, Alva, Jr.	10.00
Morris, S. W.	5.00	Carr, Geo. Wentworth	10.00
*Musser, John K. (U. of P.)	5.00	*Cox Bros.	10.00
Neale, John C.	5.00	Disston, Jacob S.	10.00
Nickles, Theo.	5.00	Ehret, Warren Co.	10.00
Nuss, H. C.	5.00	Eisenlohr, Otto & Bros.	10.00
Ontario Dying Co.	5.00	Ellison, Norman	10.00
Patton, R. H.	5.00	Fleischman, R. M.	10.00
Peters, Don	5.00	Ford, A. E.	10.00
*Potts, H. C.	5.00	Gaiser, O. M.	10.00
Powell, Humbort	5.00	Gearhart, Charles	10.00
*Pyle, Clyde B. (U. of P.)	5.00	Geary, W. H.	10.00
Rhoads, Wm. E.	5.00	Gucker, F. T.	10.00
Rivinus, E. F.	5.00	Hause, George A.	10.00
Rock, T.	5.00	Heavie, Wm. W.	10.00
Rodgers, H. Albert	5.00	Heintz, Leo. I.	10.00
Rosengarten, George D.	5.00	Hutchinson, Jos. C.	10.00
Saul, Maurice	5.00	Kelly, P. H.	10.00
Short, Frank	5.00	Kendrick, George	
Sieber, Harry F.	5.00	W. 3rd & Co.	10.00
Sigman, James G.	5.00	*Kendrick, Murdock	10.00
Smith, Kline, French Co.	5.00	Ketterlinus Lithographic Co.	10.00
Smith, W. T. & Son	5.00	Mackenzie, George W.	10.00
Snellenburg, Harry	5.00	Maderia, Edward M.	10.00
Snyder, Freas Brown	5.00	McDonoghue, M. F.	10.00
Snyder, James E.	5.00	McGowin, A. C.	10.00
Standing, Alfred	5.00	McNutt, Raymond Co.	10.00
Stern, Jacob & Son	5.00	Moxey, Ed. Po. Co.	10.00
Stewart, H. M.	5.00	Patterson, Frank T.	10.00
Summerdale Dying		Prevost & Herring	10.00
& Finishing Works	5.00	Richardson, Wm. H.	10.00
		Schafer, Ester D.	10.00

<i>Quotas</i>	<i>Amounts</i>	<i>Quotas</i>	<i>Amounts</i>
\$25,000. PHILADELPHIA, PA. (<i>Continued</i>)			<i>Less Expenses of Philadelphia Com.</i> \$1059.00
Simmons, John & Sons	\$10.00		
Smoltz, John H.	10.00		
Smith, W. Hinckle	10.00		\$3788.85
Snellenburg, N. & Co.	10.00		<i>Less Expenses of Athletes to Final Try-outs arbitrarily incurred by Phila. Com.</i> 1,008.60
Stokes, Thomas	10.00		
Tiley, Stephen, B.	10.00		
Vaughan, Chas. & Ira	10.00		
Willcox, James M.	10.00		
Wolf, Albert	10.00		
Wood, Edward	10.00		<i>Total paid to A. O. C.</i> \$2780.25†
Wood, George	10.00		*Direct to N. Y. Office
Brill, J. Edw.	15.00		†See Rowing Statement for further Philadelphia Contributors
Bassett, McNobb & Co.	20.00		
Biddle, A. J. Drexel	25.00		
Campbell, Peacock & Kinzer	25.00	\$15,000. PITTSBURG, PA.	
Corn Exchange	25.00	Severence Mfg. Co.	\$25.00
Fisher, Thomas	25.00	Johnston, Steward	25.00
Frazier, George H.	25.00	American Steel & Wire Co.	100.00
Frings Bros.	25.00	Pittsburg Athletic Ass'n	1,854.00
Grundy, Jos. R.	25.00	(Contributions of Members)	
Lippincott, A. F.	25.00	Hockey Contributions	4,000.00
Milne, Francis F., Jr.	25.00	Buttons and Small Contributions (Remitted without Names)	2,753.87
Pepper, George Wharton	25.00	Try-outs, Hockey	\$1,511.44
Pierson, Walter Jr.	25.00		<i>Less Expense</i> 905.46 605.98
Taylor, N. & G. Co.	25.00		
Taylor, Winslow	25.00		<i>Total paid to A. O. C.</i> \$9,363.85
*Fisher, Louis P. (Miscellaneous Contributions at U. of P.)	40.00		
Adelphia Hotel	50.00		
American Sports Publishing Co.	50.00	\$5,000. PORTLAND, OREGON	
Frazier & Co.	50.00	Friend	\$2.50
Insurance Company of N. A.	50.00	Watson, Forest	2.50
Kendrick, Murdoch (addi- tional)	50.00	A Friend	5.00
Murphy, Thomas E.	50.00	Arnold, J. G.	5.00
Parker, Annie C. B.	50.00	Baker, John O.	5.00
Phila. Export Co.	50.00	Baker, John W.	5.00
Phila. Lodge, No. 2, B. P. O. E.	50.00	Bellah, Sam	5.00
Devlin, Thomas Mfg. Co.	100.00	Biddle, Spencer	5.00
Eisenlohr, Louis H.	100.00	Bruce, Louis	5.00
*Pierce, General Palmer	100.00	Bunting, Earl	5.00
Stotesbury, E. T.	100.00	Burger, J. A.	5.00
VanRensselaer, Alexander	100.00	Carlton, Fred	5.00
West End Trust Co.	100.00	Clarke, T. A.	5.00
Miscellaneous (through Samuel Dallas)	120.00	Cronin, Ambrose, Jr.	5.00
Wanamaker, John	1000.00	DaPrato, N. J.	5.00
From Try-outs	1080.85	Dekum, Geo. P.	5.00
		Dickinson, Paul	5.00
		Dunne, David M.	5.00
		Dunne, T. Morris	5.00
		Fischer, Harry	5.00
		Fisher, Florence	5.00
	\$4,847.85		

<i>Quotas</i>	<i>Amounts</i>	<i>Quotas</i>	<i>Amounts</i>
\$5,000. PORTLAND, OREGON (<i>Continued</i>)		Grennan, Pat	\$1.00
Greene, Ben. F.	\$5.00	Menzel's Hardware	1.00
Hawkins, Judge Martin	5.00	Morgan	1.00
Hayward, Bill	5.00	New Ideal	1.00
Hempy, Roy	5.00	Sewell	1.00
Huston, Carl	5.00	Soria	1.00
Huston, O. B.	5.00	Vosburgh, L. F.	1.00
Killeen, Dr. J. Francis	5.00	Andrade	2.00
Klepper, M. R.	5.00	Chris Shoe Shop	2.00
Kruger, Raymond	5.00	College Cleaning	2.00
Labbe, C. Henry	5.00	Doll's Bakery	2.00
Lefebore, Leon	5.00	Lavinnci Barber	
McColloch, Claude	5.00	Shop	2.00
McMicken, D. E.	5.00	McKendrick, Mrs.	2.00
Mauthe, O.	5.00	McQuod's	2.00
Moody, A. C.	5.00	Milano, the Tailor	2.00
Nash, Walter	5.00	Roll, A. E.	2.00
Nudenhall, Ed.	5.00	Sanders & Wise	2.00
O'Brien, Alfred	5.00	University Barber	
O'Brien, W. T.	5.00	Shop	2.00
O'Connell, Ed.	5.00	Wallace's	2.00
O'Donnell, Wm. J.	5.00	Weinstock, J. H.	2.00
Oliver, E.	5.00	Doe, C.	2.17
Philbrook, Geo.	5.00	Gott, A. C.	2.50
Reisch, Joseph	5.00	U. S. Candy Parlor	2.50
Sammons, E. C.	5.00	Fernish	3.00
Sargent, H. A.	5.00	Andrus Taxi Co.	5.00
Story, Geo. W.	5.00	Backus, F.	5.00
Swigert, Fred	5.00	Blanchard, George	5.00
Trimble, R. T.	5.00	Blue Bird Drug. Co.	5.00
Wakeman, A. D.	5.00	Bobson	5.00
Watkins, Frank E.	5.00	California Market	5.00
Watson, Forest	5.00	Campinile Elec.	5.00
Weiler, G. A.	5.00	Campus Shoe Shop	5.00
Young, W. A.	5.00	Canelo's	5.00
Parker, Geo. L.	10.00	Congdon & Crome	
Pacific Northwest Ass'n		Boot Store	5.00
(A. A. U.)	25.00	Coobs Grocery	5.00
Multnomah Athletic		Depot Garage	5.00
Club	50.00	Didier, Halton E.	5.00
		Duane, Walter	5.00
		Eberly's Pharmacy	5.00
<i>Total paid to A. O. C.</i>	\$350.00	First National Bank	
		(Berkeley)	5.00
\$5,000. PROVIDENCE, R. I.		Forsythe & Simp-	
Almy, Wm. F.	5.00	son	5.00
		Fortune's Taxi	5.00
<i>Total paid to A. O. C.</i>	\$5.00	George & Viserro	5.00
		Golden Poppy Bak-	
\$10,000. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.		ery	5.00
Rugby Team Contributors		Hackett's Express	5.00
Allen, R. F. (Bur-		Hallum, the Tailor	5.00
lingame)	\$1.00	Hanch, H.	5.00
Burns, Mrs.	1.00	Imperial Restaur-	
Chatterton Bakery	1.00	ant	5.00
		Jolinson, Dr. Edith	5.00

<i>Quotas</i>	<i>Amounts</i>	<i>Quotas</i>	<i>Amounts</i>
\$10,000. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. (Continued)			
Jones, Tal E.	\$5.00	Zingg, Wm.	\$ 5.00
Jory's Express	5.00	Werry & Roller	6.00
Kelly, L. D.	5.00	Auseras	10.00
Kneass, M. S.	5.00	Bernett, Dr.	10.00
Laumeister, Gustav	5.00	Berger, Sam	10.00
Lausten, B. P.	5.00	Berkshire Market	10.00
Leibe	5.00	Black, Dr. H.	10.00
Levin, J.	5.00	California Optical	
Little, Dr. G. B.	5.00	Co.	10.00
McCultchie, G. Y.	5.00	Christy Rhodes	
McKinney, W. T.		Clothing Store	10.00
Harness Shop	5.00	Citizen's National	
Marquee Barber		Bank	10.00
Shop	5.00	City Garage	10.00
Mathews & Smith	5.00	City Restaurant	10.00
Mayhew, D. A. B.	5.00	Clendinin, Dr.	
Minor, Dr. O. L.	5.00	E. C.	10.00
Miller Drug Co.	5.00	Cochran, E. A.	10.00
Miller & Hoefgen,		Crandall's	10.00
Barbers	5.00	Earle & Co., Gro-	
Miscellaneous	5.00	ceries	10.00
Morrison, Dr.	5.00	Fatzo, J. & Son	10.00
Morse Pharmacy	5.00	Frederickson, Ed.	10.00
Obeedeer's Phar-		Fuller & Co., Gro-	
macy	5.00	ceries	10.00
P. A. Fruit and		Gianini	10.00
Produce	5.00	Herman & Herman	10.00
Palo Alto Fruit		Horabin, Wm. O.	10.00
Store	5.00	Hotel Palo Alto	10.00
Palo Alto Laundry	5.00	Kirk, Dr. J. H.	10.00
Palo Alto Paint Co.	5.00	Linnard, LeRoy	
Peterson, Andy	5.00	(Fairmount)	10.00
Polos Candy Store	5.00	McCabe's	10.00
Price, Nibs	5.00	McCauley, H. C.	10.00
Ramona Cafeteria	5.00	Mackey, L. B.	10.00
Schenck, R. N.	5.00	Martin, A. K.	10.00
Sandwich Shop	5.00	Melrose, C. K.	10.00
Sato Grocery	5.00	Miller, F. J., Deli-	
Simpson, W. E.	5.00	catessen	10.00
Sisson, Dr. E. R.	5.00	Miller, H. Clay	10.00
Slocum & Stratton	5.00	Nielson, J. Jewelers	10.00
Spring's	5.00	O'Brien, Mr.	10.00
Stanford Cleaners	5.00	O'Neal, Mr.	10.00
Strom Electrical Co	5.00	Palace Cafe	10.00
The Bootery	5.00	Palo Alto Ice Co.	10.00
Thompson's Bakery	5.00	Philadelphia	
Tinney, G. W.	5.00	Quartz Co.	10.00
University Garage	5.00	Phillips, Dr. L. E.	10.00
University Hotel	5.00	Place, Dr., Dentist	10.00
Walter's Cigar Store	5.00	Power, Dr. Henry	10.00
White, Stewart Ed-		Rollins & Co.	10.00
ward	5.00	Roller & Hop-	
Wilkins, J. H.	5.00	good	10.00
Woerner's Book-		Roos Bros.	10.00
store	5.00	Sather Book Store	10.00
Young, Stanley	5.00	Scott, L. J. (Bur-	
		lingame)	10.00

<i>Quotas</i>	<i>Amounts</i>	<i>Quotas</i>	<i>Amounts</i>
\$10,000. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. (Continued)			
Slade Cigar Store	\$10.00	Muldoon, J.	\$23.17
Spohn, J. H. Co.	10.00	San Mateo Fights	23.17
Stanford Plumb-		Scholtz, R.	23.17
ing Works:	10.00	Tilden, C. L., Jr.	23.17
Steere, C. H. Mfg.		Winston, J.	23.17
Co.	10.00	Altimont Cream-	
Student's Express		ery	25.00
Co.	10.00	Bank of Italy	25.00
Sunset Hardware		Berkeley National	
Co.	10.00	Bank of Savings	25.00
T. & D. Garage	10.00	Blocks Packing	
T. & D. Theatre	10.00	House	25.00
Tilden Lumber Co.	10.00	Brake & Co.	25.00
Tishiwa, T.	10.00	City of Paris	25.00
Vail, S. M.	10.00	College National	
Varsity Barber		Bank (Berkeley)	25.00
Shop	10.00	Culvert, Cal. Co.	25.00
Wasson & South-		Cutler, Leland	25.00
wood	10.00	Dudfield Lbr. Co.	25.00
West Berkeley		Drury Luildborgt	25.00
Bank	10.00	Eberharts Tanning	
White House	10.00	Co.	25.00
Wing, Prof. Chas.		Elite Meat Market	25.00
B.	10.00	Ethen, Joseph &	
Worrell's Coal and		Co.	25.00
Wood Yard	10.00	Ford Garage	25.00
Miscellaneous	11.00	Gallaway Lith.	
Alameda National		Co.	25.00
Bank	15.00	Garden Theatre	25.00
California Res-		Halloway	25.00
taurant	15.00	Hink, J. F. & Son	25.00
Cashell Bros.,		Hotel Plaza	25.00
Plumbers	15.00	Hooper, Albert C.	25.00
Gaddi's	15.00	Jordan, P. A.	25.00
Garden City Bank	15.00	Keesling, Francis	25.00
Levy Bros.	15.00	Kleiber & Co., Inc.	25.00
Maggi's	15.00	Knights of Colum-	
Mercury Herald	15.00	bus	25.00
Palo Alto Meat		Lannagan, J.	25.00
Market	15.00	Larkin, Joseph	25.00
Palo Alto Trans-		Liberty Theatre	25.00
fer Co.	15.00	Mendenhall Co.	25.00
Scheeline, J.	15.00	Nuttman's	25.00
Stanford Laundry	15.00	Pacific Mfg. Co.	25.00
University Phar-		Palo Alto Garage	25.00
macy	15.00	Palo Alto Furni-	
Vargas Bros.	15.50	ture Co.	25.00
Miscellaneous	15.50	Palo Alto Hard-	
Benson & Weaver	20.00	ware Co.	25.00
Dodds, H. E.	20.00	Santa Clara Jour-	
Dunham, Carri-		nal	25.00
gan & Hayden	20.00	Smith, F. H.	25.00
Victrola Shop	20.00	Speaker, Warren	25.00
Weatherwax, C. M.	20.00	Stanford Auto Co.	25.00
Muldoon, B.	23.17	Stanford Meat	
		Market	25.00
		Stanford Theatre	25.00

<i>Quotas</i>	<i>Amounts</i>	<i>Quotas</i>	<i>Amounts</i>
\$10,000. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. (Continued)			
Tiffany (Santa Barbara)	\$25.00	Anglo & London Paris National Bank	\$100.00
Tobin, E. J.	25.00	Arans, J. & Co., Inc.	100.00
University Creamery	25.00	Baker, Bowers Wholesale Co.	100.00
University Realty Co.	25.00	Balfour, Guthrie & Co.	100.00
Varsity Candy Shop	25.00	Bank of California	100.00
Varsity Theatre	25.00	California Paeking Corporation	100.00
Weingartner & Co., Druggists	25.00	Dodd Warehouse	100.00
Wideman & Son, Clothiers	25.00	1st National Bank (San Francisco)	100.00
Wilson's Candy Store	25.00	Haslett Warehouse Co.	100.00
W. C. Theatre	29.50	Hills Bros.	100.00
Union Cafe (Frank Fagarva)	30.00	Humphrey, Wm.	100.00
Frazier & Co.	40.00	Isreal, Leon & Bros.	100.00
American Trading Co.	50.00	Lewin, Leon	100.00
Benson, W. J.	50.00	McNab & Smith	100.00
Christensen, Mr.	50.00	Palace Hotel	100.00
Emporium, The	50.00	Rosenberg Bros. Dry Fruits	100.00
Friend	50.00	S. F. Wholesale Co.	100.00
Hoover, Mrs. Herbert C.	50.00	Tait, John	100.00
Howard, C. S.	50.00	Williams, T. M.	100.00
Italian American Bank	50.00	Miscellaneous	105.00
McGinn, Mrs. John L.	50.00	Baseball Games	105.44
Palo Alto Dairy	50.00	San Mateo Danee	134.05
Pratt, Low Co.	50.00	Biekford, C. E. & Co.	150.00
Wilson, Ernest Co.	50.00	Crocker National Bank	150.00
Palo Alto Danee	58.00	Grace, W. R. & Co.	150.00
Bank of Palo Alto	75.00	Pae. Mail Steamship Co.	150.00
1st National Bank (Palo Alto)	75.00	Sperry Flour Co.	150.00
Roos Brothers Clothing Store (Palo Alto)	75.00	Miscellaneous	170.00
Thoits Bros. Shoe Store	75.00	Standard Oil Co.	200.00
Union Trust Co.	75.00	Tilden, Mrs. C. L.	250.00
Student Body, University of Santa Clara	81.50	Danee Berkeley	293.12
Vancouver Rugby Union	86.20	Dixie (G. W. Fish, N. Y.)	300.00
American Finance and Commerce Co	100.00	Doe, C., viz. Union Trust-Magnuns - Turner - Higgins - Livermore - Hawlett - Spoon - Epy	300.00

Quotas	Amounts	Quotas	Amounts
\$10,000. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. (Continued)		AMATEUR ATHLETIC UNION	
Righter, F. M.	\$300.00	OF THE U. S.	\$1,000.00
Miscellaneous			
Small Contributions	312.50	INTERCOLLEGIATE ASS'N	
Winston, J.	400.00	OF AMATEUR ATHLETES	
Baldwin, Mrs.		OF AMERICA	\$3,023.97
Anita	500.00		
Hoover, Hon. Herbert C.	500.00	NATIONAL COLLEGIATE	
Miscellaneous		ATHLETIC ASS'N	\$1,000.00
Small Contributions	500.00		
A Friend	750.00	U. S. ARMY	
O'Neil, John	1,000.00	Bassett, Lieut.	\$1.00
Phelan Hon.		Evans, Col. F. S.	1.00
James D.	1,000.00	Ganler, W. F.	1.00
Tilden, C. L.		Grifforth, Major	1.00
Overland Ft.		Hoyt, Lt. H. B.	1.00
Trf. Co.	1,000.00	Jemy, John C.	1.00
		Knowles, May E. A.	1.00
		Lange, Major	1.00
		Lange, Prof.	1.00
		Lewis, Lieut.	1.00
		Long, Ben	1.00
		Long, Harry C.	1.00
		Michle, Capt. E.	1.00
		Mullarky, Lieut.	1.00
		Ray, John	1.00
		Rockwell, Capt.	1.00
		Stockman, Lieut. J.	1.00
		Vickers, Mr.	1.00
		Williamson, W. H.	1.00
		Woodward, Lieut.	1.00
		Childress, Capt. A. W.	5.00
		Einlaw, Sergt. John	5.00
		Kauffman, Emmet C.	5.00
		Moris, Major Wm.	5.00
		Overholzer, F. E.	5.00
		Roper, Capt. P. S.	5.00
		Sullivan, Major Alex. C.	5.00
		Stafford, Lieut. Col. F. W.	5.00
		Bullard, Lieut. Genl. R. L.	50.00
		Total paid to A. O. C.	\$110.00
		AMERICAN RAILWAY EXPRESS	
		Crobaugh, S.	\$1.00
		Dixon, Laurence	1.00
		Earl, Ann	1.00
		Henry, Jack	1.00
		Malone, Thos. E.	1.00
		Earl, T. B.	5.00
		Total paid to A. O. C.	\$10.00
\$5,000. SEATTLE, WASHINGTON			
Goldsmith, A. S.	\$5.00		
Total paid to A. O. C.	\$5.00		
\$5,000. Sr. Louis, Mo.			
Army Try-outs	\$902.00		
Without Names of Contributors	13.70		
Total paid to A. O. C.	\$915.70		
\$5,000. WASHINGTON, D. C.			
Raines, T. R.	\$5.00		
Total paid to A. O. C.	\$5.00		

TEAM CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED THROUGH
AMERICAN OLYMPIC COMMITTEE†

<i>Quotas</i>	<i>Amounts</i>	<i>Quotas</i>	<i>Amounts</i>
CYCLING		New Rochelle Rowing Club	
Denny, Frank	\$161.00	Salinger, Chas. (additional)	25.00
National Cycling Ass'n		Arundel Boat Club	50.00
(Members)	1,250.00	*Bachelors Barge Club	
		(Members)	50.00
<i>Total paid to A. O. C.</i>	<i>\$1,411.00</i>	*Malta Boat Club (Mem-	
		bers)	50.00
FENCING		*Penna Barge Club (Mem-	
Bloomer, M. J.	\$250.00	bers)	50.00
Dutcher, Roy M.	250.00	Fortmeyer, Fred (without	
Fraley, C. B.	250.00	Names of Contributors)	50.00
Lyon, Arthur S.	250.00	Fox, James P. (without	
Parker, J. B.	250.00	Names of Contributors)	50.00
Shoonmaker, Leon M.	250.00	Gillespie, H. A. (without	
		Names of Contributors)	50.00
<i>Total paid to A. O. C.</i>	<i>\$1,500.00</i>	Mulcahy, John J. (without	
		Names of Contributors)	50.00
ROWING		Nolan, John	50.00
*Brown, John Arthur	\$5.00	Potomac Boat Club	50.00
*Clevenger, Arthur H.	5.00	*Undine Barge Club	
*Doyle, Joseph	5.00	(Members)	90.00
Dunbar, Howard	5.00	Schuylkill Navy (through	
*Goodall, Herbert	5.00	Henry Penn Burke)	100.00
Grafton & Knight Athletic		Pilkington, James (with-	
Ass'n	5.00	out Names of Contri-	
*Jennings, Chas. B.	5.00	butors)	190.00
*Melloy, George G.	5.00	*Burke, Henry Penn	
Miller, C. F.	5.00	(without Names	
Newlin, J. Eliot	5.00	of Contributors)	200.00
*Preisendanz, C. W.	5.00	Penna Barge Club	200.00
*Salinger, Chas.	5.00	Vesper Boat Club (through	
*Schell, F. A.	5.00	Henry Penn Burke)	200.00
*Swope, David	5.00	National Ass'n Amateur	
Thomas, A. A.	5.00	Oarsmen	225.00
*Truitt, Samuel H.	5.00	Barnes, J. H.	500.00
*Young, H. E.	5.00	National Ass'n Amateur	
*Maneuvre, Edw.	10.00	Oarsmen	1,000.00
San Diego Rowing Club	10.00		
Seawanhaka Boat Club	10.00	<i>Total paid to A. O. C.</i>	<i>\$3,420.00</i>
Fairmount Boat Club	25.00		
Gillespie, H. A.	25.00	*Paid through Phila. Com.	

† Rugby contributors listed under San Francisco.

THE 1921 LAUSANNE OR GENEVA CONFERENCES OF

THE CONGRESS OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE, THE INTERNATIONAL FEDERATIONS AND THE NATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEES.

THE INTERNATIONAL FEDERATIONS THE INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE

Report of the committee consisting of Gustavus T. Kirby and Frederick W. Rubien, President and Secretary of the American Olympic Committee, and Joseph B. Maccabe, who were appointed by the American Olympic Committee on May 2, 1921, to attend at no expense to the A. O. C. the Congress of Representatives of the International Olympic Committee, the International Federations and the National Olympic Committees; together with appended reports by Mr. Rubien, as representative of the Amateur Athletic Union to various International Federations and by Mr. Kirby who represented the A. F. L. A. to the International Fencing Federation and also informally represented the United States at various International Federation meetings as herein stated.

The articles by Pierre de Coubertin, President of the International Olympic Committee and by Professor Sloane, presented in this the first official printed report or record of any American Olympic Committee, give some idea of what the International Olympic Committee is, what the Olympic Games are and how in the past these Games have been promoted, arranged and managed. Likewise, those who have been close to international amateur sport know how the United States has been represented at international conferences at Stockholm, Berlin, Lyons, Paris and elsewhere by such leaders as the late James E. Sullivan, Col. Robert M. Thompson, and Joseph B. Maccabe, but very few indeed have any concrete idea of just how international amateur sport is governed. For this reason it is not without point to give as briefly as possible a survey of the situation today.

INTERNATIONAL SPORT ORGANIZATIONS or, as they are generally called Federations have existed for years. Most of them long antedate the first modern Olympic Games at Athens in 1896. In their conception and first years of existence the majority had no United States membership and some were limited to Northern Europe or Central Empire membership. But under the leadership of such men

as Sullivan of the United States, Hearn, Douglas and Barclay of Great Britain, Edstrom of Sweden, and Reichel of France, the old Federations took on new life and additional ones for other sports were formed with the United States not only a member but a very active member and with the fundamental principles of sport for sport's sake, of international good-will and understanding and of mutual protection and strength, the same in all.

Of the present number, strength and importance of these International Federations this report of the committee of the American Olympic Committee gives sufficient evidence to show that they are the back bone of international sport and that to them the United States must give constant attention and cooperation by the appointment of delegates to be in attendance at their meetings. In some few instances, notably, horse-riding and yachting, we have not as yet international organizations acting for the United States on the international bodies of these sports. It is, however, reasonable to believe that within the year such organizations will be promoted and that in 1922 official delegates from this country will attend meetings of these international bodies scheduled to be held in France and England.

INTERNATIONAL COMPETITIONS under the jurisdiction and complete control of the various International Federations have often been held and are constantly being held,—notably, shooting, fencing, football, swimming and track and field athletics—in many of which the United States has taken part and won championships. Such events if open to all nations are in fact world championships when the specific International Sport Federation holding the same so determines and announces.

The continuity and strength of many of the International Federations were broken down during the war. It is interesting and sad to note that out of the thirty or more delegates who attended the Congress of Athletic Federations in Berlin in 1913 only four were present at the meeting of the same Federation at Geneva in 1921. It is true that some of the absent are still alive but the majority have been either killed or so disabled in the Great War that their presence as delegates was impossible.

The Olympic Games of Antwerp in 1920 found most of these International Sport Federations in the unsettled condition of post-war readjustment and it is undoubtedly due as much to this as to any other cause that the part of the management of the respective sports intrusted to their care was not in all instances as efficient as under ordinary circumstances it would have been.

THE OLYMPIC GAMES constitute a series of combined world and Olympic championships and include practically every sport in which the world is interested and in which general participation has been shown. In the past these Games have been promoted and managed in many different ways. But out of the various conferences referred to and most especially out of the Congress just held at Lausanne a system of management has been evolved which in general is comprehensive and democratic and which should prove satisfactory. This system includes the active participation and effort of the International Olympic Committee, the International Federations, the members of the International Federations of the various countries, and the National Olympic Committees of the various countries—especially that of the country of the Games.

THE INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE is a self-perpetuating, non-representative body. This committee appoints *its* representatives to the various countries and not the various countries' representatives to the International Olympic Committee. Its representatives are generally citizens and residents of the country to which they are appointed and in close touch with amateur sport in the country. Such is the case in the United States where the International Olympic Committee is represented by Professor William Milligan Sloane, Allison V. Armour and Judge Bartow S. Weeks.

The International Olympic Committee, and it alone, determines the place where the Olympic Games are to be held. It has selected Paris for 1924 and Amsterdam for 1928. It has also determined the character of the Olympic program (not the specific events or even the sports of the program, only the general character thereof). In the language of Baron de Coubertin, President of the International Committee, the Olympic program is "classified under five different divisions: athletic sports (*i.e.* what we generally speak of as track and field athletics); gymnastic sports; defensive sports (*i.e.* shooting, fencing, boxing and wrestling); equestrian sports and nautical sports; to which must be added the combined sports, old and modern pentathlon, cycling and other games; and finally, competition in the art field."

Great as the work of the International Olympic Committee has been and is, and worthy of the greatest praise as is its president for his genius, his persistency and his tireless energy in bringing the world to recognize the significance of his Olympic idea, both the International Committee and its president are none the less not without criticism and apparently sometimes lacking in those business-like methods and courtesies which make for success. For example, a resolution intro-

duced in the last session of the Congress—and subsequently passed in substance—to the effect that the program as arranged should be merely for the Games of 1924 and that another Congress should be held after those Games to change the program in the light of that experience for the betterment of all, was taken by the president, with much petulance and misunderstanding, as aimed at breaking down the fundamental character of the sports underlying the program, a meaning, which was never either intended or hinted at.

The International Olympic Committee while having a secretary and records, has no stenographer present at its meetings and it is generally understood that the minutes are made up by the president from his memory and notes. It thereby oftentimes happens that the recollection or record of just what took place is vague or misleading with consequent misunderstanding and opportunity for trouble. This was pointedly apparent in the matter of the invitation extended by the City of Los Angeles for the Games to be held there in 1924. This invitation was presented at a meeting of the International Committee at Antwerp in 1920. The matter of the selection of a place for the 1924 Games was laid over by the International Committee until the Lausanne meeting in 1921 when the City of Los Angeles requested and authorized the representatives of the American Olympic Committee to renew its invitation and to present an urgent plea that if, for reason which seemed best to the International Committee, the 1924 Games could not be awarded to Los Angeles, but on the contrary were awarded to Paris, a transfer of the Games to Los Angeles would be welcomed should it later be found impossible to hold them in Paris and further that the selection of Los Angeles for the Games of 1928 would be desirable.

Immediately upon his arrival at Lausanne, the president of the American Olympic Committee informed the president of the International Olympic Committee of this attitude on the part of the City of Los Angeles and was promised an opportunity to present this invitation before any action in reference to place selection, was taken by the International Olympic Committee, such act of courtesy on the part of the International Olympic Committee being quite proper on account of the enforced absence from its meetings of the representatives to the United States, Professor Sloane, Mr. Armour and Judge Weeks. For reasons which have never been explained, a week or ten days after this conference with the president a meeting of the International Olympic Committee was held on the eve of the Congress of the International Olympic Committee, National Olympic Committees and International Federations, at which it was decided not only that the Olympic Games of 1924 should be held in Paris but also, and much to the aston-

ishment of all other than representatives of the International Olympic Committee, that the Games of 1928 should be held at Amsterdam. No formal notice had been given of where or when this International Olympic Committee meeting was to take place nor was any announcement made afterwards about its proceedings or decisions until the members of the American Olympic Committee having heard rumors of such a meeting called upon the president of the International Olympic Committee and asked what had happened. The answer was that the meeting had been held, that the matter of the determination of the places for the Olympic Games of 1924 and 1928 had been brought up suddenly and unexpectedly because of the imperative necessity of the Italian delegates returning home, and that for reasons to which it was unnecessary to refer the question had been decided. When asked why an opportunity had not been given for the invitation of Los Angeles to be presented, the president replied that the matter had been considered at Antwerp and thereupon handed to the representative of the American Olympic Committee a statement, a free translation of which reads as follows:

"The guiding motives of the International Olympic Committee in its decisions are the following:

1. Concerning Rome's candidacy, this candidacy was not accompanied by an official guarantee. On the contrary, at the beginning of 1921 the Italian government had declined to vote the necessary funds. A recurrence of the happenings of 1908 was feared. The Fourth Olympiad had in fact been awarded to Rome in 1904 with the assent of the King and the Roman municipality. But in 1906 Rome declined and London had to take its place not without great difficulties owing to the short time remaining to organize the Games. Furthermore, the Games could not be held at Rome owing to the climate and because of the Easter holidays with their resulting inconveniences to which the Americans objected.

2. Concerning the candidacy of Los Angeles officially proposed and favorably received by many, it appeared that owing to the distance of that city the expense to Europeans was incompatible with their present economic condition of which there was no prospect for an early improvement.

The Committee considered the generous offer of the Californian friends of that candidacy, who appeared before the Committee to have the organizing committee bear the expense of transportation of the athletes but decided such payment was not compatible with the first principles of amateurism.

3. Concerning the candidacy of Amsterdam, the International Committee felt that as it desired to hold the Games in 1912 and then voluntarily retired in 1919 in favor of Antwerp and in 1921 in favor of Paris, it showed a sporting spirit in its most chivalrous form."

THE CONGRESS OF REPRESENTATIVES of the International Olympic Committee, the International Federations and of the National Olympic Committees met at Lausanne June 2-4 and decided the specific sports of the Olympic program for 1924 as well as the method of officiating at and the management of the Games—a procedure which will continue for all future Olympic Games.

This Congress decided, for example, that golf, archery and hockey on grass should be eliminated from the Olympic program as well as any sport purely local in character; also that shooting, yachting, cycling and weight lifting should be retained as sports on the 1924 program; that foils fencing for men as an event on the fencing program should be retained, but that women should not be entitled to compete in the foils or other fencing contests. The various International Federations submitted to the Congress their programs of specific events for the Games including conditions as to entries, protests, officiating and the like and without exception the Congress adopted the same though not without wise suggestions for amendments which, in most instances, were gladly accepted by the Federations when referred back.

The Congress placed the management of the 1924 Olympic Games in the hands of the French Olympic Committee, such committee however to act in cooperation with the International Federations and especially with various committees appointed or to be appointed for the purpose of furthering such cooperation and of assisting the French Olympic Committee in its great task.

The Congress laid down several fundamental conditions or pronouncements, the following of which are interesting and indicative of the ideas and ideals which prevail.

Regarding Amateur Status

A. That the contests in the Olympic Games be open only to amateurs as herein defined.

B. That the definition of an amateur for each sport be that of the International Federation governing such sport.

C. That the National Federation, which in any country governs a particular sport, *must* certify on the entry form that each competitor is an amateur according to the rules of the International Federation of that sport, and this certificate must be countersigned by the National Olympic Committee of that country, which must also declare its belief that the competitor is an amateur under the definition of the International Federation concerned.

(The international rule must be understood to contain a minimum severity rule, but every National Federation is entitled to make that rule more restrictive in its own country.)

D. That in the matter of protests on the grounds of the amateur status of an entrant, the International Federation of the sport in which such entry was made shall decide such protest.

Regarding Federations' Membership

That for any International Federation to be recognized by, or to be entitled to send delegates to, the Congress, it must be one that is open in its membership to all countries and not merely to a certain group of countries or only to certain races or classes (*i.e.* doctors, bankers, "gentlemen" etc.); that there must be but one member in any country or integral and well recognized part thereof (*i.e.* one for England, one for Ireland, one for Australia, etc.); that such Federations must be neither political nor religious in character but existing entirely for sport. Further,

That all International Federations now represented in the Congress be urged to either change, make or enforce rules to carry the purport of such resolution into effect.

The Congress appointed a committee to codify and clarify the general rules of the Olympic Games including those having to do with the time and method of making entries. This committee rendered a report which was accepted and which, in due time, will be embodied in that of the French Olympic Committee in reference to the general progress of the Eighth Olympic Games and will be widely distributed through the various National Olympic Committees. The committee was continued so as to be of advise and assistance to the French Olympic Committee in the management of the Games of 1924. It consists of Reichel, France, chairman; Seeldrayers, Belgium; Frimann, Sweden; Merrick, Canada; and Rubien, United States.

During the Congress the International Cycling Federation called a meeting with a view to forming a Federation of Federations. This meeting was largely attended by representatives of all the Federations present at the Olympic Congress as well as by those of the International Aeronautics Federation and others. But the delegates while expressing appreciation of the foresight, energy and courtesy of M. Paul Rousseau, of the International Cycling Union, in calling such a meeting and in preparing a most comprehensive agenda in reference to the plan, decided that, in their opinion, a Federation of Federations was unnecessary and unwise, especially since among the Federations invited as possible members thereof were some governing *professional* sport. Those present were also of the opinion that the Olympic Congress itself, if properly organized and managed, could and should perform the objects desired of a Federation of Federations, but they felt, that a

committee of representatives could be of great service to the Federations as well as to the committee of the country where the Olympic Games of 1924 were to be held.

The following resolution was therefore unanimously carried:

"That a committee of five be appointed by the president of the Assembly (J. S. Edstrom of Sweden) of which the chairman shall be of the country in which the next Olympic Games are to be held, for the purpose of collecting and distributing documents and information of and about International Federations.

"That this committee continue until the next Assembly or Congress of Representatives of the International Federations.

"That this committee invite the Olympic Committee of the country wherein the next Olympic Games will be held to call an Assembly or Congress of Representatives of the International Sporting Federations at the time and place of the next Olympic Games.

"That the committee serve without compensation or expense to the International Federations."

In July, 1921 notification was given that the president of the Assembly, under authority of the foregoing resolutions, had appointed the following committee: president, M. Paul Rousseau, France; members: J. H. Douglas, Great Britain; H. Horn, Norway; Gustavus T. Kirby, United States; Frantz Reichel, France; honorable secretary, A. H. Muhr. A permanent office of the committee has been opened and is being maintained at 24 Boulevard Poissonnière, Paris.

THE SPORTS OF THE 1924 OLYMPIC GAMES will be arranged therefore; with the events as now, or to be, laid down by the International Federations; with the officiating, number of entries, heats and other conditions of contests as laid down by the Federations; with the French Olympic Committee having the actual management of the Games; with the committees appointed by the Congress and by the meeting called for the purpose of forming a Federation of Federations cooperating with the French Olympic Committee in the preliminary arrangement for and the management of the Games, especially in obtaining and giving from now on and during the Games the necessary information relative to the Games in general, or to any sport, contest or situation in particular.

With such a plan in effect, the Games of 1924 should not only be great as a contest but a model of proper democratic and efficient management.

The official minutes of the various congresses and meetings have not

as yet been received. When they arrive copies will be cheerfully sent at cost to all who desire the same and so state to the secretary of the American Olympic Committee.

But notwithstanding the non-receipt of the minutes of the Congress and Federation meetings at the time of the publication of this report, appended hereto is a survey of the meetings of the Federations as prepared by Mr. Rubien and Mr. Kirby, Mr. Maccabe unfortunately having been delayed by an accident to his steamer and not reaching Lausanne in time for other than the last day of the Olympic Congress. This survey of the meetings is not only interesting but most valuable in that the more important programs for the Olympic Games of 1924 are therein set down.

MEMBERS OF INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE

Those whose names are marked with an asterisk having been absent from the Lausanne meeting:

PRESIDENT

W. le baron PIERRE DE COUBERTIN, Lausanne (Suisse) et 20 rue Oudinot (Paris)

MEMBERS

Amérique Centrale:

M. J. P. WATHEU, consul général de San Salvador, 18 avenue Klébér, Paris

**Argentine:*

*(Seat vacant.)

**Australie:*

*R. COOMBES, 138 Castlereagh Street, Sydney, N. S. W.

Belgique:

Le comte HENRI DE BAILLET-LATOUR, 23 rue du Trône, Bruxelles

Le baron DE LAVELEYE, Jette-St-Pierre

Brésil:

R. DO RIO BRANCO, ministre du Brésil, Bernerhof, Berne, Suisse

Canada:

James G. Merrick

**Chili:*

*C. SILVA-VILDOSOLA, "El Mercurio," Santiago de Chili

Danemark:

Le colonel HANSEN, Kastrup

Egypte:

ANGELO C. BOLANACHI, Alexandrie

**Equateur:*

*DORN Y DE ALSUA, ministre de l'Equateur, 91 avenue de Wagram, Paris

**Espagne:*

*(Seat vacant.)

**Etats-Unis:*

*Le professeur W. M. SLOANE, Stanworth, Princeton, N. J.

*ALLISON V. ARMOUR, 10 West 43 Street, New York City

*BARTOW S. WEEKS, Supreme Court Chambers, New York City

Finlande:

ERNST KROGIUS, Helsingfors

France:

Le marquis DE POLIGNAC, 146 avenue des Champs-Elysées, Paris

Le comte CLARY, 7 rue Bayard, Paris

ALBERT GLANDAZ, 57 boulevard Lannes, Paris

Grande-Bretagne:

Le duc DE SOMERSET, Grosvenor Square, Londres

Le Rev. R. S. DE COURCY LAFFAN, 1 Brunswick-House, Palace Gardens Terrace, Kensington, Londres

Grèce:

Le comte ALEXANDRE MERCATI, 43 avenue de Kifirsia, Athènes

Hollande:

Le baron F. W. VAN TUYLL, Vogelensang

**India:*

*Sir DORABJI J. TATA, Explanade House, Bombay

Italie:

L'Hon. CARLO MONTU, 39 rue du Pô, Turin

*Le marquis GUGLIELMI, député, Rome

**Japon:*

*JIGORO KANO, directeur de L'Ecole normale supérieure et de l'Institut impérial de Jiu Jitsu, Tokyo

Luxembourg:

MAURICE PESCATORE, député, château de Septfontaines, près Luxembourg (grand-duché de Luxembourg)

**Mexique:*

*MIGUEL DE BEISTEGUI, place de l'Industrie, Bruxelles

Monaco:

Le comte A. GAUTIER-VIGNAL, La Berlugane, Beaulieu-sur-mer, France

Norvège:

Le commandant SVERRE, 7 rue Bassano, Paris

**Nouvelle-Zélande:*

*ARTHUR MARRYATT

*A. A. A. WELLINGTON

**Pérou:*

*CARLOS F. DE CANDAMO, Biarritz, France

**Pologne:*

*(Seat vacant.)

Portugal:

Le comte DE PENHA-GARCIA, 28 chemin des Cottages, Genève, Suisse

Roumanie:

GEORGES A. PLAGINO, 16 strada Crinului, Bukarest

**Russie:*

*Le prince LÉON OUROUSSOFF, Petrograd

**Serbie:*

*Le colonel SW. DJOUKITCH, Belgrade

**Sud Afrique:*

*HENRY NOURSE, Cape Town

Suède:

J. S. EDSTRÖM. Västerås

Le comte CLARENCE DE ROSEN, Väsby villa, Äs

Suisse:

Le baron GODEFROY DE BLONAY, château de Grandson

Tcheo-Slovaquie:

Le docteur JIRI GUTH, 4 Pricna ul. Prague, Bohême

**Yougo-Slovaquie:*

Le professeur FR. BUCAR

THE OLYMPIC CONGRESS consisted of delegates from the International Olympic Committee, delegates from the International Federations and delegates from the Olympic Committees of the countries of the world entitled to take part in Olympic contests. Following precedent, a delegate was permitted to represent more than one organization and have one vote for each of the organizations he represented. For example, a delegate could represent the International Olympic Committee, the National Olympic Committee of his country and an International Federation; in point of fact, however, no one delegate represented more than two organizations and these two were generally his National Olympic Committee and the International Olympic Committee, the latter organization being entitled to representation in the Olympic Congress by all of its members, an over-balance of power which it is believed will some day be remedied. Each International Federation was entitled to two representatives, each having one vote, and each National Olympic Committee to three or two delegates, depending on the size and importance of the country, each delegate having one vote.

The Congress was splendidly organized and presided over with tact, fairness and in a manner both parliamentary and delightful by J. S. Edstrom of Sweden, who was chosen president by the meeting. The vice-presidents elected were, Meyer de Stadelhofen, Switzerland; Gustavus T. Kirby, United States; P. Rousseau, France; and J. H. Douglas, Great Britain. The secretaries were R. W. Seeldrayers, of Belgium and J. Falkenberg of Norway.

All proceedings were conducted in a business-like manner and discussions were in French and in English, Mr. Allan Muhr an American, long a resident of France, and other volunteer interpreters making

every question clear to the delegates, so that an intelligent vote could be had.

The delegates present at the Congress together with the organizations which they represented were as follows:

MEMBERS OF OLYMPIC CONGRESS

DELEGATES OF INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE

At the opening session of the Congress all, and thereafter, most of the members heretofore indicated as present at the meetings of the International Olympic Committee.

DELEGATES OF NATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEES

Belgium, de Lavaleye, van der Hedden and Seeldrayers

Brazil, Rio Branco

Canada, Merrick

Czecho-Slovakia, Guth

Denmark, Nathansen and Nyholm

Egypt, Bolanachi

Finland, Stenberg and Krogus

France, Reichel, Breton and Rousseau

Great Britain, Baker, Fern and Low

Greece, Mercati and Tryffos

Holland, Scharroo, van Tuyll and Lucassen

Italy, Pralormo, Longoni and Bellotti

Luxembourg, Pescatore

Monaco, Gautier

Norway, Kragh and Falkenberg

Poland, Potulicki and Perlowski

Portugal, Oliveira and Penha-Garcia

Romania, Plagino and Cesiano

South Africa, Rudd

Sweden, Balck, Frimann and Hermelin

Switzerland, Messerli, Meyer and de Stadelhofen

United States of America, Kirby, Rubien and Maccabe

Number of countries 22, number of delegates 44

DELEGATES OF INTERNATIONAL FEDERATIONS

International Amateur Athletic Federation

Genet and Tisseau

International Amateur Swimming Federation

Hearn and von der Heyden

International Amateur Boxing Federation

Douglas and Barker

International Amateur Wrestling Federation

Longhurst and Forsmann

International Cycling Union

Rousseau and Beuckelaar

International Rowing Federation

Manuel and Baud

International Fencing Federation

Chasseloup-Laubat and Lacroix

European Federation of Gymnastics (name to be changed to International)

Cuperus and Christmann

International Shooting Federation

Merillon and Ribaucour

International Skating Federation

Balck and Edstrom

International Yachting Federation

Daulnoy and Lucassen

International Lawn Tennis Federation

Muhr and Barde

International Association Football Federation

Seeldrayers and Rimet

International Weights and Dumb-bells Federation

Rosset

International Horse Riding Federation

Rosen

International Federations represented 15, number of delegates 28

SUMMARY OF REPRESENTATION AT OLYMPIC CONGRESS

Delegates of International Olympic Committee

Countries 20—Delegates 22

Delegates of National Olympic Committees

Countries 22—Delegates 44

Delegates of International Federations

Federations 15—Delegates 28

MEETINGS OF INTERNATIONAL FEDERATIONS

INTERNATIONAL AMATEUR ATHLETIC FEDERATION

The Congress of the International Amateur Athletic Federation, the governing body of track and field events, was held at Geneva, Switzerland, May 27, 1921.

Those present were:

AUSTRIA

M. Wengraf

BELGIUM

M. W. Wydemans

CANADA

J. E. Merrick

DENMARK

G. Furstnow

W. Nielsen

EGYPT

Angelo Bolanachi

FINLAND

R. Stenberg

Armas Martola

FRANCE

J. Genet

Frantz Reichel

Allan Muhr

GREAT BRITAIN

Harry J. Barclay ,

Philip J. Baker

HOLLAND

P. W. Scharroo

HUNGARY

S. Stankovitz

ITALY

M. Longoni

NORWAY

J. Falkenberg

T. Gulbrandsen

SWEDEN

J. S. Edstrom, President

Th. Frimann

Isaac Westgram

J. Wallenberg

SWITZERLAND

Ernst Suter

Marcel Henninger

F. Klipstein

Theo. Raymond

Gabriel Bonnet

UNITED STATES

Frederick W. Rubien

Gustavus T. Kirby

The principal business of the Congress was a thorough revision of the Federation's athletic rules.

The Committee on Rules, of which Mr. Frederick W. Rubien was chairman, had made a thorough examination of the rules of every country and drafted rules embodying the best points in all which were adopted after careful consideration, including a program of events and a time schedule for all future events at Olympic Games. This program permits the best athletes to compete in several events and will not work

hardship on any contestant. To curtail the expense of sending large teams the number of entries was reduced one third.

By means of this step we now know three years in advance of the Games of 1924 what the program is and in what order the events take place instead of having to ascertain these matters upon our arrival as at the Games in 1920.

PROGRAM OF EVENTS—TRACK AND FIELD

Each nation shall be allowed four entries, four to start in all individual events, except in the marathon, where six entries will be allowed to start and one team per nation in team and relay events. In all team and relay races each nation shall be allowed to enter not more than twice the number entitled to score.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 100 Meters, flat. | Pole Vault. |
| 200 Meters, flat. | Throwing the Javelin (with the javelin held in the middle), best hand. |
| 400 Meters, flat. | Throwing the Discus, best hand. |
| 800 Meters, flat. | Putting the 16-lb. Shot, best hand. |
| 1,500 Meters, flat. | Throwing the 16-lb. Hammer. |
| 5,000 Meters, flat. | Pentathlon comprising: |
| 10,000 Meters, flat. | Running Broad Jump. |
| Marathon Race (42,195 meters equals 26 miles, 385 yards.) | Throwing the Javelin, with the javelin held in the middle, best hand |
| Steeplechase, 3,000 meters. | 200 Meters, flat |
| Hurdle Race, 110 meters. | Throwing the Discus, best hand. |
| Hurdle Race, 400 meters. | 1,500 Meters, flat. |
| Walking Race, 10,000 meters. | Relay Race, 400 meters: |
| Running High Jump. | Teams of 4, each man to run 100 meters. All relays to be run in lanes. |
| Decathlon comprising: | Relay Race, 1,500 meters: |
| 100 Meters flat. | Teams of 4, each man to run 400 meters. |
| Running Broad Jump. | Team Race, 3,000 meters: |
| Putting the 16-lb. Shot, best hand. | Six permitted to start, 3 to score. |
| Running High Jump. | Cross-Country Race, 10,000 Meters: |
| 400 Meters, flat. | Individual and team race combined. Six permitted to start, 3 to score. |
| Hurdle Race, 110 meters. | Modern Pentathlon. |
| Throwing the Discus, best hand. | |
| Pole Vault. | |
| Throwing the Javelin, with the javelin held in the middle, best hand. | |
| 1,500 Meters, flat. | |
| Running Broad Jump. | |
| Running Hop, Step and Jump. | |

ORDER OF EVENTS

FIRST DAY

P. M.

2:00 Opening Ceremonies

Parade of athletes of all nations

SECOND DAY

2:00	400 Meters Hurdles	First trial
2:00	Running High Jump	Trials
2:00	Throwing the Javelin	Final
2:30	100 Meters, flat	First trial
3:15	800 Meters, flat	First trial
4:00	100 Meters, flat	Second trial
4:30	10,000 Meters, flat	Final
5:15	400 Meters Hurdles	Second trial

THIRD DAY

2:00	100 Meters, flat	Semi-final
2:00	Pentathlon	Running Broad Jump
2:45	Pentathlon	Throwing the Javelin
3:00	400 Meters Hurdles	Final
3:00	Running High Jump	Final
3:30	800 Meters, flat	Semi-final
3:45	Pentathlon	200 Meters, flat
4:15	3,000 Meters Steeplechase	Trials
4:30	Pentathlon	Throwing the Discus
5:00	100 Meters, flat	Final
5:15	Pentathlon	1,500 Meters, flat

FOURTH DAY

2:00	100 Meters Hurdles	Trials
2:00	Running Broad Jump	Finals
2:30	200 Meters, flat	Trials
3:00	Putting the 16-lb. Shot	Final
3:15	800 Meters, flat	Final
3:45	110 Meters Hurdles	Semi-final
4:00	5,000 Meters, flat	Trials
5:00	200 Meters, flat	Second trial

FIFTH DAY

2:00	200 Meters, flat	Semi-final
2:00	Pole Vault	Trials
2:30	110 Meters Hurdles	Final
2:45	10,000 Meters Walk	First heat
3:45	200 Meters, flat	Finals
4:00	1,500 Meters, flat	Trials
4:45	3,000 Meters Steeplechase	Final
5:00	10,000 Meters Walk	Second heat
6:00	10,000 Meters Walk	Third heat (if necessary)

SIXTH DAY

2:00	400 Meters, flat	Trials
2:00	Throwing the 16-lb. Hammer	Finals
2:30	Pole Vault	Finals
2:45	1,500 Meters, flat	Final
3:15	5,000 Meters, flat	Final
4:00	400 Meters, flat	Second Trials

SEVENTH DAY

2:00	Decathlon	100 Meters, flat
2:45	400 Meters, flat	Semi-final
2:45	Decathlon	Running Broad Jump
3:15	3,000 Meters Team Race	Trials
4:00	10,000 Meters Walk	Final
4:00	Decathlon	Putting the Shot
4:45	Decathlon	Running High Jump
5:30	400 Meters, flat	Final
5:45	Decathlon	400 Meters, flat

EIGHTH DAY

2:00	Decathlon	110 Meters Hurdles
2:00	Running Hop, Step and Jump	Final
2:30	10,000 Meters Cross-Country, Ind. & T. R.	Final
2:30	Decathlon	Throwing the Discus
2:45	400 Meters Relay	Trials
3:30	Decathlon	Pole Vault
4:00	1,600 Meters Relay	Trials
4:30	Decathlon	Throwing the Javelin
5:30	Decathlon	1,500 Meters, flat

NINTH DAY

4:00	Marathon	Final
4:00	Throwing the Discus	Final
4:15	400 Meters Relay	Final
4:45	3,000 Meters Team Race	Final
5:15	1,600 Meters Relay	Final

Provision was made for the appointment of a commission to supervise arrangements for the Games.

“The commission shall consist of five members, appointed by the International Amateur Athletic Federation, who shall have jurisdiction over all matters not assigned by these rules to the referee or other Game officials. and who shall see that a proper place is provided, that all courses are properly laid out and measured to conform to all the requirements of the rules and that all implements and equipment necessary for the satisfactory competition of the events are selected.

“The commission by its representative shall accept or reject entries and publish all entries with competitors' numbers two days prior to the open-

ing of the Games. In the event that the track and field upon which the Olympic Games are to be held are not available for practice, they shall cause a place to be provided for this purpose."

In former Olympic Games the country holding the Games through its Olympic Committee had complete charge of the many important matters in connection therewith. Under the present rules, however, this commission from the International Amateur Athletic Federation representing five (5) different countries will undertake to see that all arrangements for track and field events are properly made, select officials and act as a jury to settle all points of dispute. The members appointed are Messrs. Edstrom of Sweden, Reichel of France, Rubien of the United States, Merrick of Canada and Barclay of Great Britain. In-as-much as the Congress of National Olympic Committees likewise adopted a similar plan for all sports, the Olympic Games in the future will be conducted by committees, each representing five countries which, in most cases, will be the leading countries in each sport.

The important rules adopted by the International Amateur Athletic Federation provide that the 56 lb. weight throw, the tug-of-war event and the 3,000 meters walk held in 1920 be dropped from the program; that events be contested during the afternoon only and that the program be planned to begin on a Saturday and end nine (9) days later on a Sunday.

In regard to walking, the entire rule governing competition was taken out and the following substituted.

Walking is a succession of steps, from toe to heel, in which contact with the ground is maintained, *i.e.*, the heel of the foremost foot must reach the ground before the toe of the other foot leaves it.

Several changes and clearer definitions were made in the matter of starters and starting:

The starter shall have entire control of the competitors at marks, and shall be the sole judge of facts as to whether or not any man has gone over his mark.

At all international meetings the words of the starter, in his own mother tongue, shall be:

"On your marks."

"Ready."

Then the report of the pistol after a pause of at least two seconds.

All races shall be started by the report of a pistol.

All questions concerning the start shall be decided by the starter.

When any part of the body of the competitor shall touch the ground in front of his mark before the starting signal is given, it shall be considered a false start.

Should the starter have to warn the competitors on any point he shall order the competitors to "Stand up."

If, in the opinion of the starter an unfair start has been made he can recall the competitors by a second pistol shot, and penalize the offender or offenders by disqualification upon the third false start.

The starter must be prepared for a second shot, to provide for an unfair start.

Although these rules are principally based upon the rules of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States minor changes have been made and the A. A. U. will probably amend its rules to correspond to those of the International Amateur Athletic Federation so that our athletes will be accustomed to the conditions prevailing in Olympic Games. The Amateur Athletic Union rules for scoring the decathlon, which were used for the 1920 Games, were adopted and the performances made at previous Olympic Games will be computed and if found to be better than those at the 1920 Olympic Games will be allowed as a record.

It was decided that implements must bear the stamp of the governing country and be made according to the requirements of the International Amateur Athletic Federation.

A complete list of world's records was adopted and a plan agreed upon by which world's records made during each year will be submitted to vote of the committee and if unanimously approved will be announced on the first of January.

The International Amateur Athletic Federation presented its revised rules to the Congress of National Olympic Committees and they were adopted without change.

INTERNATIONAL AMATEUR SWIMMING FEDERATION

A meeting of representatives of nations forming the International Amateur Swimming Federation was held at the Alexandra Grand Hotel, Lausanne on Monday, May 30, 1921.

The nations were represented as follows:

BELGIUM

J. F. Van der Heyden

CANADA

J. G. Merrick

DENMARK

G. Furstnow

W. Nielson

FINLAND

E. Krogius

FRANCE

E. G. Drigny

GREAT BRITAIN

H. T. Bretton

W. T. Lintern

GREECE

A. Assimacopoulo

HUNGARY

S. Stankovitz

NORWAY

J. Falkenberg

SPAIN

H. E. Fern

SWEDEN

V. G. Balck

J. S. Edstrom, Chairman

SWITZERLAND

H. Deshussis

A. Rochat

UNITED STATES

F. W. Rubien

G. T. Kirby

GEORGE W. HEARN, *Hon. Secretary,*
Great Britain.

The report of the sub-committee appointed at Antwerp to consider the future management of Olympic Games was brought up and the following was agreed to, thereby becoming rules of the Federation:

That the actual management of all contests be under the control of the Federation.

That the Federation shall appoint all officials.

That entries must be received by the country holding the Games at such time as may be decided by the Olympic Committee and the forms handed to the hon. secretary of the Federation and shall be at his disposal at the place of contest at least seven days before the first contest. The Federation's hon. secretary shall immediately call a meeting of the committee appointed by the International Amateur Swimming Federation. They shall make the complete draw for all events and publish the draw at least four days before the first event.

That the number of entries from each nation for each individual contest shall not exceed three, and no reserves be allowed.

That for team events one team from each nation for each event shall be allowed, with four reserves for water polo and two for each team swimming event. In addition to the privilege of competing in any of the trials or the finals, any of the regulars or reserves of the nations may also, with the consent of the Federation Olympic Committee, compete in the water polo or team races; any entrant may compete in any other swimming or diving event, if it is that by reason of illness or other disability of regulars or reserves a team for a trial or final competition cannot be properly assembled.

That so far as possible the same officials shall officiate throughout the Games.

That a standard daily program of events shall be adopted which can only be altered by the Federation Olympic Committee. Notice of any alteration must be posted on the notice board at least 24 hours before the alteration would come into operation.

That a committee be appointed by the Federation whose duties shall be: (a) make the draw, etc.; (b) arrange the program of events; (c) take charge of the entire management of the contests; (d) appoint all officials; (e) decide

all protests or other matters that may arise during the Games. This committee shall consist of five in number all of whom must be representatives of different nations together with the hon. secretary, who shall serve ex-officio, four members to form a quorum. Should any member appointed be absent from the Games, the remaining members shall have power to appoint substitutes. This committee shall be re-appointed at each meeting of the Federation.

The following committee was elected: H. E. Fern, Great Britain; E. G. Drigny, France; J. S. Edstrom, Sweden; F. W. Rubien, United States; J. G. Merrick, Canada; G. W. Hearn, hon. secretary, Great Britain.

PROGRAM OF EVENTS—SWIMMING

100 Meters Free Style for men.
400 Meters Free Style for men.
1,500 Meters Free Style for men.
100 Meters Free Style for ladies.
400 Meters Free Style for ladies.
100 Meters Back Stroke for men.
100 Meters Back Stroke for ladies.
200 Meters Breast Stroke for men.
200 Meters Breast Stroke for ladies.
Plain Diving from high board for men.
Fancy Diving from high board for men.
Spring Board Diving for men.
Plain High Diving for ladies, but that the height of the boards be 5 and 10 meters.
Spring Board Diving for ladies. This event to consist of six voluntary dives taken from the spring board diving rules.
800 Meters Team Race (4 men, 200 meters each).
400 Meters Team Race (4 ladies, 100 meters each).
Water Polo for men.

ORDER OF EVENTS

FIRST DAY

Morning

1,500 Meters Free Style (men)	Heats
Water Polo	

Afternoon

1,500 Meters Free Style (men)	Heats
400 Meters Free Style (ladies)	Heats
Water Polo	

SECOND DAY

Morning

Plain High Diving (men)	Heats
Water Polo	

Afternoon

1,500 Meters Free Style (men)	Semi-final
400 Meters Free Style (ladies)	Semi-final
Water Polo	

THIRD DAY

Morning

200 Meters Breast Stroke (men)	Heats
Water Polo	

Afternoon

1,500 Meters Free Style (men)	Final
400 Meters Free Style (ladies)	Final
Plain High Diving (men)	Final
Water Polo	

FOURTH DAY

Morning

Spring Board Diving (men)	Heats
100 Meters Back Stroke (men)	Heats
Water Polo	

Afternoon

200 Meters Breast Stroke (ladies)	Heats
200 Meters Breast Stroke (men)	Semi-final
400 Meters Free Style (men)	Heats
Water Polo	

FIFTH DAY

Morning

Spring Board Diving (ladies)	Heats
400 Meters Free Style (men)	Semi-final
100 Meters Back Stroke (men)	Semi-final
Water Polo	

Afternoon

200 Meters Breast Stroke (ladies)	Semi-final
Spring Board Diving (men)	Final
200 Meters Breast Stroke (men)	Final
Water Polo	

SIXTH DAY

Morning

Team Race, 400 Meters (ladies)	Heat
Team Race, 800 Meters (men)	semi-final
Water Polo	

Afternoon

400 Meters Free Style (men)	Final
Spring Board Diving (ladies)	Final
Team Race, 400 Meters (ladies)	Final
100 Meters Back Stroke (men)	Final
200 Meters Breast Stroke (ladies)	Final
Water Polo	

SEVENTH DAY

Morning

100 Meters Free Style (men)	Heats
Fancing High Diving (men)	Heats
Water Polo	

Afternoon

100 Meters Free Style (men)	Semi-final
Plain High Diving (ladies)	Heats
100 Meters Free Style (ladies)	Heats
100 Meters Back Stroke (ladies)	Heats
Water Polo	

EIGHTH DAY

Morning

100 Meters Back Stroke (ladies,	Semi-final
100 Meters Free Style (ladies)	Semi-final
Team Race, 800 Meters (men)	Final
Water Polo	

Afternoon

Fancy High Diving (men)	Final
Plain High Diving (ladies)	Final
100 Metres Free Style (men)	Final
100 Meters Free Style (ladies)	Final
100 Meters Back Stroke (ladies)	Final
Water Polo	

This program is similar to the 1920 program with the exception that the 400 meters breast stroke for men was eliminated and the 100 meters back stroke for ladies and 200 meters breast stroke for ladies added to the program. The spring board diving for ladies was changed to an event consisting of 6 voluntary dives taken from the spring board diving rules.

INTERNATIONAL AMATEUR BOXING FEDERATION

The Congress of the International Amateur Boxing Federation was held May 31, 1921, at Montbenon Palace, Lausanne.

OFFICERS

President

J. H. Douglas, Great Britain

Vice-Presidents

M. Paul Rousseau, France

M. Tilbury, Belgium

Frederick W. Rubien, United States

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer

Valentine Barker

Nations represented:

BELGIUM

Federation Belge de Boxe

DENMARK

Dansk Amator Bokse Union

FRANCE

Federation Francaise De Boxe

GREAT BRITAIN

Amateur Boxing Association

GREECE

Union des Sociétés Helléniques d'Athlétisme et de Gymnastique

ITALY

Federation Pugilistica Italiana

NORWAY

Norges Boxeforbund

HOLLAND

Nederlandsche Boksbond

SWEDEN

Svenska Boxningsförbundet

SWITZERLAND

Federation Suisse De Boxe

CANADA

Amateur Athletic Union of Canada

SOUTH AFRICA

South African National Amateur Boxing Association

UNITED STATES

Amateur Athletic Union of the United States

The rules used in 1920 were revised and a rule adopted providing for the selection of judges and the appointment of timers somewhat along the lines of those provided for track and field and swimming. A rule to overcome the disputes as to judging was enacted as follows:

The judges shall award at the end of each of the first two rounds five marks and at the end of the third round seven marks to the better competitor and a lesser number to the other competitor according to his merits. When the competitors are equal the maximum number must be given to each. At the end of each bout the judges' scoring papers shall be collected by an official appointed for that purpose, and in cases where the judges agree such official shall so announce their decision; but should the judges disagree, the official shall so inform the referee and collect his paper, but before announcing the decision shall show the judges' papers to the referee.

The referee shall give his vote when the judges disagree, or he can order one extra round limited to two minutes or not more than two extra rounds of two minutes each. Two of the three opinions must agree before a winner can be declared, otherwise an extra round is compulsory. The decision of the judges or referee as the case may be shall be final and without appeal.

For the Olympic Games the referees, the judges and other officials will be appointed by the Bureau Committee of the International Amateur Boxing Federation.

Each National Federation shall submit to the secretary of the International Amateur Boxing Federation on or before January 1 of the year in which the Games are to be held a list of persons competent to act as officials. From this list the Bureau Committee will elect a sufficient number of officials to act at boxing events and submit the list to the Federation two months before the Olympic Games.

During the Olympic Games the Bureau Committee will appoint referees and judges for each bout.

Weights for international competition were decided as follows:

Fly, not exceeding	8 st.	(50.802 kilos) = 112 lbs.
Bantam, not exceeding	8 st. 6 lbs.	(53.524 kilos) = 118 lbs.
Feather, not exceeding	9 st.	(57.152 kilos) = 126 lbs.
Light, not exceeding	9 st. 9 lbs.	(61.235 kilos) = 135 lbs.
Welter, not exceeding	10 st. 7 lbs.	(66.678 kilos) = 147 lbs.
Middle, not exceeding	11 st. 6 lbs.	(72.574 kilos) = 160 lbs.
Light Heavy, not exceeding	12 st. 7 lbs.	(79.378 kilos) = 175 lbs.
Heavy (any weight)		

These boxing rules differ from those of the Amateur Athletic Union, but an effort will be made to introduce the Olympic rules.

INTERNATIONAL AMATEUR WRESTLING FEDERATION

The Congress of the International Amateur Wrestling Federation was held at Alexandra Grand Hotel, Lausanne, Switzerland, June 2, 1921.

Those present were

CANADA

J. G. Merrick

DENMARK

J. Nathansen

G. Furstnow

FINLAND

R. Stenberg

FRANCE

J. Rosset

A. Muhr

GREAT BRITAIN AND BELGIUM

P. Longhurst

HOLLAND

P. Lucassen

L. Feshotte

HUNGARY

S. Stankovitz

ITALY

E. Pratormo

E. Longoni

NORWAY

H. Kragh

J. Falkenberg

SWEDEN

J. S. Edstrom, (chair.)

V. G. Balck

G. Forsman

SWITZERLAND

J. Jacqmer

M. Messerli

UNITED STATES

F. W. Rubien

A constitution for the International Amateur Wrestling Federation, which had been prepared by a committee of three, appointed at the preliminary meeting held on June 1, was discussed, and accepted by a number of countries respectively represented.

The following nations definitely accepted the constitution and were formally enrolled members of the International Amateur Wrestling Federation,—France, United States, Holland, Switzerland, Canada, Belgium, and Great Britain. The representatives of Denmark, Finland, Italy, Norway, Sweden and Hungary notified acceptance of membership in the International Amateur Wrestling Federation contingent upon the approval of their respective national organizations. It was intimated at the meeting that the acceptance of membership by South Africa, Australia and India was practically assured.

The meeting agreed that since Messrs. Rubien, United States, Jacqmer, Switzerland and Longhurst, Great Britain,—were on the ground they should be authorized to meet immediately for the purpose of drawing up rules for the control of all international amateur wrestling in the catch-as-catch-can style, said rules to be recognized as the official rules. This was done and the rules promulgated.

Upon the motion of M. Reichel, France, it was agreed that until a

code of rules for the control of all international amateur wrestling in the Graeco-Roman style should be drawn up by the Graeco-Roman board of the International Amateur Wrestling Federation those rules adopted by the Northern Federation of Wrestling should be accepted as controlling all amateur Graeco-Roman wrestling.

GYMNASTICS

A great deal of discussion regarding merits of continental versus Swedish methods of gymnastics resulted in the adoption of an all-round championship somewhat along the lines of the Amateur Athletic Union all-round competition.

In the absence of a meeting of the International Amateur Gymnastic Federation a committee of 5 consisting of Messrs. Cuperus, of Belgium, Guth, of Czecho-Slovakia, Christmann of France, Balck of Sweden and Rubien of the United States, reported the following program:

MEN

The gymnastic competition is a team competition which comprises events with apparatus enumerated below.

1. Team classification.
2. Individual classification with each apparatus.
3. Individual classification established according to place acquired on each of the various apparatus.

Each nation can enter but one team composed of 8 men and has the right to four substitutes.

Each competitor must execute a compulsory exercise and a voluntary exercise on each of the following apparatus:

Horizontal bar
Parallel bar
Flying rings
Rope climb, 8 meters
Long horse
Side horse
Pommel horse

Under this method the winner of a gymnastic event will receive the same recognition as a winner of a track and field or swimming event and it is relieved will result in more interest being shown in the sport.

MEN AND WOMEN

To demonstrate the value of gymnastic exercises, there will be productions by teams of at least 16 men and teams of at least 16 women without limit to number.

No judgments, no prizes.

Program and conditions to be established by the Technical Committee of the International Gymnastic Federation before the first of January, 1922.

The exhibition of group exercises will furnish the Continental, Swedish or any system in use in any country an opportunity to be displayed by groups of not less than 16 men or women for which no prizes will be given.

SKATING, HOCKEY AND SKIING

Several conferences were held with the object of planning Olympic Games for winter sports which would provide for skating, hockey, skiing and other winter events but the Congress resulted in a deadlock and the question has not yet been solved.

TRAPSHOOTING

CLAY BIRD AND RUNNING DEER SHOOTING

A federation was formed with Count Clary as president and Com. Vasse as secretary. The following attended the meeting:

Count CLARY	France
Com. VASSE	France
G. J. VANDER VLIET	Belgium
E. BENEDICKS	Sweden
F. W. RUBIEN	United States
G. PLAGINO	Roumania
O. WASSMAN	Norway

It was proposed to hold a meeting in September or October to agree upon a program of events and rules and to which the American Trapshooting Association plan to send a delegate. The Congress of National Olympic Committees gave power for this authorization.

CYCLING

At the Olympic Congress an earnest effort was made to eliminate track racing from the Olympic program. Upon a close vote, however, it was determined to continue this feature, so that the program for the 1924 Games will be practically that of 1920.

WEIGHT LIFTING

Except for the fact that the International Federation of Weight Lifting and Dumb-bells had received no notification that an effort would be made to eliminate weight lifting from the Olympic Games' program, it is felt that a motion to this effect would have been carried. As it is weight lifting will constitute a part of the program of the Games, but an attempt will undoubtedly be made at the congress of 1924 to have the same eliminated from future Olympic contests.

LAWN TENNIS

By the unanimous vote of all, lawn tennis was retained on the Olympic program, the events to be as follows:

Singles for men and women

Doubles for men and women

Mixed Doubles for men and women

The number of entries and competitors from any one nation to be not more than four.

FOOTBALL

Association football was retained on the program by unanimous vote of all and after much discussion, Rugby football was taken from the sports in which competition might or might not be held at the Olympic Games and placed on the definite program so that hereafter both Association football and Rugby will be a positive part of the Games.

YACHTING

The Union Internationale de Yachting de Course was represented at the Olympic Congress by Monsieur Daulnoy of France and Monsieur Lucassen of Holland who urged upon the Congress the desirability of yachting as one of the sports on the Olympic program. By the unanimous vote of the Congress it was finally decided that the definite yachting program for the Games should be left to the International Yachting Federation which will prepare such a program and distribute it to the various countries through the National Olympic Committee thereof on or before January 1, 1922.

The representatives of the Federation stated definitely, however, that the events would consist of yachts of six meters and nine meters and possibly one of five meters or less; that the yachts might be built anywhere but of course must be manned by citizens of the competing countries, yachts of five meters having but one man on board, six meters three, and eight meters five, all crews to be amateurs.

The International Yachting Federation has no membership in the United States. Efforts are being made to bring about an organization in this country to comprise such a membership.

ROWING

At the Olympic Congress the Federation Internationale des Sociétés d'Aviron was represented by M. Baud and M. Manuel. On the agenda of the meeting the question was brought up as to whether or not the double skulled boats without coxswain and the four-oared boats with

coxswain should be eliminated from the rowing events on the Olympic program.

The representatives from Great Britain contended that the pair-oared boats with coxswain as well as the four-oared boats with coxswain should be eliminated from the program. Those from the United States argued that the four-oared boat should be without a coxswain. The representatives of the continental countries stated that the five events now on the Olympic program,—the single skulls, double skulls without cox, pair-oared boats with cox, four-oared boats with cox and eight-oared boats with cox—were all sports universally engaged in over the continent and that they should be retained. In the light of this information Great Britain withdrew her request and it was unanimously resolved to leave the program as in the 1920 Games.

It was urged, however, that the place of the events be one more adaptable for rowing than the canal at Brussels and it is believed that the course to be selected will be proper and adequate in every manner.

A question of importance which came before the Congress with reference to rowing associations had to do with two rowing associations from Great Britain. One is the association which holds the Henley regatta and the other is one which is made up of men who will not subscribe to the so-called "gentleman qualifications" of competition in that regatta. To the end that these and other important matters may be discussed and determined, a meeting of the International Rowing Federation will probably be held in Holland in the Fall or Winter of 1921 to which, it is hoped, the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen of America will send its representative.

FENCING

An important matter of discussion and action at the Olympic Congress was the question of whether or not foils fencing for teams should be eliminated from the Olympic Games of 1924. To this proposition the representatives of the American Olympic Committee stated that while in many sports the United States took the lead, in fencing it was but a child compared to the countries on the continent which had been masters of the sport for generations; that there was no greater incentive to the United States' interest in fencing than with the foils, and especially by teams with the foils; that the success which had been evidenced by our fencing team in the Seventh Olympic Games, especially with this weapon, showed how eagerly we are reaching out toward the goal of success, and that we hoped not only out of deference to our desires but to the sport in general, foils fencing would be retained on the program.

Marquis de Chasseloup-Laubat, President d'Honneur of the National

Federation of Fencing of France, with great eloquence both in French and in English, pled for the cause of foils fencing. The result was that by unanimous vote it was decided to retain foils fencing on the Olympic program.

Rev. de Courcy Laffan and Mr. Low, representing Great Britain, proposed that to the events now scheduled should be added foils fencing for women. On this question the American delegates kept a discreet silence. Most of the continental representatives felt that the time was not ripe for women to enter fencing championships, but the American representatives believe that if a real desire is evidenced on the part of America to have foils fencing for women placed upon the program, the chances are that with proper missionary work, such a result may be obtained for the 1928 Games to be held at Amsterdam.

The Federation Internationale d'Escrime held its annual meeting in the palatial rooms of the Automobile Club of France, Place de la Concorde, Paris, on June 14, 1921, and its annual banquet on the evening of the same day at the Palais d'Orsay.

Both the meeting and the banquet were attended by Mr. Gustavus T. Kirby, the delegate of the Amateur Fencers League of America for such purpose.

At the annual meeting Sweden was admitted to membership and the general rules of fencing were discussed and some minor details amended.

On the motion of the United States, seconded by France, it was unanimously resolved that the number of votes accorded to the United States on the various questions to come before the meeting should be amended. Instead of its having, as formerly six votes on general questions, two on questions having to do with foils fencing, two on questions having to do with duelling swords and two on questions having to do with the sabre, it was provided that the United States should have six votes on general questions and five on each other subject, thereby giving to it practically as great, if not greater voting strength than to the seventeen other countries which are members of the Federation, with the exception of Belgium, France and Italy, which, as the premier fencing countries are certainly entitled to greater strength in the conventions.

The program for the 1924 Olympic Games will be definitely determined and published probably on or before January, 1922.

At the banquet were gathered together notable swordsmen from the continent and England as well as members of the Chamber of Deputies of France, the meeting being presided over by M. André Maguiot, Minister of Military Pensions and President of the International Federation. M. Maguiot proposed the health of the Amateur Fencers' League of America and expressed to the Federation his appreciation of

the great interest and strides forward which have been taken in fencing in the United States.

At the future meetings of the International Fencing Federation the A. F. L. of America in its representation should be able to send as a delegate or delegates those who have a fluent knowledge of French and an intimate acquaintanceship with the technique and rules of fencing to the end that they may the better represent this country.

HORSERIDING AND POLO

Report of John W. Downer, Major, Field Artillery, United States Army, Henry T. Allan, Jr., Captain, Cavalry, United States Army, and Gustavus T. Kirby, President, American Olympic Committee as the representatives of the United States of America at the conference on equestrian sports.

A meeting of representatives of the countries engaged in equestrian sports was held at the Casino of Mont Benon, Lausanne, Switzerland, on May 28 and 29, 1921, with the following in attendance:

BELGIUM

Lt. Gen. Joostens
Col. E. de Blommaert
Captain G. de Trannay

FRANCE

Comm. Hector (chef)
Colonel Sautereau
Comm. Haentjens

HOLLAND

ITALY

General Bellotti
Captain Di Pralormo

JAPAN

Lt. Colonel Fatekawa

NORWAY

Capt. Hammerstad

POLAND

Captain Rosen

SWEDEN

Count c. von Rosen
Count Lewenhaupt

UNITED STATES

Mr. Kirby
Major Downer
Captain Allen

Minutes of the meeting, which within a reasonable time will be printed and distributed by Comm. Hector, the secretary, will show the changes from the official program of the equestrian sports and horse polo used at the Seventh Olympic Games at Antwerp in 1920. In general the program of 1924 will follow that of 1920 with the exception of equestrian gymnastics (vaulting horses at a gallop and the like) which was eliminated, the three other competitions being maintained. These are:

1. Equestrian championship
2. Dressage
3. Obstacle contest

The equestrian championship is an individual and team competition and has as its aim the agility, docility, willingness, power, resistance,

suppleness and strength of the horses; the endurance of the rider, his knowledge of the use of horses across country and his equestrianism.

While the contest of dressage will consist substantially of the program of 1920 it has been lengthened as to the distance upon which is to be shown quickening or lengthening or slowing up of the trot and also posting has been eliminated.

The obstacle contest consists of the individual contest, team contest and the *prix des nations* which hereafter will form one competition to be held at the same time. The team will be composed of four riders and two substitutes. In the team contest the points of the three best competitors of each nation, and these alone, will be counted.

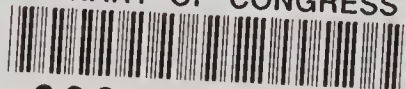
The general program of equestrian events will be distributed by the organization nation (*i.e.*, France for 1924) to all nations eligible to compete in the forthcoming Olympic Games *eighteen months* before the date fixed for these Games. This program will contain all details and will give illustrations in profile and a perspective of the obstacles in the jumping competition and steeple chase as well as diagrams illustrating the movements required in the "concourse de dressage."

Owing in a considerable measure to the desires of the American Committee horse polo was continued as a part of the Olympic program. It was also unanimously decided with hearty American approval that in all future Olympic contests civilians as well as army officers shall be entitled to compete in equestrian events including, of course, horse polo.

The American delegates call particular attention to the organization of an International Equestrian Federation and to the desirability of an association being organized in the United States to promote and govern competitions in equestrian events for the good of the sport in general and to the end that this organization may become a member of the International Equestrian Federation and of the American Olympic Committee, thereby entitled to hold contests and to select therefrom representatives of the United States for equestrian events, including horse polo.

It was suggested at the conference of equestrian representatives at Lausanne, that either General Pershing or General Wood be invited to head such an organization. The American Committee urges that such a step be taken, not only to attain the objects referred to above, but also and even more important, to secure the cooperation of high officials of the United States Army and of civilians of position and influence in equestrian sports, so that the *entente cordiale* between the army and the civilian population may be maintained and stimulated, the improvement of mounts for army officers and for civilians in international competition may be encouraged and the general principle of greater participation in equestrian sports may be furthered.

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